

Arts, Commerce and Science College, Bodwad. Dist. Jalgaon

Academic Year: 2020-21 CBCS Pattern Semester: V

The Question Bank of Multiple Choice Question Total Question: 100

Class: Third Year B. A. Subject: English Special Paper-IV [DSE 4 A]

Title of Paper : The Study of Language

1. The Term 'Language' means.....
A. Any Language B. English Language C. French Language D. American Language
2. The Term 'A Language' means.....
A. Any Language **B. Specific Language** C. English Language D. American Language
3.means the Scientific study of Language.
A. Morphology B. Phonology **C. Linguistics** D. Grammar
4.regards linguistic science as “ a body of knowledge and understanding concerning the Nature and functioning of human language.”
A. S. M. Lamb B. C. F. Hockett C. R. H. Robins **D. Charles C. Fries**
5. The Diachronic and Synchronic, Comparative, General/Theoretical and Descriptive and and Theoretical are the branches of.....
A. Morphology B. Phonology **C. Linguistics** D. Grammar
6. The.....linguistics is that kind of linguistics in which we study the historical development of language through different periods of time.
A. Synchronic **B. Diachronic** C. Comparative D. Applied
7. . The.....linguistics is that kind of linguistics in which we study how a language is spoken by a speech community at a particular point of time.
A. Synchronic B. Diachronic C. Descriptive D. Theoretical
8. Thelinguistics is concerned with application of rules or linguistics theories, method and findings for the purpose of elucidating the language problems and other branches of study.
A. Synchronic B. Diachronic C. Comparative **D. Applied**
9. Thelinguistics makes a comparative study of the nature, form and structure of two or more different languages.
A. Synchronic B. Diachronic **C. Comparative** D. Descriptive
10. The Comparative Linguistics is also called as.....Linguistics.

- A. Typological** B. General C. Synchronic D. Diachronic
11. According to C. F. Hockett the study of how speech habits change as time goes by is called.....
Linguistics.
- A. Descriptive Linguistics **B. Historical or Diachronic** C. Applied D. Comparative
12. InLinguistics the attention is focused on the formulation or establishment of the facts related to a particular language.
- A. Synchronic B. Diachronic **C. Descriptive** D. Comparative
13.has divided the complex nature of language into five systems like the Grammar, Phonological, Morphophonemic, Semantic and Phonetic systems.
- A. S. M. Lamb **B. C. F. Hockett** C. R. H. Robins D. Charles C. Fries
14. Most of thehas accepted or favoured the four level- division of the linguistic structure- Phonetics, Phonology, Grammar and Semantics.
- A. Linguists** B. Critics C. Dramatists D. Novelists
15. The Stock of Morphemes and the arrangements in which the occur has been referred as.....
System.
- A. Grammatical** B. Phonological C. Morphophonemic D. Semantic
16. The stock of Phonemes and the arrangements in which the occur has been referred as.....
System.
- A. Grammatical **B. Phonological** C. Semantic D. Morphophonemic
17. The code which ties together the grammatical and the phonological systems has been referred asSystem.
- A. Grammatical B. Phonological C. Semantic **D. Morphophonemic**
18. According to C. F. Hockett the system which associates various morphemes, combinations of morphemes and arrangements in which morphemes can be put, with things and situations, or kinds of things and situations has been referred as.....System.
- A. Grammatical B. Phonological **C. Semantic** D. Morphophonemic
19. According to C. F. Hockett the ways in which sequences of phonemes are converted into sound waves by the articulation of a speaker, and are decoded by from the speech signal by a hearer has come under the study ofSystem.
- A. Phonetic B. Semantic C. Morphophonemic D. Grammatical

