

EL 106 Exam Reviewer Quiz

Linguistics · Practice Test · 22 Questions

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

- A) Random selection
- B) People's beliefs and attitudes toward languages
- C) The most commonly spoken language
- D) Government decree

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

- A) Education influences language but not vice versa
- B) Language influences education but not vice versa
- C) Language and education affect each other
- D) Only schools choose languages

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

- A) Political
- B) Historical
- C) Geographical
- D) Social

4. Which continents are most multilingual?

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

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

- A) The official language of a country
- B) The first language learned by a child
- C) Who speaks what language to whom and when
- D) The language used in international diplomacy

6. What is the definition of multilingualism?

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

7. According to Kaplan & Baldauf (1997), what is a language policy?

- A) A single spoken language
- B) A set of ideas, laws, regulations, rules, and practices to achieve planned language change
- C) The most popular language in a society
- D) A dictionary of a language

8. Which component of language policy involves step-by-step procedures?

- A) Ideas
- B) Regulations
- C) Rules
- D) Practices

9. What distinguishes laws from rules in the context of language policy?

- A) Laws are suggestions; rules are mandatory.
- B) Laws are enforced by the government with penalties; rules are expected behaviors.
- C) Laws are spoken; rules are written.
- D) Laws are for international use; rules are for domestic use.

10. Why might a government implement language policies?

- A) To promote linguistic diversity only
- B) To control language use, meet national goals, protect rights, and build identity
- C) To eliminate minority languages
- D) To make learning languages harder

11. What is the 'Medium of Instruction'?

- A) The language of the government
- B) The language used to teach lessons and write textbooks
- C) The language spoken at home
- D) The language of international communication

12. Which motivation for language planning involves giving people what they ask for?

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

13. The motivation of 'National Identity' in language planning aims to:

- A) Promote international trade
- B) Build shared culture and pride
- C) Limit the influence of foreign languages
- D) Increase the number of official languages

14. What is the motivation 'Minority Restriction' focused on?

- A) Supporting minority languages
- B) Limiting the power of certain groups
- C) Encouraging ethnic communication
- D) Protecting cultural differences

15. A country with one dominant group and minorities pushed to the edges is classified as which country type?

- A) Dyadic
- B) Triadic
- C) Homogenous
- D) Mosaic

16. A country type with 2 or 3 groups of equal size and power is called:

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

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

- A) Having the most power
- B) Pushed aside; given less power
- C) Being the dominant group
- D) Being the most numerous

18. Spolsky's model defines Language Policy as a combination of:

- A) Beliefs and laws
- B) Practices, beliefs, and management
- C) Education and media
- D) History and culture

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

- A) What people believe about language
- B) What people actually do with language
- C) The laws governing language use
- D) The planned changes in language

20. What does 'Beliefs' represent in Spolsky's Language Policy model?

- A) The actual usage of language
- B) The enforcement of language rules
- C) What people value or judge about language
- D) The historical development of languages

21. Which component of Spolsky's model involves authority enforcing or changing language use?

- A) Practices
- B) Beliefs
- C) Management
- D) Policy

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

- A) Practices
- B) Beliefs
- C) Management
- D) Ideology