# ENG522

**Quiz for Mid-Term**


## ABSTRACT

*This comprehensive collection of notes is accurately crafted to empower students to excel academically, ensuring they achieve a minimum of 80% marks in their examinations. The content is organized with clarity and precision, focusing on key concepts, critical analyses, and practical applications tailored to the syllabus. These notes serve as a reliable resource for both thorough preparation and last-minute revision. Designed to inspire confidence and mastery, this guide is an essential tool for students striving for academic excellence.*



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Applied Linguistics

**ENG522_Applied Linguistics**
**Quiz for Mid-Term**

# Quiz 1

1. Saussure thought of language sounds as a series of linguistic signs that are purely . **(Arbitrary)**
2. In general terms, quantitative methodology aims to uncover facts and truths in a/an **(Objective )**
3. In America, a structural approach was continued through the efforts of Franz Boas and _____. **(Edward Sapir)**
4. The earliest known attempts to describe a language in a systematic way originated in ancient northwestern_____ . **(India)**
5. A child stays at the telegraphic stage for about_____. **(Half a year)**
6. Deep structure determines_____ interpretation. **(Semantic)**
7. Who among the following said, "The term applied linguistics" raises fundamental difficulties? **(Kaplan & Grabe)**
8. Who among the following calls applied linguistics as 'an open field of interest in language'? **(Ben Rampton)**
9. Who among the following presents the 'Seven Ways of Looking at **(Ron Macaulay)**
10. Defining the research question is a crucial _____ step. **(first)**
11. Who among the following collected the very first steps of language in children in his article 'Language Growth and Maturation'? **(Lenneberg)**
12. Applied linguistics is a methodology in itself, because it is concerned with problems in which central role. **(Real-world)**
13. The revolutionary attempt of Chomsky in linguistics starts from his concept of grammar. **(Transformational)**
14. Who among the following is known as arguably the first descriptive linguist? **(Panini)**
15. At what age children begin to imitate activities and utterances from the people around them? **(10 months)**
16. The rules that express the relation of deep and surface structures in sentences are called **(Transformation)**
17. An etic study is often known as a/an_____study. **(Comparitive)**
18. The analytic study of language began around 500 BC in Greece and _____ . **(India)**

**19.** Children are exposed to imperfect language from the from the adults around them and yet they learn language _____. **(Perfectly)**

**20.** A child enters a two-word stage of language at around _____months of age. **(Eighteen)**

**21.** At what age children learn their first words? **(Around ten to twelve months)**

**22.** What particular term Chomsky uses for 'the way in which people use language in everyday life'? **(Performance)**

**23.** What specific name Chomsky uses for 'the representation of language in the mind'? **(Competence)**

**24.** Quechua, the language of the Inca Empire, had its first grammar written in **(1560)**

**25.** Surface structure is the aspect of description that determines the _____ form of sentences**. (phonetic)**

**26.** Children still show greater comprehension than _____at the telegraphic stage. **(production)**

**27.** One important source of that enrichment has been the journal Language Learning, published from the university of_____. **(Michigan)**

**28.** Descriptive linguistics is closely allied with the_____. **(Social sciences)**

**29.** In functional linguistics, the concern is with language as a means of **(Communication)**

**30.** Which of the following errors occurs when the learner is unaware of the existence of a particular rule in the target language? **(Pre-systematic)**

**31.** The analytical study of language begin around 500 BC in Greece and _____. **(India)**

**32.** Descriptive language focuses on the _____forms taken by a particular language at a given point in its development. **(synchronic)**

**33.** Who among the following say that 'in a three-year-old child "grammatical complexity of utterances is roughly that of colloquial adult language'? **(Lenneberg)**

**34.** Who among the following calls applied linguistics as "the theoretical and empirical investigation of real-world problems? **(Brumfit)**

**35.** The acronym AILA stands for_____. **(International Association of Applied Linguistics)**

**36.** Who said these words?

"language is the expression of ideas by means of speech-sounds combined into words". **(Henry Sweet)**

**37.** Chose the correct option.

Children on the first _____ level/s of language tends to rather make a "little rule" out of sentences. **(two)**

**38.** Chose the correct option.

If, however, the child has only learnt the 'little rule', they make a rule out of the ___. **(action verb)**

# Quiz 2

**39.** Which of the following errors occurs when the learner is unaware of the existence of a particular rule in the target language? **(Pre-systematic)**

**40.** Choose the correct option.

A task-based syllabus is based on_____learning. **(task-based)**

**41.** Which of the following sources concerns the nature of the L2 knowledge system and the difficulties learners have in sing it in production? **(Psycholinguistic)**

**42.** Which of the following errors occurs in utterances that are syntactically and semantically well-formed but pragmatically odd? **(Covert)**

**43.** Which of the following refers to a performance error that is either a random guess or a slip? **(Mistake)**

**44.** Which of the following provides the overall rationale for educating students? **(Curriculum)**

**45.** Which of the following concepts is a learner language form that deviates or violates, a target language rule? **(error)**