20. According to“Language is primarily human and non-instinctive method of Communicating ideas, emotions, desires by means of voluntarily produced symbols.
A. Edward Sapir B. Mario Pei and Frank Gaynor C. R. H. Robin D. A. H. Gardiner
21.remarks that “language in its widest sense means the sum total of such signs of our thoughts and feelings as are capable of external perception and as could be produced and repeated at will.”
A. Edward Sapir B. Mario Pei and Frank Gaynor C. R. H. Robin **D. A. H. Gardiner**
22. In his book ‘General Linguistics’views the language as “ a symbol-system...based on pure and arbitrary convention and it is infinitely extendable and modifiable.”
A. Edward Sapir B. Mario Pei and Frank Gaynor **C. R. H. Robin** D. A. H. Gardiner
23. In his book ‘The History of Language’states that, “Language may be defined as the Expressions of thought by means of speech-sounds.”
A. Henry Sweet B. Pei and Gaynor C. R. H. Robin D. A. H. Gardiner
24. According toLanguage is “ a system of communication by sound i.e. through the organs of speech and hearing, among human beings of a certain group or community...”
A. Henry Sweet **B. Pei and Gaynor** C. R. H. Robin D. A. H. Gardiner
25. According to “language is humanverbal systematic symbolisma means of Transmitting informationa form of social behaviour....with a high degree of convention.”
A. Henry Sweet B. Pei and Gaynor **C. J. Whatmough** D. A. H. Gardiner
26. According to “A Language is a device that establishes sound-meaning correlations, pairing Meanings with signals to enable people to exchange ideas through observable sequences of Sound.”
A. Henry Sweet B. Pei and Gaynor C. J. Whatmough **D. R.W. Langacker**
27. According to “ Language is audible, articulate human speech as produced by the action of The tongue and adjacent vocal organs.”
A. Henry Sweet B. Pei and Gaynor **C. Webster** D. R.W. Langacker
28. According to the Transformational Generative linguists like....., “ Language is the innate Capacity of native speakers to understand and form grammatical sentences.”
A. Henry Sweet B. Pei and Gaynor **C. Noam Chomsky** D. R.W. Langacker
29. The comment that “ Language is vocal, as much it is made up sounds and the speech is primary

writing is secondary” refers to the property of language which is known as.....

- A. Language is vocal verbal and sound** B. Language is means of communication
C. Language is a Social Phenomenon D. Language is Non-instinctive and Conventional
30. The information that “ Language is the best means of self-expression and it stores as well as transmits messages from one person to another” refers that.....
- A. Language is vocal verbal and sound **B. Language is means of communication**
C. Language is a Social Phenomenon D. Language is Non-instinctive and Conventional
31. The statement that, “Language is a set of conventional communicative signals and human as a Member of society acquires it” focuses on the property that.....
- A. Language is vocal verbal and sound B. Language is means of communication
C. Language is a Social Phenomenon D. Language is Non-instinctive and Conventional
32. The comment that “ Language is acquired by human being as nobody gets it in heritage” focuses on the property that.....
- A. Language is vocal verbal and sound B. Language is means of communication
C. Language is a Social Phenomenon **D. Language is Non-instinctive and Conventional**
33. The comment that “There is no reason why the four legged domestic animal should be called ‘dog’ in English, ‘Kutta’ in Hindi and ‘Kutra’ in Marathi” focus on the property that.....
- A. Language is Arbitrary** B. Language is Symbolic
C. Language is Systematic D. Language is Modifiable
34. The statement that “ Language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols and for concepts, things Ideas, objects humans use sounds and words as symbols” explains the property that.....
- A. Language is Arbitrary **B. Language is Symbolic**
C. Language is System or Systematic D. Language is Modifiable
35. The information that “ All Languages have phonological and grammatical systems and within a system there are several sub-systems” describes the property that.....
- A. Language is Arbitrary B. Language is Symbolic
C. Language is a System or Systematic D. Language is Unique

