22. The sounds /f, p/ are ....

a. Voiced
b. Voiceless
c. Half-voiced

23. The sounds [θ], [ð] are ....

a. Bilabials
b. Labiodentals
c. Dentals
d. Alveolars
e. Palatals

24. The word *textbook* is an example for ....

a. Coingae
b. Borrowing
c. Compounding
d. Blending
e. Clipping

25. The word *handmade* is an example for ....

a. Coingae
b. Borrowing
c. Compounding
d. Blending
e. Clipping

26. The word *brunch* is an example for ....

a. Coingae
b. Borrowing
c. Compounding
d. Blending
e. Clipping

27. The word *motel* is an example for ....

a. Coingae
b. Borrowing
c. Compounding
d. Blending
e. Clipping

28. The word *lab* is an example for ....

a. Coingae
b. Borrowing
c. Compounding
d. Blending
e. Clipping

29. The word *gas* is an example for ....

a. Coingae
b. Borrowing
c. Compounding
d. Blending
e. Clipping

30. The word *edit* is an example for ....

a. Backformation
b. Conversion
c. Acronyms
d. Derivation
e. Multiple processes

31. The word *donate* is an example for ....

a. Backformation
b. Conversion
c. Acronyms
d. Derivation
e. Multiple processes

32. The word *empty* is an example for ....

a. Backformation
b. Conversion
c. Acronyms
d. Derivation
e. Multiple processes

33. The word *radar* is an example for ....

a. Backformation
b. Conversion
c. Acronyms
d. Derivation
e. Multiple processes

Form B

34. The word *mislead* is an example for ....

a. Backformation
b. Conversion
c. Acronyms
d. Derivation
e. Multiple processes

35. The sounds [tʃ], [dʒ], [j] are ....

a. Bilabials
b. Labiodentals
c. Dentals
d. Alveolars
e. Palatals ⟵

36. The sounds [n], [l], [r] are ....

a. Bilabials
b. Labiodentals
c. Dentals
d. Alveolars ⟵
e. Palatals

37. The sounds [θ], [ð] [s] are ....

a. Stops
b. Fricatives
c. Affricates
d. Nasals
e. Liquids

38. The sounds [m], [n], [ŋ] are ....

a. Stops
b. Fricatives
c. Affricates
d. Nasals
e. Liquids

39. The sounds [tʃ] & [dʒ] are ....

a. Stops
b. Fricatives
c. Affricates
d. Nasals
e. Liquids

40. The sound [θ] is a ....

a. Voiceless dental fricative
b. Voiceless labiodental fricative
c. Voiced dental stop
d. Voiceless labiodental stop

41. The sound [m] is a ....

a. Voiced bilabial fricative
b. Voiceless bilabial affricate
c. Voiced bilabial nasal
d. Voiceless bilabial glide

42. The sound [k] is a ....

a. Voiced velar stop
b. Voiceless velar stop
c. Voiced velar nasal
d. Voiceless velar nasal

43. The sound /i/ is a .... vowel.

a. High ⟵
b. Mid
c. Low

44. The sound / æ/ is a .... vowel.

a. High
b. Mid
c. Low ⟵

45. The sound / ɛ/ is a .... vowel.

a. High
b. Mid ⟵
c. Low

46. The sound / ə/ is a .... vowel.

a. Front ⟵
b. Central
c. Back

47. The sound / ʊ/ is a .... vowel.

a. Front
b. Central
c. Back ⟵

48. The sound / æ/ is a .... vowel.

a. Front ⟵
b. Central
c. Back

49. The vowel / ʌ / is ....

a. Rounded ⟵
b. Unrounded

50. The vowel / ɔ / is ....

a. Rounded
b. Unrounded

Best of luck

4

Form B

34. The word *mislead* is an example for ....

a. Backformation
b. Conversion
c. Acronyms
d. Derivation
e. Multiple processes

35. The sounds [tʃ], [dʒ], [j] are ....

a. Bilabials
b. Labiodentals
c. Dentals
d. Alveolars
e. Palatals

36. The sounds [n], [l], [r] are ....

a. Bilabials
b. Labiodentals
c. Dentals
d. Alveolars
e. Palatals

37. The sounds [θ], [ð] [s] are ....

a. Stops
b. Fricatives
c. Affricates
d. Nasals
e. Liquids

38. The sounds [m], [n], [ŋ] are ....

a. Stops
b. Fricatives
c. Affricates
d. Nasals
e. Liquids

39. The sounds [tʃ] & [dʒ] are ....

a. Stops
b. Fricatives
c. Affricates
d. Nasals
e. Liquids

40. The sound [θ] is a ....

a. Voiceless dental fricative
b. Voiceless labiodental fricative
c. Voiced dental stop
d. Voiceless labiodental stop

