

**ЗАХІДНОУКРАЇНСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
Навчально-науковий інститут міжнародних відносин
імені Б.Д. Гаврилишина
Кафедра іноземних мов та інформаційно-комунікаційних
технологій**

**ТЕСТОВІ ЗАВДАННЯ З КУРСУ «МОВОЗНАВСТВО»
ДЛЯ ПОТОЧНОГО ТА ПІДСУМКОВОГО
КОНТРОЛЮ СТУДЕНТІВ
Освітньої програми: «Бізнес-комунікації та переклад»
СПЕЦІАЛЬНОСТІ 035 - «ФІЛОЛОГІЯ»**

ТЕРНОПІЛЬ - 2022

Тестові завдання з курсу «Мовознавство» для поточного та підсумкового контролю студентів освітньої програми: «Бізнес-комунікації та переклад» спеціальності 035 - «Філологія»: Тернопіль: ФО-П Шпак В. Б. 2022. 58 с.

Укладачі:

Тетяна П'ЯТНИЧКА – кандидат філологічних наук, доцент кафедри іноземних мов та інформаційно-комунікаційних технологій Західноукраїнського національного університету;

Олександра ДУДА – кандидат філологічних наук, доцент кафедри іноземних мов та інформаційно-комунікаційних технологій Західноукраїнського національного університету.

Рецензенти:

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Затверджено рішенням кафедри іноземних мов та інформаційно-комунікаційних технологій (протокол № 3 від 13 жовтня 2022 р.).

Відповідальний за випуск:

Людмила КРАЙНЯК – кандидат філологічних наук, доцент, завідувач кафедри іноземних мов та інформаційно-комунікаційних технологій Західноукраїнського національного університету.

Запропоновані тестові завдання орієнтовані на перевірку рівня знань студентів з курсу «Мовознавство» та якість засвоєння ними базових понять і термінів, які складають теоретичну основу цієї лінгвістичної дисципліни. Тести складені з урахуванням структурної диференціації розділів мовознавства, словникового складу мови, вимог до знань і вмінь студентів філологічних спеціальностей, передбачених відповідними програмами. Методична розробка може використовуватися викладачами під час проведення практичних, семінарських занять, а також для організації індивідуальної і самостійної роботи студентів.

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Language and Linguistics

- 1. Which of the following is an aspect of human language?**
 - a) Error
 - b) Syntax
 - c) Addressing
 - d) Population

- 2. The study of Linguistics can be classified as ...**
 - a) Creative
 - b) Emotional
 - c) Scientific
 - d) Drawing

- 3. The study of speech and nonspeech sounds is called**
 - a) Reference
 - b) Talking
 - c) Phonetics
 - d) Speech

- 4. The study of language includes the following except**
 - a) Form
 - b) Applause
 - c) Context
 - d) Meaning

- 5. The system of rules of a language is called**
 - a) Order
 - b) Laws
 - c) Rules
 - d) Grammar

- 6. What is the formation and composition of words?**
 - a) Reference
 - b) Morphology
 - c) Creation
 - d) Making

- 7. The organization of phonetic sound systems is called ...**
 - a) Connection
 - b) Speech
 - c) Phonology
 - d) Spoken

- 8. The representation and function of language in the mind is termed ...**
- a) Mind speech
 - b) Neurology
 - c) Neurolinguistics
 - d) Language control
- 9. The study of direct and indirect language through signs and symbols is called ...**
- a) Population
 - b) Systemics
 - c) Biology
 - d) Semiotics
- 10. The conversion and documentation of meaning in written or spoken text from one language to another is called ...**
- a) Translation
 - b) Meaning
 - c) Conversion
 - d) Opening
- 11. Proto-Language**
- a) Language that is under development
 - b) Language which uses many vowel sounds
 - c) A recorded or reconstructed language that is the ancestor of another language
 - d) Dead languages that are no longer spoken
- 12. Creole**
- a) Language that is created by local population to become the official language of the region.
 - b) Language that is formed from the local populace to become the standard speech of the community.
 - c) A southern form of dialect, spoken in the south of America.
 - d) Pidgin language that has become the establish as the native language of a speech community.

Linguistics

1. Linguistics focuses on ...

- a) the study of world languages
- b) the rules and conventions of language
- c) English phonetics
- d) the scientific study of language

2. ... the branches of linguistics that focus on the structure of language.

- a) syntax and pragmatics
- b) morphology and phonology
- c) morphology and syntax
- d) syntax and semantics

3. The branches of linguistics that focus on the sound system of a language

- a) phonetics and semantics
- b) phonetics and phonology
- c) semantics and syntax
- d) morphology and pragmatics

4. The branches of linguistics that focus on the meaning of a language

- a) semantics and phonology
- b) semantics and pragmatics
- c) morphology and pragmatics
- d) pragmatics and phonology

5. What is the study of language as it pertains to social classes, ethnic groups, and genders?

- a) Psycholinguistics
- b) Comparative linguistics
- c) Sociolinguistics
- d) Linguistics

6. Which of the following statements is not a universal rule?

- a) Every society makes use of at least one language.
- b) All languages can add adjectives, nouns, verbs and adverbs to their vocabulary repertoire.
- c) All languages contain grammatical rules for the formation of words and sentences
- d) Universal semantic properties include the categories of "female" or "male".

7. The language user's unconscious or implicit knowledge of vocabulary, pronunciation, sentence structure and meaning is known as...

- a) Grammatical competence
- b) Communicative competence
- c) Linguistic performance
- d) Universal Grammar

8. A native speaker is a person ...

- a) who speaks only one fully-developed language
- b) who speaks a fully-developed language learned naturally from early age
- c) whose language was invariably learned from birth in natural and formal settings
- d) who was born and raised where their native language is dominant

9. Cultural transmission is _____

- a) Language users can understand and create never – before-heard utterance.
- b) The language user can talk about things that are not present, the messages can refer to things in remote time (past and future) or space (here or elsewhere).
- c) Messages in the system are made up of smaller, repeatable parts rather than indivisible units. A word, for example, can be broken down into units of sound.
- d) Human language is transmitted from one generation to another.

10. Which of the following BEST describes Language?

- a) A system that associates sounds (or gestures) with meanings in a way that uses words and sentences.
- b) It is the scientific study of human language.
- c) Attempts to make practical use of the knowledge derived from general linguistic research
- d) It existed much earlier than writing.

11. He is the Father of Modern Linguistics.

- a) Benjamin Whorf
- b) Ferdinand de Saussure
- c) Noam Chomsky
- d) Robin Lakoff

12. A set of language rules (that usually reflect the norms of prestigious social groups) considered appropriate and acceptable, and recommended as good use of language.