36. The information that “ other planets do not have any language” focuses on the property that
- A. Language is Arbitrary B. Language is Symbolic
C. Language is a System or Systematic **D. Language is Unique**
37. The information that “ No species other than human has been endowed with Language” describes the property of Language that.... .
- A. Language is human** B. Language is Linguistic Competence
C. Language is creative D. Language is complex
38. The comment that “ Language is a system of rules establishing correlations between meanings Sound sequences and it is a code which is different from the act of encoding with speaker’s Linguistic competence” exposes the property that.....
- A. Language is human **B. Language is Linguistic Competence**
C. Language is creative D. Language is complex
39. The comment that “ The structural elements of human language can be combined to produce New utterances and Language changes according to the needs of society” highlights the property that
- A. Language is human B. Language is Linguistic Competence
C. Language is creative D. Language is complex
40. The comment that “ Language is perhaps the important tool made by human being for the purpose of interaction and communication” instructs the property that.....
- A. Language is human **B. Language is an Instrument of Culture**
C. Language is creative D. Language is complex
41. The comment that “ Language is constituted of certain vocal symbols and written words that Are taken by common consent to denote certain objects” depicts the property that.....
- A. Language is human B. Language is an Instrument of Culture
C. Language is Conventional D. Language is complex
42. The information that “The structural pattern of language is formed and based on multiplicity of Phonological, Morphological and Syntactic structures” describe the property that.....
- A. Language is human B. Language is an Instrument of Culture
C. Language is Conventional **D. Language is complex**

43. The statement that “ People and communities all over the world have adequate linguistic skill and resources to fulfill the purpose of communication, social intercourse and interaction” explains the property that.....
- A. Language is human **B. Language is Universal**
 C. Language is Conventional D. Language is complex
44. The statements that “Hindi is the National Language of India” focuses on the property of Language that.....
- A. Language is human B. Language is Universal
C. Language is National D. Language is complex
45. The information that “ English is the National Language of England” describes the property of Language that.....
- A. Language is human B. Language is Universal
C. Language is National D. Language is complex
46. The comment “ Language is learnt by an individual from his elders and is transmitted from One generation to another” narrates the property of Language that.....
- A. Language is Culturally Transmitted** B. Language is National
 C. Language is Social D. Language is Human
47. The statement, “ The sounds or phonemes are articulated by the organs of speech in all Languages of the world” describes that
- A. Language is Phonemic System** B. Language is Morphological and Syntactical System
 C. Language is Grammatical System D. Language is Lexical and Writing System
48. The statement “ Language is a inter-related structure of words, sentences with classes of words, Verb tense, aspects, mood, gender, number etc.” describes that.....
- A. Language is Phonemic System B. Language is Morphological and Syntactical System
C. Language is Grammatical System D. Language is Lexical and Writing System
49. The statement “ There are different patterns of construction of words in different languages and also different patterns of such constructions within every language” describes that.....
- A. Language is Phonemic System **B. Language is Morphological System**
 C. Language is Grammatical System D. Language is Lexical and Writing System

50. The statement “ The normal construction of an assertive sentence in English is ‘SVO’ [Subject + Verb + Object] but it may be different in some other language. Similarly system of making plural from singular differs from Language to Language” describes that.....
- A. Language is Grammatical System B. Language is Lexical and Writing System
 C. Language is Phonemic System **D. Language is Syntactical System**
51. The statement, “Every Language has particular vocabulary which may be of native origin or based on loan-words and it comprises the use of various graphological symbols or signs to give a written form to spoken words and sentences “describes that.....
- A. Language is Grammatical System **B. Language is Lexical and Writing System**
 C. Language is Phonemic System D. Language is Syntactical System
52. The statement “ Human being has been using language as a tool for development of Culture and Civilization” describes the function that Language is used for.....
- A. Development of Culture and Civilization** B. Help in Human Co-operation
 C. Communication D. Conducive to Human Intercourse and Interaction
53. The statement “ Language brings people together through co-operation so that human being can Organize activities and act in unison only with the help of language” describes the function that Language.....
- A. Development of Culture and Civilization **B. Helps in Human Co-operation**
 C. Communication D. Conducive to Human Intercourse and Interaction
54. The statement,” Human being expresses gratitude like ‘Thank you’, ‘please’, ‘sorry’ as per the occasions” describes the function that language is.....
- A. Development of Culture and Civilization B. Helps in Human Co-operation
 C. Communication **D. Conducive to Human Intercourse and Interaction**
55. The comment “ Man is a thinking animal who keeps thinking about various issues and Subjects” describes the function of Language that it is an.....
- A. Instrument of Thought** B. Expression of Feelings and Emotions
 C. Fostering of Identity and Relationship D. Development of Culture and Civilization

