

1- Sometimes there is mutual unintelligibility between the casual or vernacular variety and the formal or standard variety of a single language. This phenomenon is called

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| 1) bilingualism | 2) diglossia |
| 3) isogloss | 4) idiolect |

2- Which of the following sound changes is FALSE according to the Great Vowel Shift?

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|----------------|----------------|
| 1) [u:] → [aw] | 2) [a:] → [e:] |
| 3) [ɛ:] → [i:] | 4) [ɔ:] → [o:] |

3- Which of the following causes of language change leads to more regularity?

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| 1) Internal borrowing | 2) Assimilation |
| 3) Language contact | 4) Obsolescence of meaning |

4- refers to the aspects of pronunciation that identify where a speaker is from.

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| 1) Dialect | 2) Accent |
| 3) Vernacular | 4) Tone |

5- Which statement is NOT true about “jargon” and “slang”?

- 1) Unlike slang, jargon perhaps rarely has the linguistic purpose of desire for novelty.
- 2) Jargon may play the role of an argot to keep others from understanding.
- 3) Slang is the specialized vocabulary of social groups, especially young social groups.
- 4) Jargons are the specialized vocabulary of professional and occupational groups.

6- Auto mechanics won't describe engine repair to one another the same way as they would to their customers. This difference in language choice is achieved through the use of

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| 1) overt prestige | 2) code-switching |
| 3) convergence | 4) jargon |

7- is a symbol in a writing system that resembles the object represented in a direct way.

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| 1) Phonogram | 2) Ideogram |
| 3) Pictogram | 4) Logogram |

8- Creolization occurs when

- 1) people need to talk a standard language
- 2) pidgin develops beyond its role as a trade language
- 3) pidgin is simplified by newly born babies
- 4) people living an area are forced to stop using their language

9- In sociolinguistics the term refers to a variety of language defined according to its use in social situations.

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| 1) epithet | 2) slang |
| 3) style | 4) register |

10- have more than one morpheme per word. They may have morphemes that combine multiple pieces of grammatical information; that is, there is not a clear one to one relationship between grammatical information and morphemes.

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| 1) Polysynthetic languages | 2) Analytic languages |
| 3) Fusional languages | 4) Agglutinative languages |

11- Which of the following rules is NOT one of the Grimm's Law?

- 1) Voiced aspirated become unaspirated.
- 2) The long vowels diphthongized.
- 3) Voiced stops become voiceless.
- 4) Voiceless stops become fricatives.

12- The fact that a person may be called a terrorist or a freedom fighter depending on who is doing the calling has to do with the fact that

- 1) words reflect individual or societal values
- 2) language is sexist
- 3) some words are inherently good or bad
- 4) words have different meaning in different languages

13- The sign “△” in Chinese writing system is used for the word “king” what is the writing system in this languages?

- 1) pictogram
- 2) ideogram
- 3) logogram
- 4) cuneiform

14- A language common to speakers of diverse languages that can be used for communication and commerce is named

- 1) lingua franca
- 2) standard language
- 3) high variety
- 4) creole

15- All of the following could be cited as a cause of language change EXCEPT

- 1) ease of articulation
- 2) obsolescence of meanings
- 3) expression of new meanings
- 4) Great Vowel Shift

16- In the study of speech styles, the concept of ‘audience design’ is closely associated with

- 1) regional dialect
- 2) diglossia
- 3) speech accommodation
- 4) social marker

17- In historical linguistics, cognate words

- 1) are used to construct dead languages
- 2) are similar in form but different in meaning
- 3) are found in one language
- 4) show sound changes from Middle to Modern English

18- In, one uses the symbol of one word or syllable to represent another word or syllable pronounced the same.

- 1) cuneiform
- 2) syllabic writing
- 3) word writing
- 4) rebus principle

19- According to pervasiveness of language change _____.

- 1) all languages change
- 2) a language keeps changing throughout the history
- 3) language change is a natural phenomenon
- 4) all parts of the grammar change

20- According to comparative historical studies in linguistics which of the following words is older?

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| 1) agana | 2) akana |
| 3) akan | 4) agunu |

ANSWER KEY

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|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1- Choice 2 | 2- Choice 3 | 3- Choice 1 |
| 4- Choice 2 | 5- Choice 1 | 6- Choice 4 |
| 7- Choice 3 | 8- Choice 2 | 9- Choice 4 |
| 10- Choice 3 | 11- Choice 2 | 12- Choice 1 |
| 13- Choice 3 | 14- Choice 1 | 15- Choice 4 |
| 16- Choice 3 | 17- Choice 1 | 18- Choice 4 |
| 19- Choice 4 | 20- Choice 2 | |