- a) descriptive grammar
- b) pre-emptive grammar
- c) prescriptive grammar
- d) pedagogical grammar

13. A living language is a language that...

- a) has a recorded written form
- b) has more than 50,000 speakers
- c) is still used at some capacity
- d) is natively spoken by a group of people

14. "Lexicon" is more popularly known as ____.

- a) vocabulary
- b) grammar
- c) phrase
- d) sound

15. According to Chomsky's, children's acquisition of grammatical rules is guided by the principles of the development of a(n) innate _____ capacity.

- a) universal grammar
- b) LAD
- c) stimuli
- d) reinforcement

History of the English Language

1. The English language begins with the Anglo-Saxons.

- a) True
- b) False

2. Julius Caesar, Duke of Normandy, invades and conquers England in 1066.

- a) True
- b) False

3. In 1348, English replaced Latin as the language of instruction in most schools.

- a) True
- b) False

4. Shakespeare was born in 1564 and died in 1660.

- a) True
- b) False

5. William Shakespeare was baptized on April 26, 1564 and died on April 23, 1616

- a) True
- b) False

6. English replaced French as the language of law.

- a) True
- b) False

Macrolinguistics

- 1. What is the study of language as it pertains to social classes, ethnic groups, and genders?**
 - a) Psycholinguistics
 - b) Comparative linguistics
 - c) Sociolinguistics
 - d) Linguistics

- 2. It is the study of language from a cognitive and developmental law.**
 - a) Psycholinguistics
 - b) Sociolinguistics
 - c) Comparative linguistics
 - d) Linguistics

- 3. It is the study of the complex relationship between language and society.**
 - a) Sociology
 - b) Linguistic
 - c) Phonology
 - d) Morphology

- 4. The study of language and the brain, how brain damage (aphasia) affects language, and the location of language centres in the brain.**
 - a) Psycholinguistics
 - b) Corpus Linguistics
 - c) Neurolinguistics
 - d) Computational Linguistics

- 5. Is about the ways sounds pattern in languages.**
 - a) Morphology
 - b) Phonology
 - c) Phonetics
 - d) Linguistics

- 6. Appropriate use of language and appropriate interpretation of what is said in the light of peoples' belief and the context in which is said.**
 - a) Semantics

- b) Morphology
- c) Phonology
- d) Pragmatics

7. Analyses large collections of natural texts (both spoken and written) known as “corpus” to explain, exemplify and interpret patterns of language use.

- a) Historical Linguistics
- b) Sociolinguistics
- c) Neurolinguistics
- d) Corpus Linguistics

8. The study of how social factors –including class, race, and ethnicity– influence language.

- a) Psycholinguistics
- b) Sociolinguistics
- c) Anthropological
- d) Historical Linguistics

9. The study of language and culture, including the study of kinship terms and how language shapes cultural identity.

- a) Sociolinguistics
- b) Historical Linguistics
- c) Psycholinguistics
- d) Anthropological Linguistics

10. The study of the cognitive processes that support the acquisition and use of language: bilingualism, production and perception of L2, code switching, memory, gestures in second language, etc.

- a) Corpus Linguistics
- b) Sociolinguistics
- c) Neurolinguistics
- d) Psycholinguistics

11. The study of language change over time, including the study of language families and relationships among the world’s languages.

- a) Corpus Linguistics
- b) Sociolinguistics
- c) Historical Linguistics
- d) Computational Linguistics

12. Statistical or rule-based modelling of natural language from a computational perspective (translators, dictionaries, artificial intelligence, etc.)

- a) Corpus Linguistics
- b) Computational Linguistics
- c) Historical Linguistics
- d) Neurolinguistics

Microlinguistics

- 1. The study of the system of rules underlying our knowledge of the structure of words - ...**
 - a) Morphology
 - b) Linguistics
 - c) Semantics
 - d) Syntax

- 2. Is "the study of the physical aspects of the sounds of speech".**
 - a) Morphology
 - b) Phonetics
 - c) Syntax
 - d) Phonology

- 3. The way sentences are made up of smaller parts... how words go together to form larger sentences**
 - a) Linguistics
 - b) Morphology
 - c) Psycholinguistics
 - d) Syntax

- 4. What is the study of languages?**
 - a) Phonetics
 - b) Syntax
 - c) Linguistics
 - d) Semantics

- 5. It is the study of the meaning of languages.**
 - a) Phonetics
 - b) Syntax
 - c) Linguistics
 - d) Semantics

- 6. What is linguistics?**
 - a) Analysis of language form
 - b) Analysis of language meaning
 - c) Analysis of language context
 - d) All of the above

7. Which of these is a daughter language?

- a) Spanish
- b) Germanic
- c) Latin
- d) Hellenic

8. How did Saussure define "Langue"?

- a) The use of the Language.
- b) The arbitrary component.
- c) The language system.

9. Language is structure because...

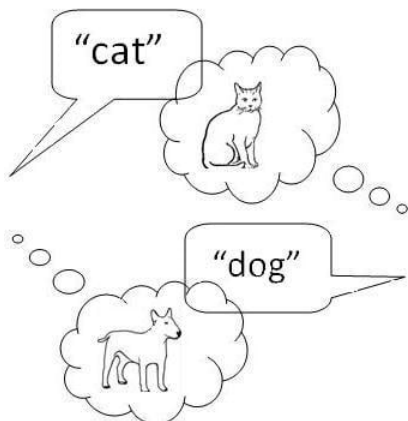
- a) It is like a game.
- b) It provides structure to our thoughts.
- c) It is a mirror of the human mind.

10. What is the name of the linguist that defined the sign using a triadic model?

- a) Noam Chomsky
- b) Ferdinand De Saussure
- c) Charles Peirce

11. The arbitrariness of the sign means that...

- a) There is not natural link between the word and its meaning.
- b) There is an internal natural link between the word and its meaning.
- c) Each sign is the result of both a natural and cultural agreement.



12. The icon is...

- a) The simplest sign since it resembles what it 'stands for'.
- b) Something which is directly linked to the object.

- c) The result of the relationship between the representment and the interpretant.



13. What is a syntagmatic relationship?

- a) It is a relation that holds between elements of the same category.
- b) It is a relation between expressions that occur next to one another.
- c) It is the relationship between signified and signifier.

14. The interpretant is...

- a) The material for of the sign.
- b) The real object in the world.
- c) The object as mentally represented by the sign.

15. The _____ is connected to its sign by "virtue of law"

- a) Icon
- b) Symbol
- c) Index

16. According to Saussure the sign is made of...

- a) Two parts: representment and interpretant.
- b) Three parts: Signified, signifier and referent.
- c) Two parts: Signified and signifier.

