



ENG512

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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Bilingualism

Quiz from Mid- Term Papers

1. In linguistics, **CODE SWITCHING** occurs when a speaker alternates b/w two or more languages, or language varieties, in the context of a single conversation.
2. Adults and school children are not bilingual (**BALANCED**).
3. After the process of **globalization**, there was a movement towards accepting .
4. Language varies from culture to **culture**.
5. Monolingual societies are **LESS** in number in the world than bilingual societies.
6. The notion of situational switching assumes a **direct** relationship between language and the social situation.
7. A bilingual may be **balanced** where there is equal proficiency in both languages but this is a rare phenomenon.
8. Study of language attitudes can be based on analyses of **written document** or interview data.
9. Every utterance carries a **SOCIAL MEANING**
10. Many second and foreign language programs pay lip service using only the **TARGET** language instruction. The appropriate term for the given statement.
11. Which language is used in inner speech. (**the language of thought**)
12. Pragmatic mixing (**It is the drawing of attention.**)
13. There is need to.....the concept of bilingual (**globalize**, operationalization, clarity, revise)
14. The new code for communication.....(**pidginization**)
15. Traditional L2 foreign language progress often aim to usein instruction. (native and foreign, native, **foreign**, two languages)
16. New language laws, colonization, globalization, war or invasion are thefactors resulting in language (**political**, social)
17. Which of the following factors impact the linguistic, socio-cult, and neurophysiologic development of individual (**age**, showbiz)
18. Bilinguals can extend the connotations of one language to express a meaning in another (flexibility, **creativity**, rigidity, flexibility and creativity)
19. Inner speech, comprehension and production refer to (media; situation; **role**; domain)

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20. Study of language attitudes can be based on analyses of (written document) or interview data.
21. ML- Matrix Language
22. EL- Embedded Language.

Quizzes from Assessments

1. Bilingualism means to have the ability to communicate in two languages. (correct)
2. Functions of a language are universal but the linguistic forms vary across languages and cultures. (correct)
3. Bilinguality is the psychological state of an individual who has access to more than one linguistic code as a means of social communication. (correct)
4. Who defined bilingualism as the “native-like control of two languages”? (Bloomfield)
5. At the formal level of language processing, all the surface forms used in the language are represented. (Correct)
6. Language functions do not play any role in the way particular forms have evolved over time. (Incorrect)
7. Language behavior is the product of culture. (correct)
8. Introducing an individual to the language used in literacy will induce changes in his or her language behavior. (Correct)
9. Language change is variation over time in language features. (correct)
10. Technology has changed the way we read, write, and communicate with each other. (Correct)
11. A pidgin is not the native language of any speech community. (Correct)
12. Which of the following is a stable natural language developed from a mixture of different languages? (Creole)
13. Language is not static; it changes as we do. (correct)
14. Modeling of language behavior has been developed more at societal level than at individual level. (Incorrect)
15. A language changes because the needs of its speakers change. (correct)
16. All living languages are continually undergoing change. (correct)
17. Creoles are learned as second languages in order to facilitate communication, while pidgins are spoken as first languages. (Incorrect)

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18. The structures of social networks do not influence the individual's language behavior. **(Incorrect)**
19. Even in monolingual situation, language has a social function. **(correct)**
20. Languages and varieties of language have a recognized value on the linguistic market. **(correct)**
21. A state of functional equilibrium can never exist in a bilingual situation. **(Incorrect)**
22. In the case of diglossia, different uses of a language are determined at the individual level. **(Incorrect)**
23. There is no interaction between culture and language. **(Incorrect)**
24. Language attrition is the loss of a first or second language or a portion of that language by either a community or an individual. **(correct)**
25. Language shift is the process whereby a speech community shifts to a different language, usually over an extended period of time. **(Correct)**
26. A person being more proficient in one of the two languages is known as dominant bilingual. **(correct)**
27. A coordinate bilingual is an individual who learns two languages in the same environment. **(Incorrect)**
28. A ----- bilingual acquires the two languages in different contexts. **(coordinate)**
29. It focuses on learning English while preserving the use of mother tongue. It is ----- bilingualism. **(additive)**
30. Endogenous bilinguality refers to that of a community that uses a mother tongue that may not be formally used in institutions. **(correct)**
31. Biculturalism is an immersion in two distinct cultures. **(correct)**
32. Balanced bilinguals are people who have equal proficiency in both languages. **(correct)**
33. Additive bilingualism is when individuals learn a second language at the expense of the first language. **(Incorrect)**
34. Exogenous language refers to the language whose original speakers are not local people. **(correct)**
35. Territorial bilingualism can be found in Belgium, Canada and ----- . **(India)**
36. Monolinguality is more commonly found in economically dominant groups. **(correct)**
37. Members of a minority or subordinate group tend to be bilingual or ----- . **(monolingual)**
38. It is a situation in which two distinct varieties of a language are spoken within the same speech community. It is: **(Diglossia)**
39. The distinction between the compound and coordinate bilingual is one of semantic representations. **(correct)**
40. Language contact occurs when speakers of two or more languages or varieties interact and influence each other. **(correct)**
41. A lingua franca is a language that is adopted as a common language between speakers whose native languages are different. **(correct)**
42. Language contact is a major factor in language change. **(correct)**

