



ENG522

Quiz for Final-Term

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.

Maha Malik
Applied Linguistics

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1. Which of the following multimodal texts includes picture books, text books, graphic novels, comics, and posters? **(paper-based)**
2. The acronym CLIL stands for _____. **(Content and Language Integrated Learning)**
3. In a social constructivist perspectives, learners construct _____ FROM THEIR experiences. **(knowledge)**
4. Legal language is the type of language used by _____ and other legal professionals. **(lawyers)**
5. Linguistic structure or behavior can influence or determine ____ structure. **(social)**
6. Which of the following types of learning is perceived as an integration of face-to-face teaching and learning with on-line approaches? **(blended)**
7. Which of the following multimodal texts include film, animation, slide shows, e-posters, digital stories, podcasts, and web pages? **(digital)**
8. Gender is _____ constructed; therefore, the boundaries are conceptual rather than physical. **(culturally)**
9. Language usage varies among _____. **(social classes)**
10. When it comes to intonation men are more monotone and _____ as compare to women. **(slower)**
11. Which of the following meanings is conveyed through choices of body movement, facial expression, eye movements and gaze? **(gestural)**
12. Which of the following languages in Pakistan is the language of majority province and dominant ethnic group that it enjoys supremacy? **(Urdu)**
13. It is estimated that by the end of the century _____ percent of the currently spoken languages could be extinct. **(50 to 90)**
14. Which of the following is defined as the search for and study of applications of the computer in language teaching and learning? **(CALL)**
15. Which of the following is defined as technology functioning to support the process of conveying information and communication? **(ICT)**
16. Which of the following countries has relatively low language diversity? **(Europe)**
17. Which of the following test types is test of developed skill or knowledge? **(achievement)**

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18. Which of the following is the process of marking judgments based on criteria and evidence? (**evaluation**)
19. The highest language diversity in _____ the world can be found in and Asia. (**Africa**)
20. Which of the following means that the test should be written in a clear, correct and simple language? (**simplicity**)
21. Which of the following language has more than billion speakers in the world? (**Chinese**)
22. There are exactly _____ individual languages in a comprehensive geographic database. (**7,099**)
23. Which of the following test types is a test given at the beginning of a course? (**Diagnostic**)
24. Reliability is necessary but not sufficient for _____. (**validity**)
25. Which of the following tests is a test that has right or wrong answers and can be marked objectively? (**objective**)
26. Which of the following refers to the ease of administration and scoring of a text? (**practicability**)
27. Which of the following district of Sindh used Hindko as its language? (**Hazara**)
28. Which of the following is defined as the extent to which a test produces the same results on repeated trials. (**reliability**)
29. Which of the following refers to the combination of rhythm, volume and pitch overlaying entire utterances? (**intonation**)
30. Which of the following countries is one of the most linguistically diverse country on earth? (**New Guinea**)
31. Which of the following test types is test used to determine which course a learner should attend? (**placement**)
32. Which of the following test types is test that is designed to give information about how the student performed on the test? (**norm-referenced**)
33. Which of the following is an unequal distribution of rewards between men and women? (**gender stratification**)

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34. Which of the following concepts is a system of thoughts and values that legitimizes sex roles, statuses and customary behavior? **(gender ideology)**
35. Legal language is the types of language used by _____ and other legal professionals. **(lawyers)**
36. Which of the following testing refers to the testing of one element of a time, item by item? **(discrete point)**
37. Which of the following tests is more challenging and expensive to prepare? **(subjective)**
38. Competence enables native speaker to recognize sentences. **(ambiguous)**
39. Language planning can create as many problems as it intends or claims to . **(solve)**
40. The first linguistic system to be affected by first language attrition is the . **(lexicon)**
41. According to Howes (1983) during preschool years, children begin to differentiate between friends and _____. **(playmates)**
42. Which of the following types of competence is to know how to recognize and repair communication breakdowns? **(strategic)**
43. Planners deal with issues that affect organizations and societies (or politics) in which human beings _____. **(interact)**
44. Linguistic theories based on the notion of competence have been criticized for being too _____. **(idealistic)**
45. Which of the following types of competence is the ability to recognize and produce the distinctive grammatical structures of a language? **(grammatical)**
46. Which of the following is a form of language loss that affects the speaker's ability to produce their native language with their native accent? **(phonological)**
47. The disintegration of the structure of a first language (L1) in contact situations with a second language (L2) is called _____ attrition. **(grammatical)**
48. Loss of language can be associated with loss of _____ Identity. **(Cultural)**
49. The notion of 'competence' has its basis linguistics. **(outside)**
50. _____ assumes that individuals enter into communicative activities with others as cooperative agents. (Interactional sociolinguistics)