17. What is this image? And Why?

- a) An icon.
- b) An icon and a symbol.
- c) An icon, an index and a symbol.



Applied Linguistics

- 1. Applied Linguistics has existed for many years.**
 - a) True
 - b) False

- 2. Applied Linguistics has to do with many life issues, such as language teaching, language policy, multilingualism, cross-cultural communication, language maintenance, and assessment and treatment of language disorders.**
 - a) True
 - b) False

- 3. Applied Linguistics is the scientific study of a language.**
 - a) True
 - b) False

- 4. The purpose of examining the structural components of a language through Applied Linguistics is to understand that language profoundly to teach it better.**
 - a) True
 - b) False

- 5. Syntax, semantics, morphology, phonology, pragmatics are structural components of a language.**
 - a) True
 - b) False

- 6. A linguist is someone who necessarily has to speak several languages.**
 - a) True
 - b) False

- 7. All languages remain the same irrespective of time and contextual factors.**
 - a) True
 - b) False

- 8. There is no agreement among researchers on what is the best method to teach a second language.**
 - a) True
 - b) False

9. Developing communication skills in a language is irrelevant as long as one is able to read, write, pronounce, and even understand that language.

- a) True
- b) False

10. There is no different between "language acquisition" and "language learning."

- a) True
- b) False

11. There are two types of communication in a language: conversational and academic.

- a) True
- b) False

12. Immersion is supposed to be one of the most adequate approaches to teach a second language.

- a) True
- b) False

Contrastive Linguistics

1. Who first studied contrastive linguistics?

- a) Mark Todd
- b) Robert Lado
- c) Alice Comb
- d) Smith McCoy

2. Which of these is not related to contrastive linguistics?

- a) Conversation analysis
- b) Language differentiation
- c) Language assessment
- d) Sign linguistics

3. Which of these is not a differential description in which contrastive linguistics can be applied?

- a) Sounds
- b) Registers
- c) Dialects
- d) Style

4. In what year was the first publication on "parallel-text" analysis by Hartmann released?

- a) 200
- b) 1997
- c) 1994
- d) 1992

5. What is study of written symbols?

- a) Lexicology
- b) Phraseology
- c) Phonology
- d) Orthography

6. What is study of written symbols?

- a) Lexicology
- b) Phraseology
- c) Phonology
- d) Orthography

7. Which of these refers to sentence structure?

- a) Syntax
- b) Textology

- c) Phraseology
- d) Colocation

8. In what century was the study of contrastive linguistics started?

- a) 17th century
- b) 18th century
- c) 21st century
- d) 20th century

9. The following are levels of linguistics structure at which contrastive description can occur except ...

- a) Speech sounds
- b) Dialects
- c) Word meaning
- d) Written symbols

10. Who established the English Language Institute?

- a) Jack Jefferson
- b) Jackson Bob
- c) Charles Fries
- d) Leonard Bloomfield

Phonetics 1

- 1. We also have two names for the parts of the tongue used with these various parts of the mouth: The front edge is called the _____, sounds like t, th, and s are made with this.**

 - a) Corona
 - b) Dorsum
 - c) Labiodental
 - d) Dental

- 2. These are sounds made with air passing through the nose. Examples include the m, n, and ng sound of sing.**

 - a) Nasal
 - b) Uvula
 - c) Velum
 - d) Bilabial

- 3. We can also use the upper teeth with the lower lip, for _____ sounds. This is how we make an f sound.**

 - a) Uvular
 - b) Labiodental
 - c) Velar
 - d) Nasal

- 4. And the back edge is called the _____. It sounds k, g, and ng are made with this.**

 - a) Corona
 - b) Dorsum
 - c) Labiodental
 - d) Dental

- 5. The sounds are made by holding the lips together and then releasing the sound, such as p and b.**

 - a) Liquid
 - b) Nasal
 - c) Bilabial
 - d) Bilabial nasal

- 6. Phonetics is the study of the sounds of language. What do we call these sounds?**

 - a) Morphemes
 - b) Phonemes

- c) Syntax
- d) Lexicology

7. What are the most basic units of meaning?

- a) Letters
- b) Words
- c) Phonemes
- d) Phones
- e) Sounds

8. Phonetics ...

- a) Structure of language construction using complex language breakdowns.
- b) The system of group languages and simple speech patterns
- c) The study of language and how it relates to sound patterns
- d) The system of speech sounds of a language or group of languages

Phonetics 2

- 1. Branch of linguistics that studies the ways sounds pattern in languages is called:**
 - a) Phonology
 - b) Phonetics
 - c) Morphology

- 2. Which of the following is the smallest unit within a language system?**
 - a) Phoneme
 - b) Morpheme
 - c) Word

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 - b) Morphemes
 - c) Syntax
 - d) Lexicology

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 - a) The system of speech sounds of a language or group of languages
 - b) Structure of language construction using complex language breakdowns.
 - c) The system of group languages and simple speech patterns.
 - d) The study of language and how it relates to sound patterns.

- 6. What is a 'distinctive unit sound'?**
 - a) Phoneme
 - b) Allophone
 - c) Sound
 - d) Phone

- 7. The number of speech sounds that phoneticians distinguish in the world languages is around ...**
 - a) One hundred
 - b) Two hundred
 - c) Three hundred

d) Five hundred

8. A phoneme is ...

a) all answers are correct

b) a single "unit" of sound that has meaning in any language.

c) the smallest meaning-distinguishing sound unit in a language.

d) the smallest unit that distinguishes meaning between sounds in a given language.

9. There are ... phonemes in English.

a) forty four

b) twenty six

c) one hundred

d) fifty

10. Allophone is ...

a) all answers are correct

b) one of the ways in which a particular phoneme (= speech sound) can be pronounced

c) a set of multiple possible spoken sounds or phones or signs used to pronounce a single phoneme in a particular language

d) a kind of phoneme that changes its sound based on how a word is spelled

Phonology

1. Phonology

- a) Phonology is the study of how sounds are used in natural languages in North America.
- b) Sounds in relation to regional language dialects.
- c) The study of word sounds and the development of language arts.
- d) The sub-field of linguistics that studies structure and systematic patterning of sounds in human language.