41. The sound [m] is a ....

a. Voiced bilabial fricative
b. Voiceless bilabial affricate
c. Voiced bilabial nasal
d. Voiceless bilabial glide

42. The sound [k] is a ....

a. Voiced velar stop
b. Voiceless velar stop
c. Voiced velar nasal
d. Voiceless velar nasal

43. The sound /i/ is a .... vowel.

a. High
b. Mid
c. Low

44. The sound / æ/ is a .... vowel.

a. High
b. Mid
c. Low

45. The sound / ɛ/ is a .... vowel.

a. High
b. Mid
c. Low

46. The sound / ə/ is a .... vowel.

a. Front
b. Central
c. Back

47. The sound / ʊ/ is a .... vowel.

a. Front
b. Central
c. Back

48. The sound / æ/ is a .... vowel.

a. Front
b. Central
c. Back

49. The vowel / ʌ / is ....

a. Rounded
b. Unrounded

50. The vowel / ɔ / is ....

a. Rounded
b. Unrounded

Best of luck

4

Form B

10. The word *google* is an example for
....

a. Coingae
b. Borrowing
c. Compounding
d. Blending
e. Clipping

11. The word *Fahrenheit* is an example for
....

a. Coingae
b. Borrowing
c. Compounding
d. Blending
e. Clipping

12. The word *yogurt* is an example for
....

a. Coingae
b. Borrowing
c. Compounding
d. Blending
e. Clipping

13. The word *taipuraitaa* is an example for
....

a. Coingae
b. Borrowing
c. Compounding
d. Blending
e. Clipping

14. Humans use expressions such as *last night, now, next week*. This is an example for ....

a. Arbitrariness
b. Cultural transmission
c. Displacement
d. Duality
e. Productivity

15. There is no 'natural' connection between the word *dog* in English and its meaning. This indicates ....

a. Arbitrariness
b. Cultural transmission
c. Displacement
d. Duality
e. Productivity

16. The emergence of new words in English such as *google, tweet* is an indication of the human language property of ....

a. Arbitrariness
b. Cultural transmission
c. Displacement
d. Duality
e. Productivity

17. Humans inherit physical features from their parents but not language. This reflects the human language property of ....

a. Arbitrariness
b. Cultural transmission
c. Displacement
d. Duality
e. Productivity

18. Human language is organized at two levels or layers simultaneously (the sound and meaning levels). This indicates .... in human language.

a. Arbitrariness
b. Cultural transmission
c. Displacement
d. Duality
e. Productivity

19. The sounds /p, t, k/ are examples for ....

a. Consonants
b. Vowels
c. Monophthongs
d. Diphthongs

20. The sounds /a, i, u:/ are examples for ....

a. Consonants
b. Vowels
c. Monophthongs
d. Diphthongs
e. Both b & c

21. The sounds /z, g/ are ....

a. Voiced
b. Voiceless
c. Half-voiced

Final Exam

Name/.................................   Student's ID/.................

Form B

Course	LANE 321 Introduction to linguistics
Mode of study	Part-time
Venue	Jeddah
Term	Spring 2016-17
Duration	90 minutes
Instructor	Dr. Sultan Alhatmi

اجب على ورقة الإجابة الإلكترونية فقط ،
وقم بإعادة ورقة الأسئلة للمراقب
الإمتحان

*ANSWER ONLY ON THE COMPUTER
SHEET AND RETURN THE QUESTION
SHEET*

**I. Highlight the letter of the ONE correct
choice for each of the following items (100
marks).**

1. The vowel / æ / is ....

a. High front rounded
b. Mid central unrounded
c. Low back rounded *(circled)*
d. Low front unrounded
e. Mid central rounded

2. The vowel / ʊ / is ....

a. High front rounded
b. Mid central unrounded
c. Low back rounded
d. High back rounded *(circled)*
e. Mid central rounded

3. The vowel / ʌ / is ....

a. High front rounded
b. Mid central unrounded
c. Low back rounded
d. High front unrounded
e. Mid central rounded *(circled)*

**4. The diphthong in the word *noise* is
...............**

a. /aw/
b. /ɔj/
c. /aj/

**5. The diphthong in the word *minor* is
...............**

a. /aw/
b. /ɔj/
c. /aj/

**6. The symbols / preɪ / represent the word
...............**

a. prail
b. pre
c. pray

**7. The symbols / dʒʌdʒ / represent the word
...............**

a. gadge
b. judge
c. gauge
d. grudge
e. dodge

**8. The word *mind* is transcribed as
...............**

a. /meɪnd/
b. /maɪnəd/
c. /maɪnd/
d. /mɔmd/
e. /moʊnd/

**9. The word *bring* is transcribed as
...............**

a. /brɔɪŋ/
b. /brʊŋ/
c. /braɪŋ/
d. /brɪng/
e. /brɪŋ/