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51. Which of the following types of competence is the ability to interpret the social meaning of the choice of linguistics varieties? **(sociolinguistic)**
52. A multimodal text conveys meaning through a combination of two or more . **(modes)**
53. People construct their _____ identity by categorized themselves. **(social)**
54. Name the type of linguistic transfer where only the primary language plays role in the acquisition process of a foreign one. **(Second Language Acquisition (SLA))**
55. According to _____ when one loses its reproductive fitness it ultimately dies out. **(sociobiology)**
56. Which of the following types of linguistic transfer considers all of the previously known languages to play an equally important role? **(Target Language Acquisition (TLA))**
57. Name the type of linguistic transfer where non-primary language plays role in the acquisition process with third language. **(Cross linguistic)**
58. From this perspective, individual identity is always in _____, an outcome of agentive moves rather than a given. **(production)**
59. Schermerhorn, Hunt and Osborn understand planning as “process of setting _____.” **(objectives)**
60. _____ is a process that affects speech communities where the level of language variety is decreased, eventually resulting no native or fluent speakers. **(Language death)**
61. _____ is a mental process by which we reach a conclusion based on specific evidence. **(Inference)**
62. Linguistic hegemony is achieved when dominant groups create a consensus by _____ others to accept their language norms. **(convincing)**
63. A _____ conveys meaning through a combination of written language, still image, and spatial design. **(poster)**
64. In Haugen’s model, section refers to a language or a variety, which will be developed for communication. **(broader)**
65. The historical-structural approach is not perfect, and behind its claimed critical stance may lurk ideologies and group _____. **(interests)**

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66. _____ may be either remembered or inferred it may be either something we know or something we discover add to our memory so that next time it will be there as knowledge. **(Propositions)**
67. In Haugen's model, 'elaboration' refers to the scale of the utilization in _____. **(writing)**
68. Shea's (1994) study is a compelling example of how lack of interactional Cooperation rather than lack of shared knowledge can lead to Difficulties. **(Communication)**
69. Who among the following came up with the three category model of language planning? **(Ferguson)**
70. Which of the following meanings is conveyed through design of spaces? **(Spatial)**
71. Social identities influence our _____ actions, they do not determine them. **(linguistic)**
72. Individual agency exists through routinized action as well as the _____ actors. **(social)**
73. A multimodal text conveys meaning through a combination of two or more _____. **(modes)**
74. Second person pronoun used in many languages can also be a linguistic indicator of _____. **(social identity)**
75. Our various group memberships are significant to the development of our _____. **(social identities)**
76. In which type of learning student takes more rights and responsibilities for their own learning? **(Autonomous)**
77. The highest language diversity in the world can be found in _____ and Asia. **(Africa)**
78. In a social constructivist perspective, learners construct _____ from their experiences. **(knowledge)**
79. Which of the following conveys meaning through a combination of written language, still image, and spatial design? **(poster)**
80. Which of the following district of Sindh uses Hindko as its language? **(Hazara)**