2. Which word contains a diphthong?

- a) Male
- b) Meat
- c) Music

3. Which word is stressed on the third syllable?

- a) /,ma:gə'zi:n/
- b) /,mægə'zi:n/
- c) /,mægə'zi:n/

4. How many phonemes are there in the word 'dangerous'?

- a) Seven
- b) Eight
- c) Nine

5. Which set of words has linking in connected speech?

- a) Fish and chips
- b) Baby boy
- c) Nice food

6. Which word has two voiced consonants?

- a) Side
- b) Tall
- c) Big

7. Which word is stressed on the third syllable?

- a) Alphabet
- b) Interrupt
- c) Decision

8. Which set of words is a minimal pair?

- a) Sink - single
- b) These - those

c) Their - there

9. Which one does not rhyme with ballet?

- a) Billet
- b) Chalet
- c) Bouquet
- d) Wallet
- e) A and D

Morphology

1. Morphology

- a) The science of breaking down sentence structure and meaning.
- b) The identification, analysis and description of the structure of pro-nouns and other units of meaning in a language such as words, affixes, parts of speech, intonation/stress, or unidentified context.
- c) A chronological order of the structure of word formation.
- d) A sub-field of linguistics that studies internal structure of words and relationships among words.

2. Morpheme

- a) The smallest unit of linguistic meaning or function.
- b) A unit of measuring syllables in poetry.
- c) The structure of vowel pronunciation.
- d) The largest unit of linguistic meaning or function.

3. Bound Morpheme

- a) A morpheme which never occurs alone but is attached to other morphemes.
- b) A morpheme which always occurs alone but is not attached to other morphemes.
- c) A morpheme which always occurs and is attached to other morphemes.
- d) A morpheme that is unattached to other morphemes but always occurs alone.

4. Inflectional Morphemes ...

- a) Indicates places, events, times, and tense; the part of grammar that deals with inflections of words.
- b) Indicates number, person, case, and tense: the part of grammar that deals with inflections of words.
- c) Focus on only words with inflections.
- d) Morphemes that have no inflectional properties.

5. Derivational Morphemes

- a) The part of grammar that deals with derivations of words.
- b) The part of grammar that deletes derivations of words.
- c) The part of grammar that adds derivations in words.
- d) The part of grammar that uses derivations in sentences.

6. Suffix

- a) Affix has to be added to the beginning of a word.

- b) Affix has to be added to the end of the word.
- c) No affixes are added to the word.
- d) Affix has to be added to the middle of the word.

7. Prefix

- a) Affix has to be added to the beginning of a word.
- b) Affix has to be added to the end of a word.
- c) Affix has to be added to the middle of the word.
- d) No affixes are added to the word.

8. Acronym

- a) A word formed by adding the initial letters of to a sentence.
- b) A word formed by combining the initial letters of a series or related words.
- c) A word deleted by addition of letters and numbers.
- d) A word that is created by adding initial letters to the beginning and end of a word.

9. Root

- a) Foundations of all words that came before it.
- b) A word that contains prefixes.
- c) The form of a word after all affixes are removed.
- d) A word that contains suffix and prefix at the same time.

10. Which is not an example of derivational morphemes?

- a) Walk --> walked
- b) Entertain --> entertainment
- c) Move --> remove
- d) Paint --> painter

11. Which is not an example of "allomorph"?

- a) The plural morpheme in English (-s, -es, en)
- b) The negative morphemes in English (un-, im-, il-, in-)
- c) Some derivational morphemes in English (-ment, ly, -able)

12. Which choice shows an example of an inflectional morpheme?

- a) Replace --> replacement
- b) Reform --> reformation
- c) Regret --> regrets

13. Which is an example of using affixation to form new words?

- a) Disappear
- b) Storeroom

c) Blanket (v.) --> blanket (n.) --> blanket (adj.)

14. What is morphology?

- a) The study of the rules governing the sounds that form words
- b) The study of the rules governing sentence formation
- c) The study of the rules governing word formation
- d) The study of the rules governing the relationship between word and social aspects

15. _____ is a word formation process which you put existing words together to create new words.

- a) Compounding
- b) Conversion
- c) Affixation
- d) Clipping

16. What is a morpheme?

- a) The smallest unit of a particular language
- b) The minimal pair of a chosen phrase
- c) The smallest meaningful unit of a word
- d) The minimal item of a linguistic unit

17. What is the main difference between free and bound morphemes?

- a) Free morphemes are dependent and must be attached to another morpheme whereas bound morphemes are independent.
- b) Free morphemes belong to the open class and all bound morphemes belong to the closed class.
- c) Free morphemes can stand alone, but bound morphemes have to be attached to a base morpheme/root.

18. Which of the following is an example of an inflectional morpheme in English?

- a) Tall --> taller
- b) Create --> creator
- c) Write --> writer
- d) Generate --> generator

19. How many morphemes does the word "antiestablishment" have?

- a) 3
- b) 4
- c) 5
- d) 6

20. The closed class is the functional categories which are not derivable.

- a) True
- b) False

21. Derivation rules can be applied only once to a stem to produce new lexical items (e.g. friend --> friendly).

- a) True
- b) False

22. Which choice describes the basic properties of derivational morphemes?

- a) Derivational morphemes are affixes which can change the meaning or parts of speech of words.
- b) Derivational morphemes are affixes which change numbers or tenses.

23. Which of the following is not one of the required word properties?

- a) Being used to convey meaning
- b) Having a written form
- c) Having speech sounds

24. Which of the followings is the best description of word?

Word is....

- a) the smallest unit of a speech.
- b) a unit of organization for a sequence of speech sounds.
- c) the smallest element that can be uttered in isolation with objective or practical meaning.
- d) the smallest unit of meaning but will not necessarily stand on its own.

25. Which word has more than 2 possible pronunciations?

- a) Asia
- b) Object
- c) Often
- d) Explorer

26. Cognate

- a) Words that have the same root but different origin.
- b) Words that have the opposite linguistic root or origin.
- c) **Words that have the same linguistic root or origin.**
- d) Words that have the opposite root but same origin.

Syntax 1.

1. Deep Structure

- a) The abstract level of language; conceived as containing all info need to make any sentence.
- b) Radical new thinking in terms of added meaning to sentence structure.
- c) Sentence structure that involves deep thought.
- d) Writing that goes beyond simple structure and develops further into deep structure.

2. Syntax

- a) The rules for sentences that apply to all writing and dialog.
- b) The rules of sentence formation; the component of mental grammar and structure of phrases and sentences.
- c) The underlying meaning hidden in text in books.
- d) The planning and use of words in grammar and structure of sentences and phrases.

3. Clause

- a) A group of words containing a subject and predicate.
- b) A group of words that do not contain a subject or predicate.
- c) A word that only contain a subject.
- d) A word that only contains a predicate.

4. Surface Structure

- a) A formal writing structure.
- b) Grammatical structure that actually occurs; in some types of grammar, a representation of the sequence of syntactic elements that constitute two sentences.
- c) Grammatical structure that actually occurs; in some types of grammar, a representation of the sequence of syntactic elements that constitute one sentence.
- d) Textual meaning that is wide open to the reader.

