



ENG503

Quiz 3

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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Introduction to ELT

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1. Which dictionary defines fiction as, 'literature in the form of prose, especially novels, that describes imaginary events and people.' (**Meriam-Webster**)
2. World English (WE) belongs to everybody who speaks it, but it is nobody's _____. (**mother tongue**)
3. Lakoff presented a set of basic assumptions about what marks out the language of women in _____. (**1975**)
4. A variety or lect which is thought of as being related to its speaker's social background rather than geographical background is called _____. (**Sociolect**)
5. Which of the following notions have been employed as a mark of power and prestige for the benefit of some individuals? (**Native speaker**)
6. 'Close a deal', 'open an account' are examples of _____. (**collocation**)
7. An item or a process whose primary function is to connect words or other constructions is called _____. (**conjunction**)
8. Leaving out a word or phrase of a sentence for reasons of economy, emphasis or style is called _____. (**ellipsis**)
9. Cooperation in conversation is managed by all the participants through _____. (**turn taking**)
10. Which of the following notions have been used to exclude others on the base of race and culture? (**Non-native speaker**)
11. According to Kachru (2004), the notion of 'World Englishes' is _____ whether or not English functions as a world language. (**independent of**)
12. Which paradigm in discourse studies extends the study of language in combination with other resources, such as images, scientific symbolism, gesture, action, music and sound? (**Multimodal Discourse Analysis**)
13. An act by which a speaker (or writer) uses language to enable a listener (or reader) to identify something is known as? (**Reference**)
14. The process by which bilingual/multilingual speakers introduce words from one language into another language is called _____. (**Borrowing**)
15. The branch of linguistics dealing with language in use and the contexts in which it is used is called _____. (**pragmatics**)
16. Replacing one word by another at a particular position in a structure is known as _____. (**substitution**)
17. A word in a text refers back to other ideas in the text for its meaning is called _____. (**anaphoric reference**)
18. Indian English (IE), Brunei English (BE) and Singaporean English (SE) are considered _____ of English. (**non-native varieties**)
19. The term discourse analysis was first introduced by Zellig Harris in _____. (**1952**)
20. Him, them, those, Khan, Qureshi, etc. are the examples of _____. (**person deixis**)
21. According to Searle (1976), all speech acts fall into _____ main types. (**five**)
22. A stable natural language which is developed from a mixture of different language is known as _____ language. (**Creole**)

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23. When code switching is constrained by where speakers happen to be, it is called _____.
(**situational code switching**)
24. Relationship between the linguistic form and communicative function is of central interest in _____.
(**pragmatics**)
25. It is the mixing of two or more languages or language varieties in speech. This phenomenon is known as _____.
(**Code Switching**)
26. The dichotomy of 'native/non-native speaker' has been _____ by Rajagopalan. (**rejected**)
27. The acronym ICE stands for _____. (**International Corpus of English**)
28. Politeness theory in language is based on the notion of _____. (**face**)
29. Most writers agree that the best way to write well and creatively is to write for _____. (**yourself**)
30. Which of the following is the second process of creative writing? (**planning**)
31. In the writing process, planning and preparation may overlap with the ___ stage. (**incubation**)
32. Which of the following types of corpus contains texts from different periods? (**diachronic corpus**)
33. Which of the following engines allow the users to select more than two aligned corpora?
(**sketch engine**)
34. The second last stage in the process of creative writing is _____. (**breakthrough and finish lines**)
35. Is the following correct or incorrect? A 'corpus' is a 'body' of data, and linguists call their big data sets 'corpora'. (**correct**)
36. Over the past _____ decades, corpus evidence has not only been used in linguistic research but also in the teaching and learning of languages. (**two**)
37. Conversational analysis takes _____ data and then examines the language and demonstrates that the conversation is systematically structured. (**real**)
38. Spatial deixis are used to indicate the relative location of people and things. They are also known as '___ deixis'. (**place**)
39. The community of speakers of a language shifts to speaking a completely different language; usually over an extended period of time. This process is known as _____. (**language shift**)
40. TRP in conversational analysis stand for: _____. (**Transition Relevance Place**)

BS English

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Compilation