**46.** Which of the following syllabus is more compatible with intermediate students and above? **(task-based)**

**47.** Which of the following means that learners focus on the topic? **(Narrow listening)**

**48.** Which of the following errors is caused by mother tongue interference? **(interlingual)**

**49.** Choose the correct option

Curriculum deals with the abstract general goals of_____. **(education)**

**50.** Choose the correct option

The first stage of error analysis is _____ . **(collection of data)**

**51.** Choose the correct option

The term_____refers to the communication purpose of the speaker. **(function)**

**52.** Which of the following samples involves only one sample of language use produced by a single learner? **(incidental)**

**53.** Which of the following is defined as the presence of an item that should not appear in a well-formed utterance? **(addition)**

**54.** Which of the following can be defined as the words following the functional expression? **(notion)**

**55.** Choose the correct option

Speaking involves dynamic interaction of material, _____and social processes. **(articulatory)**

**56.** Which of the following syllabuses works better with elementary and pre-intermediate students? **(Procedural)**

**57.** Which of the following syllabuses is a synthetic syllabus and its contents are product oriented? **(Grammatical)**

**58.** Which of the following syllabus types is consisted of a set of pedagogic tasks? **(procedural)**

**59.** Which of the following syllabuses views that the nature of learning is holistic? **(Analytic)**

**60.** Which of the following sample consists of one sample of language use collected from a limited number of learners**?** **(specific)**

**61.** Which of the following syllabuses is closely related to the topical syllabus? **(situational)**

**62.** Which of the following errors occur when the learner knows the correct target language rule but uses it inconsistently? **(Post-systematic)**

**63.** Which of the following errors occur when the learner has discovered a rule but it is the wrong one. **(Systematic)**

**64.** Which of the following syllabus focuses on things learnt at the end of the learning process **(outcomes)** rather than the process itself. **(product-oriented)**

**65.** second language (L2) errors are _____ errors. **(systematic)**

**66.** Which of the following sources involve problems in the organization of information into a coherent 'text'? **(Discourse)**

**67.** Which of the following sources concern the nature of the L2 knowledge system and the difficulties learners have in using it in production. **(Psycholinguistic)**

**68.** Which of the following syllabus views that nature of learning is additive? **(synthetic)**

**69.** Choose the correct option

The first step of every syllabus design should be _____analysis. **(needs)**

**70.** Choose the correct option

Non-systematic errors occur in one's_____ language. **(native)**

# Quiz from Mid-Term Papers

**71.** A child enters a two-word stage of language at around _____months of age. **(eighteen)**

**72.** The analytical study of language began around 500 BC in Greece and_____ . **(India)**

**73.** In general terms, quantitative methodology aims to uncover facts and truths in a/an____. **(objective)**

**74.** Choose the correct option

A test is said to be_____ if it is free from personal biases. **(objective)**

**75.** Children still show greater comprehension than_____at the telegraphic stage. **(production)**

**76.** What particular term Chomsky uses for 'the way in which people use language in everyday life'? **(performance)**

**77.** Which of the following errors occurs when the learner is unaware of the existence of a particular rule in the target language? **(Pre-systematic)**

**78.** Which of the following refers to the ease of administration and scoring of a test? **(practicability)**

**79.** Choose the correct option

The acronym AILA stands for _____. **(International Association of Applied Linguistics)**

**80.** Nahuati, the language of the Aztecs, has its first grammar written in_____. **(1547)**

**81.** Who among the following calls Applied linguistics as 'an amalgam of research interests'? **(David Block)**

**82.** Which of the following samples involves only one sample of language use produced by as ingle learner? **(incidental)**

**83.** Saussure thought of language sounds as a series of linguistic signs that are purely . **(arbitrary)**

**84.** In America, a structural approach was continued through the efforts of Franz Boas and **(Edward Sapir)**

**85.** Which of the following syllabus is more compatible with intermediate students and above? **(task-based)**

**86.** The language learning process it too complex to be obtained through_____. (O'Grady, 2008) **(imitation)**

**87.** Who among the following said, "The term applied linguistics" raises fundamental difficulties? **(Brumfit and Rampton)**

**88.** Which of the following test types is evaluated by giving an opinion? **(subjective)**

**89.** Which of the following syllabus types is consisted of a set of pedagogic tasks? **(procedural)**

**90.** Defining the research question is a crucial _____ step. **(first)**

**91.** Choose the correct option

Children on the first _____ level/s of language tend to rather make a 'little rule' out of sentences. **(two)**

**92.** At what age children begin to imitate activities and utterances from the people around them? **(10 months)**

**93.** A child stays at the telegraphic stage for about_____ . **(half a year)**

**94.** Which of the following syllabuses views that the nature of learning is holistic? **(analytic)**

**95.** Which of the following is the process of making judgments based on criteria and evidence? **(evaluation)**

**96.** Choose the correct option

The first stage of error analysis is _____. **(collection of data)**

**97.** Choose the correct option

Non-systematic errors occur in one's _____language. **(native)**

**98.** Surface structure is the aspect of description that determine the_____form of sentences. **(phonetic)**

**99.** Which of the following tests is more challenging and expensive to prepare? **(subjective)**

**100.** Deep structure determines _____interpretation**.** **(semantic)**

B.Ed. (1.5 Years) BS English Files