5. Syntax is the study of _____.

- a) Word formation
- b) How language is used to communicate within its situational context
- c) Linguistic meaning
- d) Phrases, clauses, and sentences

6. _____ was one of the most influential linguists in the field of syntax.
- a) Paul Broca
 - b) Carl Wernicke
 - c) Noam Chomsky
 - d) William Shakespeare
7. In the sentence “The fat man ate food,” which part is the noun phrase?
- a) Man
 - b) Ate
 - c) The fat man
 - d) Ate food
8. In the sentence, “The fat man ate,” which part is the verb?
- a) Man
 - b) Ate
 - c) The fat man
 - d) Ate food
9. Which of the following does not fall in the category of “determiner”?
- a) This
 - b) Their
 - c) Those
 - d) Tall
10. NP + VP = ?
- a) Clause or sentence
 - b) PP
 - c) NPV
 - d) (D) (AP) N
11. Open class or content words are defined as ...
- a) the words that convey conceptual meaning
 - b) words that are open to interpretation
 - c) words that cannot be added to a language
 - d) words that do not carry conceptual meaning
12. What is NOT an example of a content word?
- a) a noun
 - b) a pronoun
 - c) a verb

d) an adverb

13. What is a the most important word or a head in the NP?

a) preposition

b) verb

c) novel word

d) noun

Syntax 2.

- 1. A simple sentence consists of**
 - a) one independent clause
 - b) one independent thought

- 2. An independent clause contains**
 - a) a subject and a verb
 - b) a subject and an object

- 3. A compound sentence consists of**
 - a) one or more independent clauses
 - b) two or more independent clauses

- 4. Independent clauses can be joined by using**
 - a) a coordinating conjunction
 - b) a subordinating conjunction

- 5. Which is a compound sentence?**
 - a) I like walking on the beach with my dog.
 - b) I like walking but my dog likes running.

- 6. A complex sentence consists of an independent clause plus**
 - a) a subordinating conjunction
 - b) a dependent clause

- 7. A dependent clause can begin with a relative pronoun or a**
 - a) a subordinating conjunction
 - b) a coordinating conjunction

- 8. "I like him because he's funny." Which is the dependent clause?**
 - a) I like him
 - b) because he's funny

- 9. Which is a complex sentence?**
 - a) I was late because I missed my train.
 - b) We got up late so I missed my train.

- 10. A compound-complex sentence consists of two or more independent clauses and**

- a) one or more dependent clauses
- b) two or more dependent clauses

Identifying sentence types

1. Do we have all the equipment we need for our cross-country skiing weekend?

- a) declarative
- b) interrogative
- c) exclamatory
- d) imperative

2. What a beautiful painting!

- a) declarative
- b) interrogative
- c) exclamatory
- d) imperative

3. Go home right now!

- a) declarative
- b) interrogative
- c) exclamatory
- d) imperative

4. We'll finish work on the construction site tomorrow.

- a) declarative
- b) interrogative
- c) exclamatory
- d) imperative

5. Please let me know what I can bring to the potluck.

- a) declarative
- b) interrogative
- c) exclamatory
- d) imperative

6. As a little girl, Ellie loved the book Charlotte's Web.

- a) declarative
- b) interrogative
- c) exclamatory
- d) imperative

7. Would you prefer to eat in tonight or try one of the new restaurants in the neighbourhood?

- a) declarative

- b) interrogative
- c) exclamatory
- d) imperative

8. Wow, what a nice surprise running into you here!

- a) declarative
- b) interrogative
- c) exclamatory
- d) imperative

9. Turn to chapter 7, and read sections 1 and 2.

- a) declarative
- b) interrogative
- c) exclamatory
- d) imperative

10. Don't you ever borrow my car again without asking!

- a) declarative
- b) interrogative
- c) exclamatory
- d) imperative

Semantics

1. Semantics

- a) The deciphering of ancient codes.
- b) Finding the correct meaning instead of the broad definition.
- c) The study of meaning, reference, truth, and related notions.
- d) The study of linguistics of English writing and literature.

2. Denotation

- a) The literal direct meaning of a word.
- b) The literal opposite meaning of a word.
- c) A word with no direct meaning.
- d) A way to write the direct meaning of a word.

3. Connotation

- a) A new meaning that goes along with the suggested meanings.
- b) An additional, suggested meaning as opposed to a literal, direct meaning.
- c) The literal direct meaning of a word.
- d) An additional, meaning of a word that are the same as the literal, direct meaning.

4. Polysemous ...

- a) Words that have multiple meanings.
- b) Words that have only one meaning.
- c) Words that have multiple meanings and spellings.
- d) A word that has no meaning

5. Ok, an easy one. What is the correct answer?

- a) This one
- b) Not this one
- c) Nope
- d) Option 1

6. Slang is most often created to ...

- a) Exclude outsiders
- b) Hide from people in positions of power
- c) Disguise and disfigure a language
- d) All of the above

7. System of rules underlying our knowledge of words and sentence meaning

- a) Semantics

- b) Pragmatics
- c) Morphology
- d) Syntax

8. Synonym

- a) One of two or more words or expressions of the same language that have similar meanings.
- b) One or two more words or expressions of the same language that have opposite meanings.
- c) Words that have similar meanings but are from opposite languages.
- d) Three words that mean the same thing.

9. Homophones

- a) Words that sound alike but have different spellings and meanings.
- b) Words that are pronounced differently and spelled the same, but have the same meaning.
- c) Words that sound different but have the same spellings and meanings.
- d) Words that are the same but have different spellings and meanings.

10. Homonyms

- a) Words that are pronounced differently and spelled the same, but have the same meaning.
- b) Words that are spelled the same and pronounced differently.
- c) Words that are pronounced and possibly spelled the same, but with a different meaning.
- d) Words that have one meaning but are spelled and pronounced differently.

11. Homographs

- a) Words that are spelled identically and pronounced differently.
- b) Words that are spelled identically and possibly pronounced the same.
- c) Words that are spelled differently and pronounced the same.
- d) Words that are pronounced the same but spelled differently.

12. Metonymy ...

- a) A direct challenge to the reader through the text.
- b) A figure of speech that has nothing to do with the place or item mentioned.
- c) A figure of speech consisting of the use of the name of one thing for that of another.
- d) The crossing of two figures of speech in the same sentence.

13. Antonym ...

- a) The word of separate meanings.

- b) The word of equal meaning.
- c) The word of same meaning.
- d) The word of opposite meaning.