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43. Balanced bilingualism is a rare phenomenon. (Correct)
44. The social dimension of language is related to issues of power in society. (correct)
45. Language is simultaneously a linguistic, cognitive and ----- phenomenon. (social)
46. Language contact is a homogeneous phenomenon. (Incorrect)
47. Language contact often occurs along borders or as a result of migration. (correct)
48. The differences between dialect and languages are made on the basis of ----- . (size)
49. A dialect holds more prestige than a language. (Incorrect)
50. Language formation is a result of deliberate decision-making. (correct)
51. Language choice is a random matter of momentary inclination. (Incorrect)
52. The selection of the 'official language' is not simply a pragmatic issue. (correct)
53. In multilingual countries, selection of the national language can sometimes lead to internal and ethnic conflicts. (correct)
54. Language planning is simply a reassignment of functions and status. (Incorrect)
55. Language choice is not only an effective means of communication but also an act of identity. (correct)
56. Economic wellbeing promotes the increase of linguistic diversity. (Incorrect)
57. It is a process in which a speech community collectively gives up a language in favour of some other language. It is: (Language shift)
58. A multiethnic society is a more exciting and stimulating place to live in than a community with only one dominant ethnic group. (correct)
59. The lateralization of language in the brains of monolinguals and bilinguals is similar. (correct)
60. Bilinguals have a language store for each of their two languages and a more general conceptual store. (correct)
61. Code-switching involves grammatical integration of one language in another. (correct)
62. A bilingual who cannot acquire full competence in any of the languages is termed as ----- . (semilingual)
63. At the ----- level, attitudes towards bilingualism change when the political ideology changes. (societal)
64. Code-switching is a skilled manipulation of overlapping sections of two (or more) grammars. (correct)
65. Bilinguals seem to vary from monolinguals in neurological processes. (Incorrect)
66. A monolingual has a chance to communicate with a wider variety of people than a bilingual. (Incorrect)
67. Being a bilingual allows someone to bridge the generations. (correct)
68. Problems of social unrest are associated with ----- . (bilingualism)
69. Bilingualism is a static and unitary phenomenon. (Incorrect)
70. Bilingualism may lead to sensitivity in communication. (correct)
71. Question of identity is a complex problem associated with ----- . (bilingualism)

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72. Language is a barrier between nations and ethnic groups and bilinguals can bridge that. **(correct)**
73. Bilingualism provides the opportunity to experience two or more cultures. **(correct)**
74. The degree of proficiency in each language depends on its function. **(correct)**
75. The ----- functions of bilingualism are determined by the number of areas of contact. **(external)**
76. For a child, to be a bilingual may simply mean a transition period from one native language to another. **(correct)**
77. Topic, person, and ----- are the three main factors which are involved in alternation from one language to another. **(tension)**
78. Interference of one language with another does not vary according to the social role of the speaker in any given case. **(Incorrect)**
79. The amount of influence of any area of contact on the bilingualism of the individual depends on the duration of the contact. **(correct)**
80. The duration of contact is not significant unless we know its frequency. **(correct)**
81. Which of the following is the use of features belonging to one language while speaking or writing another? **(Interference)**
82. The very existence of certain reference groups seems to depend largely on location, setting or other environmental factors. **(correct)**
83. Topics tell us little about either the process or the structure of social behaviour. **(correct)**
84. Situational styles pertain to considerations of intimacy-distance. **(correct)**
85. Multilinguals do not associate one of their languages with informality, equality and solidarity than the other. **(Incorrect)**
86. Topic, as a controlling regulatory factor, succeeds in bringing another language to the fore. **(correct)**
87. Which of the following is not a controlling regulatory factor in language choice? **(Tension)**
88. Group membership, topic and ----- are the controlling regulatory factors in language choice. **(situation)**
89. In particular multilingual contexts, certain topics are somehow handled better in one language than in another. **(correct)**
90. Language choices become transformed into the processes of language maintenance or language shift. **(Correct)**
91. The domains of language behaviour do not differ from setting to setting. **(Incorrect)**
92. A domain is a higher order of abstraction or summarization. **(correct)**
93. How many different approaches have been followed in connection with the family domain in terms of speakers? **(two)**
94. Multilingualism often begins in the family and does not depend upon it for encouragement or for protection. **(Incorrect)**
95. Which of the following is not one of the domains of language behavior recommended by Schmidt-Rohr? **(Mind)**