56. The statement “Man expresses his emotions and feelings like love, fear, anger through language” Describes the..... function of Language.
- A. Instrument of Thought **B. Emotive or Expressive**
 C. Fostering Relationship and Identity D. Development of Culture and Civilization
57. The comment “ A citizen Bangladesh feels closer to a person from West Bengal than to Pakistan because of the similarity of language” describes the function the Language is Used for
- A. Instrument of Thought B. Emotive or Expressive
C. Fostering Relationship and Identity D. Development of Culture and Civilization
58. The.....may be defined as the particular form of language spoken by people living in a particular region or locale or place.
- A. Dialect** B. Idiolect C. Sociolect D. Creole
59. is a form or variety of language, adopted by a group of speakers of that language, belonging to a particular geographical region or social class.
- A. Dialect** B. Idiolect C. Sociolect D. Creole
60. According to J.C. Catford “ By we mean a variety correlated with a performer’s Social role on a given occasion.”
- A. Register** B. Idiolect C. Sociolect D. Creole
61. “ An identifiable pattern of speech characteristic of an individual may be said an”
- A. Register **B. Idiolect** C. Pidgin D. Creole
62. The pattern of pitch-changes in a sentence or variations in the pitch of the voice are called the.....of the language.
- A. Intonation** B. Minimal pairs C. Syllable D. Accent
63. The accent falls on the.....syllable when the word functions as a verb.
- A. First **B. Second** C. Consonant D. Smallest
64. “is the form of a language that people in a particular social group speak.”
- A. Sociolect** B. Idiolect C. Pidgin D. Creole
65. The accent falls on the.....syllable when the word functions as a noun or an adjective.
- A. First** B. Second C. Consonant D. Smallest

66. “The dialects which are spoken by the members of a particular group or stratum of a speech community may be termed as the
- A. **Sociolect** B. Idiolect C. Pidgin D. Creole
67. “ means an informal, non-standard vocabulary or the jargon of a special group.”
- A. Idiolect **B. Slang** C. Pidgin D. Creole
68. The phonemes of a language are discovered by means of.....pairs, the pairs of words which Differ only in respect of one sound segment.
- A. Consonant B. Diphthong C. syllable **D. minimal**
69. According to David Crystal, “ A is a system of communication which has grown up among who do not share a common language, but who want to talk to each other for trading or other reasons.”
- A. Idiolect B. Slang **C. Pidgin** D. Creole
70. “ The is a simplified form of a language, which is used for purposes of business and communication between people of different nationalities.”
- A. Idiolect B. Slang **C. Pidgin** D. Creole
71. “ A is a mixed-natural language composed of elements of different languages in areas of intensive contact”.
- A. Idiolect B. Slang C. Pidgin **D. Creole**
72. “ When a Pidgin becomes a lingua franca, it is called a
- A. Idiolect B. Slang C. Pidgin **D. Creole**
73. Thehas been defined as the sound unit higher than a phoneme, with a vowel as its nucleus.
- A. Consonant **B. Syllable** C. Diphthong D. Phoneme
74. The.....has been defined as the smallest, distinctive sound-unit of a language.
- A. Consonant Vowel C. Diphthong **D. Phoneme**
75. The word ‘Phonetics’ has been derived from the.....word ‘phonetikos’.
- A. Greek** B. Italian C. French D. Roman
76. TheTone has been used in the “ Wh-questions seeking information”
- A. Falling** B. Rising C. Falling-Rising D. None