Euphemism

1. What is a euphemism?

- a) I was not paying attention in the presentation and have no idea.
- b) A milder word/expression substituted for a different word that is considered too harsh when talking about something that is unpleasant.
- c) A word that is informal, and used to make situations easier when talking about unpleasant things.
- d) A word that can be applied in difficult situations, and means to have an immense fear of something.

2. Pick the option that is NOT A EUPHEMISM

- a) killed
- b) put to sleep
- c) dearly departed
- d) passed away

3. Choose the Euphemism

- a) killed
- b) accidentally murdered
- c) collateral damage

4. Choose all examples that are Euphanisms

- a) Vertically-challenged
- b) Big Boned
- c) large
- d) economical with the truth

5. Choose the Euphemism for losing your job

- a) Early Retirement
- b) Fired

6. Choose the Euphemism that YOU use the most in your daily life.

- a) Economical
- b) Passed away
- c) Over the hill and picking up speed
- d) vertically-challenged
- e) All given options

7. Where does the term Euphemism origin from?

- a) Greek

- b) Latin
- c) French
- d) Spanish

8. Which of these are types of Euphemisms?

- a) Abstract
- b) Litotes
- c) Nonstandard
- d) Informal

9. Which is an example of a slang euphemism?

- a) collateral damage
- b) jeez
- c) passed away
- d) joint

10. Which is the general idea of a personification euphemism?

- a) Giving names to certain things that are not normally talked about in public settings.
- b) An offensive noun that is made into a euphemism.
- c) Something that is made to create a word that is specific to a certain group.

11. What is an example of a modification euphemism?

- a) socialist leanings
- b) socialist
- c) shoot
- d) socialism

12. Select the examples of mispronunciation euphemism.

- a) jeez
- b) shoot
- c) unattractive
- d) passed away

13. Select the example of a litote euphemism.

- a) not unattractive
- b) unattractive
- c) very unattractive
- d) pretty

14. Select the example of indirection euphemism.

- a) going to the restroom
- b) using the restroom

15. Select the BEST example of an abstract euphemism

- a) passed away
- b) died
- c) kicked the bucket
- d) murdered

16. What is euphemisms?

- a) Language used to avoid unpleasant feelings
- b) Language used to avoid complicated thinking
- c) Language used in shorten form
- d) Language used to express feelings

17. Which ones are euphemism of: "Your cooking tastes bad." (2 answers)

- a) Your cooking is not my taste.
- b) Your cooking taste awful.
- c) Your cooking may be better next time.
- d) You cook like a chicken.

18. What is the euphemism of "die" ?

- a) pass away
- b) alternatives
- c) breath one's last
- d) stop living
- e) be taken

19. Is this a euphemism? "I think your painting needs to be more creative."

- a) Yes
- b) No

20. Is it an euphemism: "You failed the test."

- a) Yes
- b) No

21. Which one is the euphemism of: "I have to urinate"

- a) I have to go away.
- b) I have to pay a penny.
- c) I have to spend a penny.
- d) I have to go a penny.

22. Which one is euphemism of: "Go away"

- a) Leave me alone.
- b) I really need a bit of peace and quiet.
- c) Get out.
- d) Please, go away.

23. Which one is euphemism of: "You're fired"

- a) We have to shoot you.
- b) You need to leave.
- c) You have to go.
- d) We have to let you go.

24. Which one is euphemism of: "You're an idiot"

- a) You have an interesting point of view.
- b) You're silly.
- c) You're not right.
- d) You should think again.

25. In which of the following situations is it considered acceptable to use a euphemism?

- a) when the speaker is in a social setting and must be polite
- b) when the speaker is trying to cover up or disguise motives
- c) Euphemisms are never acceptable or appropriate

26. Complete the following sentence: A euphemism is a mild or roundabout word or phrase _____

- a) used to communicate the writer's strong, overpowering emotion.
- b) used to indicate a common idea in a clear, unambiguous way.
- c) used in place of a word or phrase considered painful or offensive.

27. Complete the following sentence: Doublespeak is a roundabout way of saying something and is usually _____

- a) intended to confuse or deceive the listener or reader.
- b) intended to make the listener or reader laugh.
- c) intended to communicate clearly and unambiguously.

28. Euphemisms are often terms dealing with which of the following situations?

- a) body parts, bodily functions, sex, death, drinking
- b) societal taboos, superstitions, profanity, murder
- c) Both a and b

29. Which of the following contains a euphemism?

- a) The flight attendant showed passengers how to use their personal flotation devices in an emergency.
- b) The general reported there was collateral damage from the air strike on the village.
- c) Both a and b

30. Which sentence does NOT contain a euphemism?

- a) The senator said that only major revenue enhancements would balance the budget.
- b) Unfortunately for his political future, the mayor was arrested for public drunkenness.
- c) The Volvo dealer sells new and pre-owned cars and trucks.

31. Which sentence does NOT include a euphemism?

- a) Renee said that her grandfather had passed away last week.
- b) Renee said that her grandfather died last week.
- c) Renee said that her grandfather went on to his reward last week.

32. What is irony?

- a) Using language to signal attitude other than what has been literally said.
- b) Using words that are context bound.
- c) A mixture of vague language and humour.
- d) The process of deriving implied meanings.

Pragmatics

1. What is pragmatic?

- a) Pragmatic is the science of studying about meaning and interpretation of words, signs, and sentence structure.
- b) Pragmatic is the science of studying about contextual meaning delivered by the speaker (writer) and interpreted by the listener (reader).
- c) Pragmatic is the science of studying about meaning of linguistic expressions.

2. Is pragmatic similar to syntax and semantic?

- a) True
- b) False

3. What does Deixis mean?

- a) Deixis is the use of general words and phrases to refer to a specific time, place, or person in context.
- b) Deixis is based on the information that is right and combined with experiences.
- c) Deixis is an act in which a speaker or writer, uses linguistics forms to enable a listener or reader to identify something.

4. What are examples of spatial deixis?

- a) Now, then, tonight, last week, yesterday.
- b) Me, you, him, they, she.
- c) Here, there, over here, over there.

5. What is Deixis?

- a) A word that is quite hard to spell
- b) An implied meaning that has to be inferred as a result of a conversational maxim being broken.
- c) Words that are context bound where meaning depends on who is being referred to, where something is happening or when something is happening.

6. Speech Acts

- a) Using paralinguistic features when speaking.
- b) Communicative acts that carry meaning beyond the words and phrases used within them, for example, apologies and promises.
- c) The awareness of others' needs to be approved of and liked.

7. Define Pragmatics ...

- a) a subfield of linguistics and semiotics that studies the ways in which context contributes to meaning. It encompasses speech act theory, conversational implicature, talk in interaction and other approaches to language behavior in philosophy, sociology, linguistics and anthropology.
- b) features that appear when we put sounds together in connected speech. It is as important to teach learners features as successful communication depends as much on intonation, stress and rhythm as on the correct pronunciation of sounds.
- c) Some definitions limit this to verbal communication that is not words. Body language, gestures, facial expressions, tone and pitch of voice are all examples of.....