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96. Who specified dyads within the family domain of language behaviour? (Gross)
97. Schmidt-Roh recommended ----- domains of language behaviour. (seven)
98. Language shift is most resistant to inner speech. (correct)
99. Dominance configurations summarize data on the language choice behaviour. (correct)
100. In role variance, comprehension refers to ----- . (decoding for self)
101. Language shift is not resisted in intimate situations. (Incorrect)
102. Degree of maintenance or shift may be quite different in conjunction with inner speech, comprehension and ----- . (production)
103. In role variance, inner speech refers to the language of thought. (correct)
104. The domain concept has also helped refine the distinction between coordinate bilingualism and compound bilingualism. (correct)
105. Languages in certain domains appear to be more resistant to displacement than others. (correct)
106. The form of a verbal message in any speech event is directly affected by the participants. (correct)
107. The notion of situational switching assumes a ----- relationship between language and the social situation. (direct)
108. In Norway, a person's native speech is regarded as a sign of his local identity. (correct)
109. Situational code-switching is the tendency to switch linguistic structures in order to change an established social setting. (correct)
110. Ethnographic investigation suggests the hypothesis that dialects do not have a social value as a signal of distinctness. (Incorrect)
111. Alternative social definitions of the situation may occur within the same setting. (correct)
112. Verbal communication may be seen as a ----- . (two-step process)
113. A social network may be seen as a boundless web of ties which reaches out through a whole society. (correct)
114. Network analysis offers a basis for understanding the social mechanisms that underlie the process of language maintenance. (correct)
115. Referential content refers to what the conversation is about. (correct)
116. A particular linguistic variety used in an exchange carries social meaning. (correct)
117. Social networks are generally ----- to individuals. (anchored)
118. Markedness model means that all speakers have mental representations of a matching between code choices and ----- and obligation sets. (detached)
119. Language mixing is a ----- phenomenon characterizing bilingual speakers. (common)
120. According to Swain's model of bilingual development, all rules of both languages are initially stored in a common location. (correct)
121. Issues concerning acquisitional strategies in bilingual development are independent of the issue of language representation. (correct)

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122. Volterra and Taeschner have interpreted language mixing in terms of a ----- stage model. **(three)**
123. On theoretical grounds, one would expect bilingual and monolingual acquisition during infancy to be the ----- . **(same)**
124. Bilingual children mix because they ----- appropriate lexical items in one language but have them in the other language. **(lack)**
125. Bilingual children overextend inter-lingually as well as intra-lingually. **(correct)**
126. Mixing has also been reported in cases of overly ----- use of specific lexical items. **(restricted)**
127. Differences in the research agendas lead to different choices of a specific media for research. **(Correct)**
128. Qualitative ethnographic observation tends to fragment the person into variables. **(Incorrect)**
129. Studies of language processing of bilingual speakers are normally based on experiments. **(Correct)**
130. Code-switching is a sign of linguistic ----- . **(deficiency)**
131. Surveys often aim for participative democracy. **(Correct)**
132. Quantitative variationist studies aim for a holistic view of the person. **(Incorrect)**
133. The identity of the researcher affects the aims and objectives of the research. **(Correct)**
134. From a socio-political point of view, bilingual research can never be truly value-free. **(Correct)**
135. Bilingual education builds tolerance towards other linguistic and cultural groups. **(correct)**
136. It points out that the ownership of two languages is not as simple as having two wheels or two eyes. **(Baker)**
137. Monoglossic ideologies of bilingualism view the two languages as bounded autonomous systems. **(Incorrect)**
138. Bilinguals learn to function across cultures and worlds. **(correct)**
139. Foreign-language programs often aim to use only the target language in instruction. **(correct)**
140. Monolingual education focuses on the acquisition of additional languages. **(correct)**
141. A heteroglossic ideology of bilingualism does not consider multiple language practices in interrelationship. **(Incorrect)**
142. Bilingual education focuses on helping students to become ----- and responsible citizens. **(global)**
143. Bilingual education fosters tolerance towards linguistic differences. **(correct)**
144. In the United States, the growth of immigration has unleashed a reaction against ----- education. **(bilingual)**
145. Bilingual education has the potential to give access to languages of power. **(correct)**
146. The states of California, Arizona, and Massachusetts have declared bilingual education legal. **(Incorrect)**

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147. Monolinguals enjoy cognitive and social advantages over Bilinguals. (Incorrect)
148. Bilingual education has the potential of being a transformative school practice. (correct)
149. Bilingual education can legitimize minoritized language practices. (correct)

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