77. The wordmeans a study or science concerning phonetic phenomena comprising Production or articulation, transmission and reception or hearing of speech sounds.
A. Phonetics B. Morphology C. Linguistics D. Semantics
78. The is a branch of Phonetics in which we study how various sounds or phonemes are produced or articulated through movements of the Organs of Speech.
 A. Acoustic Phonetics **B. Articulatory Phonetics** C. Auditory Phonetics D. Semantics
79. Theexamines physical properties of various speech sounds, such as waves, frequency, and amplitude, often with the help of various instruments, during the transmission of such sounds.
A. Acoustic Phonetics B. Articulatory Phonetics C. Auditory Phonetics D. Semantics
80. The involves a study of how people perceive or hear sounds, the quality, pitch and loudness of sounds with the help of ears.
 A. Acoustic Phonetics B. Articulatory Phonetics **C. Auditory Phonetics** D. Semantics
81. The source of energy for the production of speech sound is generally the air-stream coming out of the.....
A. Lungs B. Larynx C. Vocal Cords D. Pharynx
82. The.....Tone has been used in the “Yes-No type questions.”
 A. Falling **B. Rising** C. Falling-Rising D. None
83. The articulation of Voiced and Voiceless sounds or phonemes depends on the vibration of.....
 A. Lungs B. Larynx **C. Vocal Cords** D. Pharynx
84. The opening between the Vocal Cords is referred as.....
 A. Lungs B. Larynx **C. Glottis** D. Pharynx
85. When we breathe in and out the Glottis is.....
A. Open B. Close C. Neutral D. Blocked
86. When the air-stream passes through the Nasal Cavity, thesounds are articulated.
 A. Oral **b] Nasal** C. Pharyngeal D. Voiced
87. The.....Tone is sometimes used for special implications such as a warning, an apology, an insult, an unpleasant news, happiness, reassurance, reservation, dubiousness etc.
 A. Falling B. Rising **C. Falling-Rising** D. None

88. Out of forty four Sounds, there areOral Sounds or Phonemes in the English Received Pronunciation.
A. 41 B. 31 C. 21 D. 11
89. Out of forty four Sounds, there areNasal Sounds or Phonemes in the English Received Pronunciation.
 A. 41 B. 31 C. 21 **D. 03**
90. Out of forty four Sounds, there areVoiced Sounds or Phonemes in the English Received Pronunciation.
A. 35 B. 25 C. 15 D. 05
91. Out of forty four Sounds, there areVoiceless Sounds or Phonemes in the English Received Pronunciation.
 A. 35 B. 25 C. 15 **D. 09**
92. Out of forty four Sounds, there areConsonants Sounds or Phonemes in the English Received Pronunciation.
A. 24 B. 20 C. 08 D. 06
93. . Out of forty four Sounds, there areVowel Sounds or Phonemes in the English Received Pronunciation. [B.
 A. 24 **B. 20** C. 08 D. 06
94. Out of Twenty Vowel Sounds, there arePure Vowel Sounds or Phonemes in the English Received Pronunciation.
A. 12 B. 20 C. 08 D. 06
95. . Out of Twenty Vowel Sounds, there areVowel Glides or Diphthongs Sounds or Phonemes in the English Received Pronunciation.
 A. 12 B. 20 **C. 08** D. 06
96. The Forty Four or Sounds has been classified as Consonants, Vowels and Diphthongs.
A. Phonemes C. Morphemes C. Allophones D. Allomorphs
97. The Place of Articulation, Manner of Articulation and the position of Vocal Cords [Voiced or Voiceless] has referred as the.....
 A. Diphthongs **B. Three Term Label** C. Consonants D. Vowels

98. When the Oral Passage has been blocked and the Soft Palate is lowered thehave been articulated.

A. Oral Sounds **B. Nasal Phonemes** C. Vowels D. Consonants

99. Out of forty four Sounds, there areSemi Vowel Sounds or Phonemes in the English Received Pronunciation.

A. 24 B. 20 C. 08 **D. 02**

100. The Tip, Blade, Front and Back are parts of one of the Active Organs of Speech, which has been referred as the.....

A. Tongue B. Soft Palate C. Lips D. Larynx