8. Pragmatics

- a) The technical term meaning, roughly, what the person speaking or writing actually meant, rather than what the words themselves mean.
- b) Slow progression into the meaning of actual text.
- c) Thinking and writing what is actually meant and understanding what is actually meant by those words.
- d) A new way to figure out what the text means, rather than reading between the lines of the actual text.

9. Is pragmatics involved in your situation?

Imagine that you are in the middle of an open field of beautifully colored, pleasantly smelling, edible wildflowers. You've just picked one and are now munching on it. You feel you are being watched. You gesture a universal sign of "I won't hurt you, unless you try to hurt me." while turning around.

- a) Yes
- b) No

10. A control group may be used for pragmatics to demonstrate no effect or a standard effect versus a novel effort applied to a treatment group.

- a) True
- b) False

11. The relation between a linguistic expression and its expresser is a part of pragmatics.

- a) True
- b) False

12. Say you are in line at a store to pay for your purchases. The cashier asks, 'How are you today?' Do you immediately go into an in-depth

account of your health issues, varying mood, relationship status, and everything else going on in your life?

- a) Yes - definitely
- b) No - of course not!

13. Many times you can see pragmatics working when there is an ambiguous meaning - vague or unclear, idea or sentence. As always, the situation will make the ambiguous wording clear. For example, imagine you are at the airport, and you have already checked in your luggage. Then you approach the escalator and see a sign that reads, 'Luggage must be carried on the escalator.' Does this mean that you must return to the counter and get your luggage back so you can carry it on the escalator?

- a) Yes
- b) No

14. Pragmatics

- a) the study of ways people use language in actual conversations
- b) what preceded a particular utterance in a discourse
- c) gives info about the situation in which it is uttered
- d) info about the relationships between the people who are speaking and what their roles are

15. Utterance

- a) what preceded a particular utterance in a discourse
- b) it is an event, something that happens
- c) gives info about the situation in which it is uttered
- d) info about the relationships between the people who are speaking and what their roles are

16. Linguistic context ...

- a) it is an event, something that happens
- b) the study of ways people use language in actual conversations
- c) info about the relationships between the people who are speaking and what their roles are
- d) what preceded a particular utterance in a discourse

17. Situational context...

- a) info about the relationships between the people who are speaking and what their roles are
- b) a maxim when he says something that in its most literal meaning appears to violate a maxim
- c) gives info about the situation in which it is uttered

- d) perform act by using language

18. Social context ...

- a) basic assumption underlying conversation is the understanding that what one says is intended to contribute to conversational partners
- b) info about the relationships between the people who are speaking and what their roles are
- c) gives info about the situation in which it is uttered
- d) what preceded a particular utterance in a discourse

19. Illocutionary Force

- a) What Obi-Wan uses against the Empire.
- b) A sign of speaker incompetence in speech programs and instruction.
- c) The primary reason for a speaker to create attitudes about writing.
- d) The basic purpose of a speaker in making an utterance and attitudes that accompany it.

20. Speech acts

- a) principle guiding the conversational interactions of both speakers and hearers
- b) denote purely linguistic actions
- c) perform act by using language
- d) probably the opposite of direct speech acts

21. Direct speech acts

- a) underlying assumption that must be satisfied in order for an utterance to make sense or for it to be debatable
- b) the speaker presupposes that that thing or person exists in order to be able to say something about it
- c) probably the opposite of direct speech acts
- d) they perform their functions in a direct and literal manner

22. Indirect speech acts

- a) probably the opposite of direct speech acts
- b) words or phrases whose use in a sentence often indicates the presence of a presupposition
- c) denote purely linguistic actions
- d) underlying assumption that must be satisfied in order for an utterance to make sense or for it to be debatable

23. Appropriate use of language and appropriate interpretation of what is said in the light of peoples' belief and the context in which is said.

- a) Semantics
- b) Morphology
- c) Phonology
- d) Pragmatics

Writing

1. What did cuneiform ORIGINALLY consist of?

- a) Hieroglyphs
- b) Pictograms
- c) Individual sounds
- d) Abstract concepts

2. Mesopotamia was the first civilization to write down their laws.

- a) True
- b) False

3. Cuneiform symbols were made with wedge shaped marks on clay tablets

- a) True
- b) False

4. Who developed the system of writing?

- a) Babylonians
- b) Sumerians

5. Who were the scribes?

- a) People who traded with other regions.
- b) People who could read and write

6. To preserve the writings, Sumerians

- a) Dried the tablets using natural winds
- b) Put the tablets under water
- c) Baked the clay tablets in the sun
- d) Baked the tablets in the oven