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81. The acronym CALL stands for _____. (**Computer-assisted language learning**)
82. According to Shea lack of interactional cooperation can lead to _____ difficulties. (**Communication**)
83. Individual agency is neither inherent in nor separate from _____ action. (**individual**)
84. Giddens's social theory provides us the inextricable link between human agency and _____. (**social institutions**)
85. Loss of a language can also be associated with a loss of _____. (**cultural identity**)
86. The acronym CMC stands for _____. (**Computer-mediated communication**)
87. According to Giddens, individual agency is a _____ activity, a social construction. (**semiotic**)
88. People can construct their _____ identity by categorizing themselves. (**social**)
89. The acronym CAT stands for _____. (**Computer Aided Translation**)
90. The acronym CLIL stands for _____. (**Content and Language Integrated Learning**)
91. Which of the following types of learning is perceived as an integration of face-to-face teaching and learning methods with on-line approaches? (**Blended**)
92. Which of the following languages has more than billion speakers in the World? (**Chinese**)
93. Which of the following concepts is an unequal distribution of rewards between men and women? (**Gender stratification**)
94. Which of the following types of competence is made up of verbal and non-verbal communication strategies that act to compensate for breakdowns in communication? (**Strategic**)
95. Which of the following covers a number of different types of mental activity, and lies in the province of cognitive psychology? (**Thought**)
96. Language has a strong relationship with _____. (**thought**)

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97. According to Chomsky, 'competence' is an ideal but not a _____ person who has complete knowledge of language. **(real)**
98. Which of the following types of competence is the ability to interpret the social meaning of the choice of linguistic varieties? **(Sociolinguistic)**
99. Language as communicative practice is tied to a person's _____, space, social and historical relations. **(position in time)**
100. Which of the following either exist in our memory as a category used in thinking, or may be created as a new category which could then be stored away in memory? **(concept)**
101. Preschoolers use their communicative competence to make _____. **(friends)**
102. Who among the following introduced the concept of 'communicative competence'? **(Hymes)**
103. Which of the following can be either remembered (already stored in memory) or inferred (worked out)? **(Proposition)**
104. Every language is structurally unique and _____. **(relative)**
105. There are similarities between _____ and other phenomena rather than the differences. **(language)**
106. Our knowledge consists of a vast network of concepts interrelated by _____. **(propositions)**
107. Language determines the manner and the way the human _____. **(mind thinks)**
108. Which of the following is a kind of knowledge which we learn from other people, either by direct instruction or by watching their behavior? **(Culture)**
109. Which of the following type of knowledges is learned from other people? **(cultural)**
110. _____ relations refer to the application of critical applied linguistics in the study of the larger social problems. **(Micro-macro)**
111. In _____ influence all existing linguistic systems play an equally important role in the acquisition process of a target language. **(cross linguistic)**
112. _____ refers to the autonomy and ideological approaches. **(Hetrosis)**

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113. which of the following is a process in which changes in a group's language, culture and system of values happen through interaction with the other? **(Acculturation)**
114. which type of knowledge is learned from other people? **(Concept)**
115. language planning can create as many problems as it intends or claims to . **(Solve)**
116. The _____ competence pertains to the knowledge of conventions for cohesion and coherence and rhetorical organization. **(textual)**
117. In the _____ view, theory or action is superior and highly respected than practices or desire. **(traditional)**
118. Who among the following says: "Language planning is usually seen as an explicit choice among alternatives"? **(Fasold)**
119. Who among the following says: Language planning is "the organized pursuit of solutions to language problems"? **(Fishman)**
120. _____ refers to the careful examination of social relation. **(Critical social study)**
121. Who among the following says: Language planning is "an attempt to interfere deliberately with a language or one of its verities"? **(Wardhaugh)**
122. who gave the concept of communication competence? **(Hymes)**
123. David (1997) regards planning as plotting of a course of _____. **(action)**
124. Bachman's grammatical competence is consonant with Canale and _____'s grammatical competence. **(Swain)**
125. Our knowledge consists of a vast network of _____ interrelated by propositions. **(concepts)**
126. Which of the following types of competence is used to compensate communication disruption caused by lack of communicative competence? **(strategic)**
127. In order to speak any language, you have to pay attention to the meanings that are _____ marked in that language. **(grammatically)**
128. Which of the following is the process in which information is encoded, stored? **(memory)**

129. Which of the following types of competence is the ability to connect sentences in stretches of discourse and to form a meaningful whole out of a series of utterances? (**discourse**)
130. Which of the following concepts open the window to the realization that all languages do not translate to each other? (**linguistic relativity**)
131. Which of the following refers to the self-introspection quality of the subjects. (**Self-reflexivity**)
132. Who among the following argues that power is about “bringing about consequences” (**Luke**)
133. The feeling a person has that his or her social position is relatively similar to or relatively different from the social position of someone else. (**social Distance**)

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