

EL 106 Exam Reviewer Quiz

Linguistics · Answer Key · 22 Questions

1. According to the core idea, language choice is based on:

- A) Random selection
- B) People's beliefs and attitudes toward languages**
- C) Government mandates
- D) Popular trends

2. The concept of bidirectionality between language and education means:

- A) Education influences language, but language does not influence education
- B) Language influences education, but education does not influence language
- C) Home languages only influence school languages
- D) Language and education affect each other in a two-way influence**

3. Which of the following is NOT listed as a cause of multilingualism?

- A) Political
- B) Economic
- C) Geographical**
- D) Social

4. Which continents are identified as the most multilingual?

- A) Europe and North America
- B) Asia and Africa**
- C) South America and Australia
- D) Antarctica and Europe

5. Joshua Fishman's definition of language choice is summarized as:

- A) The evolution of language over time
- B) The study of grammar and syntax
- C) Who speaks what language to whom and when**
- D) The acquisition of a second language

6. What is the definition of 'multilingualism' according to the text?

- A) Using only one language fluently
- B) Using more than one language**
- C) Translating between languages
- D) Learning a new language

7. A 'language policy' is defined as a body of ideas, laws, regulations, rules, and practice intended to achieve:

- A) Linguistic isolation
- B) Planned language change**
- C) Universal language adoption
- D) Standardization of dialects

8. Which of the following is NOT one of the five components of language policy?

- A) Ideas
- B) Regulations
- C) Opinions**
- D) Practices

9. According to the text, 'laws' in language policy are:

- A) Suggested guidelines
- B) Step-by-step procedures
- C) Enforced rules with punishment**
- D) Daily habits

10. Why do governments create language policies?

- A) To promote linguistic diversity only
- B) To control language use, meet national goals, protect rights, and build identity**
- C) To discourage the use of minority languages
- D) To standardize all languages to one form

11. In the context of language policy, what is the 'medium of instruction'?

- A) The language spoken at home
- B) The language used to teach lessons and write textbooks**
- C) The national language of a country
- D) A language used for international communication

12. Which of the following is a motivation for governments to choose official languages related to shared culture and pride?

- A) Public Desire
- B) National Identity**
- C) Ethnic Communication
- D) Minority Restriction

13. The motivation for choosing an official language to help disadvantaged groups is called:

- A) Cultural Differences
- B) International Power
- C) Affirmative Support**
- D) Global Communication

14. What does the motivation 'Minority Restriction' aim to do?

- A) Promote the use of minority languages
- B) Limit the power of certain groups**
- C) Encourage ethnic communication
- D) Protect unique traditions

15. Which country type, according to Lambert, has one dominant group with minorities pushed to the edges?

- A) Dyadic / Triadic
- B) Mosaic / Multiethnic
- C) Homogenous**
- D) Bilingual

16. A 'Mosaic / Multiethnic' country type is characterized by:

- A) One dominant group
- B) Two or three groups of equal size and power
- C) Five or more distinct ethnic groups**
- D) A single, unified culture

17. What does the term 'marginalized' mean in the context of country types?

- A) Highly influential
- B) Pushed aside; given less power**
- C) Dominant
- D) Integrated into the mainstream

18. Spolsky's model defines 'Language Policy' as the management of a community's:

- A) Grammar and vocabulary
- B) Practices, beliefs, and management**
- C) Literary traditions
- D) Phonetic systems

19. In Spolsky's model, 'Practices' refers to:

- A) What people believe about languages
- B) What authorities enforce
- C) What people actually do with languages**
- D) The history of language use

20. What does 'Beliefs' represent in Spolsky's model of language policy?

- A) The actual language use in a community
- B) The rules and laws governing language
- C) What people value or judge about languages**
- D) The enforcement of language regulations

21. The enforcement or changes made by authorities in language use fall under which component of Spolsky's model?

- A) Practices
- B) Beliefs
- C) Management**
- D) Attitudes

22. The statement 'Church stopped requiring Latin' best fits which component of Spolsky's model?

- A) Practices
- B) Beliefs
- C) Management**
- D) Attitudes