

EL 105 Complete Exam Reviewer

Linguistics · Answer Key · 20 Questions

1. What is the primary characteristic of a First Language (L1) learned from birth until the critical period?

- A) Learned consciously and with effort
- B) Requires study, instruction, and practice
- C) Learned subconsciously and effortlessly**
- D) Can be chosen by the individual

2. Which of the following is a key difference between L1 and L2 acquisition?

- A) L1 is acquired consciously, L2 is learned naturally
- B) L1 is a personal choice, L2 is a birthright
- C) L1 is learned naturally with no choice, L2 is acquired consciously with personal choice**
- D) L1 requires study, L2 is learned effortlessly

3. In Microlinguistics, what does Phonetics focus on?

- A) Word formation
- B) Sentence structure
- C) Speech sounds: production, transmission, reception**
- D) Contextual meaning

4. What is the focus of Psycholinguistics within Macrolinguistics?

- A) Language and society
- B) Language processing in the brain
- C) Language and mind: acquisition, comprehension, production**
- D) Computer processing of human language

5. According to Fishman's Domains of Language Use, what factors influence language choice?

- A) Topic, Setting, Participants
- B) Participants, Setting, Topic**
- C) Setting, Topic, Participants
- D) Participants, Topic, Setting

6. In the context of Diglossia, what kind of situations is the High Variety (H) typically used in?

- A) Everyday situations: home, market, friends
- B) Formal situations: lectures, news, literature**
- C) Casual talk with friends
- D) Learning at home

7. What is Diglossia defined as?

- A) The ability to speak multiple languages
- B) Alternating between languages in conversation
- C) Borrowing words within one sentence
- D) Two varieties of the same language used in different situations**

8. What does 'Code' refer to in the context of code-switching and code-mixing?

- A) A computer program
- B) Any language, dialect, or variety used by a group**
- C) A specific grammatical rule
- D) A formal writing style

9. Which type of code-switching involves switching between languages within a single sentence?

- A) Inter-sentential
- B) Tag / Extra-sentential
- C) Intra-sentential**
- D) Phonological adaptation

10. Code-mixing is characterized by:

- A) Alternating between full sentences of different languages
- B) Borrowing words within one sentence without changing topic; informal**
- C) Switching between languages between sentences
- D) Using a short tag from another language

11. Which of the following is NOT a reason for code-switching or code-mixing?

- A) No exact word available
- B) Easier to express
- C) To strictly adhere to monolingualism**
- D) Convey intimacy

12. What is the difference between 'World English' and 'World Englishes'?

- A) World English is the study of different varieties, World Englishes is the global language
- B) World English is English as a global language for business/diplomacy, World Englishes are the different varieties worldwide**
- C) There is no difference; they are interchangeable terms
- D) World English refers to American English, World Englishes refers to British English

13. What is the first stage in the Nativization Continuum of how English spreads?

- A) Induction
- B) Customization
- C) Diffusion**
- D) Native Recognition

14. Which branch of Microlinguistics deals with word formation and breaking words into their smallest meaningful units?

- A) Phonology
- B) Syntax
- C) Semantics
- D) Morphology**

15. What does Pragmatics, a branch of Microlinguistics, focus on?

- A) The literal meaning of words
- B) The structure of sentences
- C) The contextual meaning based on situation and speaker**
- D) The organization of speech sounds

16. In Macrolinguistics, what does Neurolinguistics study?

- A) How social factors shape language use
- B) Language processing in the brain and language disorders from brain injury**
- C) How connected speech creates meaning
- D) Using linguistics to solve real-world problems

17. What is 'Discourse Analysis' in Macrolinguistics concerned with?

- A) The formation of words
- B) The meaning of individual words
- C) How connected speech or text creates meaning beyond single sentences**
- D) The rules of sentence structure

18. What is the primary characteristic of a Second Language (L2) in contrast to L1?

- A) Learned subconsciously
- B) Learned without conscious effort
- C) Learned after L1, consciously and with effort**
- D) Cannot be chosen

19. Which of the following is typically the language spoken at home and is considered a person's most comfortable/native language?

- A) Second Language (L2)
- B) A chosen language
- C) First Language (L1)**
- D) A formal language

20. The study of how speech sounds are organized and function in a language falls under which branch of Microlinguistics?

- A) Phonetics
- B) Semantics
- C) Phonology**
- D) Syntax