

Test 17

1- Linguistics is:

- A- The science of human language and the scientific study of individual languages.
- B- The study of scientific uses of human language.
- C- The study of evolution of human language.

2- In German usage, Philology is

- A- The scientific study of literary and historical documents.
- B- The scholarly study of literary texts and of culture and civilization through literary documents.
- C- The historical study of written language.

3- In its operation, linguistics is guided by three principles:

- A- Reliability, logic, equality.
- B- Exhaustiveness, consistency, economy.
- C- Exhaustiveness, coherence, economy.

4- Phonetics analyses speech sounds from three different points of view:

- A- Production, transmission, perception.
- B- articulation, audibility, perception.
- C- Articulatory, acoustic, auditory.

5- Phonology focuses on:

- A- The study of the phonemes of any single language and the functioning of speech sounds in a language.
- B- The analysis of the phonemes of a single language and the function of speech sounds in the process of communication.
- C- The study of speech sounds of a language and the function of the phonemes in the communication.

6-Written English consists of:

- A- A succession of constantly varying noises.
- B- A group of small marks arranged on a surface.
- C- Hieroglyphics.

7-Language is:

- A- Substance.
- B- Body.
- C- Form.

8- Which parts of the body we use in the visual medium

- A- Our fingers and hands.
- B- Our fingers and eyes.
- C- Our Eyes and arms.

9- Aural medium is addressed to the

- A- Teeth.
- B- Ears.
- C- Eyes.

10- Medium mediates between:

- A- The producer and the receiver of language.
- B- The fingers and the hand.
- C- The eyes and a written paper.

11-Where can we find the vocal cords?

- A- In the lungs.
- B- In the language.
- C- In the larynx.

12- The opening between the vocal cords is called:

- A- Glottis.
- B- Larynx.
- C- Uvula.

13- /m/, /n/ are said in English with:

- A- The soft palate in its lowest position, allowing the air to scape through the nose, as in normal breathing.
- B- The soft palate in its raise position, the nasal cavity being shut off.
- C- The hard palate in its lowest position, allowing the air to scape through the nose, as in normal breathing

14- Thesupply our most usual source of energy in speech

- A- The teeth.
- B- The hard palate.
- C- The lungs.

15- When the soft palate is raised we produce:

- A- Oral articulation.

B- Oral-nasal articulation.

C- Nasal articulation.

Solutions: 1 a, 2 b, 3 b, 4 c, 5 b, 6 b, 7 c, 8 a, 9 b, 10 a, 11 c, 12 a, 13 a, 14 c, 15 a