7. The tool used to write on the clay was called a ...

- a) Pencil
- b) Pen
- c) Stylus
- d) Stick

8. Cuneiform was?

- a) a special agreement
- b) writing system
- c) a temple

9. Which is a Mesopotamian invention?

- a) The kite
- b) The wheel
- c) Kleenex

10. First known written laws

- a) Ziggurat
- b) Cuneiform
- c) Code of Hammurabi
- d) Epic of Gilgamesh

Ancient Writing Systems

1. What is the name of the writing system used in Mesopotamia?

- a) Cuneiform
- b) Egyptian Hieroglyphs
- c) Phonetic Alphabet
- d) Sanskrit



2. What is the name of the writing system used in Egypt?

- a) Hieroglyphs
- b) Cuneiform
- c) Sanskrit
- d) Chinese Characters

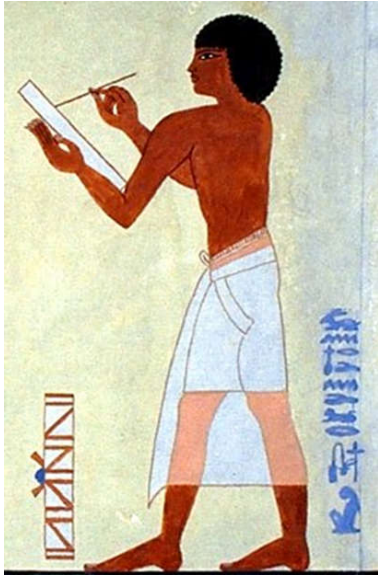


3. All early writing systems began as a form of ...

- a) pictographs
- b) cave art
- c) an alphabet
- d) calligraphy

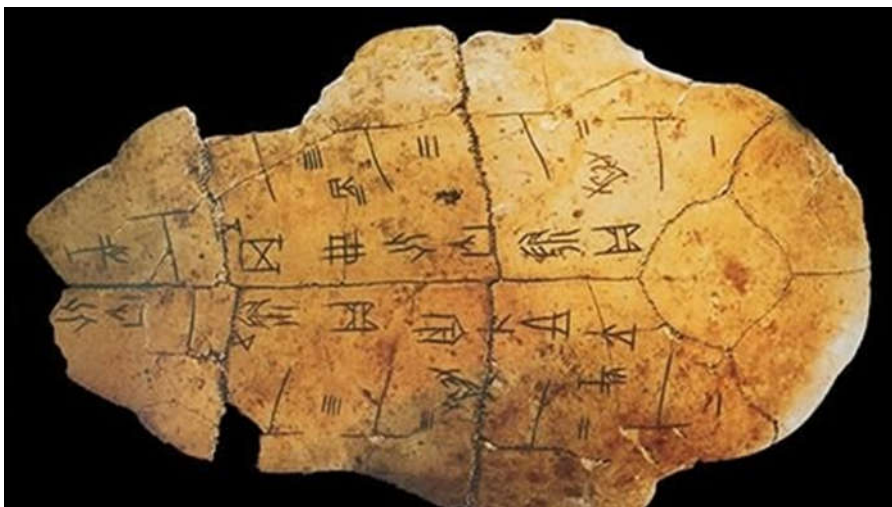
4. What is the likely role of the person in this image?

- a) Scribe
- b) Priest
- c) Ruler
- d) Slave



5. What is this artifact?

- a) An Oracle Bone
- b) The Rosetta Stone
- c) The Code of Hammurabi
- d) An Egyptian Poem



6. Hieroglyphs are ...

- a) pictures of an object representing a word, syllable, or sound, as found in ancient Egyptian and other writing systems.
- b) mythic creatures in the temples of Egypt.
- c) wedge shaped symbols that were used as a form of writing.
- d) the points on the tops of pyramids.

7. What is it called when ideas are spread from one place to another?

- a) Caste systems
- b) migration
- c) segregation
- d) Cultural Diffusion

8. Both writing and legal systems helped to firmly establish social hierarchies and divide power up in different ways.

- a) True
- b) False

9. Writing systems and laws developed over time in the exact same way for each society.

- a) True
- b) False

10. The first written records were created by the Mesopotamians and were known as cuneiform.

- a) Writing System
- b) Religion
- c) Public Works
- d) Central Government

Dialect

- 1. What is a language that is mutually intelligible and it differs in systematic way?**
 - a) language
 - b) code
 - c) lingua franca
 - d) dialect

- 2. Which of the following best define Dialect continuum?**
 - a) Dialect Continuous
 - b) Dialect Web
 - c) Dialect Chain
 - d) Dialect Atlas

- 3. These are the dialects of English; except**
 - a) Filipino English
 - b) American English
 - c) African English
 - d) British English

- 4. Two speakers who are bilingual, have access to two codes thus shift back and forth between the two languages as they converse by?**
 - a) Code switching
 - b) Plurilingual
 - c) Dialect Switch
 - d) Style shifting

- 5. What is a dialect?**
 - a) Dialects are mutually unintelligible forms of a language that differs in systematic ways
 - b) Dialects are intelligible forms of a language that differs in systematic ways
 - c) Dialects are mutually intelligible forms of a language that differs in systematic ways
 - d) Dialects are unintelligible forms of a language that differs in systematic ways

- 6. What factors contribute to language variation?**
 - a) Geographical and social

- b) Social and psychological
- c) Physical and geographical
- d) Geographical, Social, physical and psychological

7. What constitute a speech community?

- a) A regionally or socially defined social group where the members share a language variety
- b) A group that shares the same language, speech characteristics and identity
- c) Persons who know about language
- d) A group that does not share a language, speech characteristics and identity

8. What is social Network?

- a) The relationship that does not exists among all members of a given group
- b) A group of social media accounts
- c) The relationship that exists among some members of a given group
- d) The social relationship that exists among all of the members of a given group

9. The two types of Social network are:

- a) Density and Multiplexity
- b) Multiplexity and complexity
- c) Complexity and Density
- d) Multi-density and complexity

10. What is the Creole Continuum?

- a) A spectrum of speech samples
- b) A continuous spectrum of speech varieties ranging from the Creole to the standard language
- c) A broken spectrum of speech varieties ranging from the Creole to the Standard language
- d) A continuous spectrum of Creole speech varieties

11. The main levels of the Creole continuum are:

- a) Idiolect, Mesolect and Acrolect
- b) Acrolect, Mesolect and Basilect
- c) Sociolect, Idiolect and Acrolect
- d) Idiolect, Acrolect and Basilect

12. Dialect

- a) The way grammar differs from one region to another
- b) A language that has the same grammar structure as other languages.

- c) A variety of language whose grammar differs in systematic ways from other varieties.
- d) Language that has a systematic similarity to other forms of language.

Discourse analysis

1. It is usually defined as the analysis of language “beyond the sentences”.

- a) Coherence
- b) Interpreting Discourse
- c) Discourse analysis
- d) Cohesive Language

2. Essay and notice are part of:

- a) Text analysis
- b) Discourse analysis
- c) Interpreting Discourse
- d) Speech events

3. It is what the writer intends to convey even though the text contains ungrammatical forms.

- a) Interpreting Discourse
- b) Coherence
- c) Cohesive
- d) Speech events

4. Interview, commentaries and conversation are part of:

- a) Discourse Analysis
- b) Speech events
- c) Coherence
- d) Cohesive

5. Tell the reader what we are doing in a sentence and help to guide them through our writing.

- a) Cohesive devices
- b) Coherence
- c) Speech events
- d) Text analysis

6. It refers to the meaningful connections that readers or listeners perceive in a written or oral text

- a) Cohesive devices
- b) Coherence

- c) Analysis
- d) Speech

- 7. What are the differences between text analysis and discourse analysis?**
- a) **one focuses on written language and the other on spoken language**
they don not have differences
 - b) both are equal
- 8. It refers to the use of linguistic devices to join sentences together, including conjunctions, reference words**
- a) Cohesion
 - b) Cohesive devises
 - c) Analysis
 - d) Discourse
- 9. My father bought a Lincoln convertible. The car driven by the police was red. That color doesn't suit her. She consists of three letters. However, a letter isn't as fast as a telephone call. this is a example of:**
- a) Text Analysis
 - b) Discourse Analysis
 - c) Cohesive devises
 - d) Speech events
- 10. It is a type of communicative event in which speech is the main component.**
- a) Texts
 - b) Discourse
 - c) Cohesion
 - d) Speech events

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