



ENG502

Quiz from Assessments (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.

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Introduction to Linguistics

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A Special Thank you to “Sadeeq Abbasi”

1. A deictic expression (or deixis) is a word or phrase (such as this, that, these, those, now, then) that points to the time, place, or situation in which a speaker is speaking. **(correct)**
2. All the deictic expressions have to be interpreted in terms of which person, place or time the speaker has in _____. **(mind)**
3. The term “deixis” becomes more and more metaphoric, ambiguous and vague since it is used for many _____ different situations. **(semantically)**
4. The term ‘deixis’ is used from the Latin word, which means ‘to show’ or ‘to indicate’. **(Incorrect)**
5. To perform an act of reference, we can use proper nouns, other nouns in phrases or pronouns. **(correct)**
6. Location deixis is an expression in relation to the certain point of time when the utterance is produced by the speaker. **(Incorrect)**
7. The listener has to operate with the inference: ‘If X is the name of the writer of a book, then X can be used to identify a copy of a book by that writer’ **(correct)**
8. Which of the following is an example of additional information used by the listener to create a connection between what is said and what must be meant? **(Inference)**
9. Tenses are generally separated into _____ (deictic) and relative tenses. **(absolute)**
10. This and that, here and there, etc. as place deixis are the expressions used to show the _____ relative to the location of a participant in the speech event. **(location)**
11. Place deixis is also known as space deixis, and concerns itself with the spatial locations relevant to an utterance. **(correct)**
12. Which of the following can be defined as subsequent reference to an already introduced entity? **(Anaphora)**
13. One of the tests used to check for the presuppositions underlying sentences involves _____ a sentence with a particular presupposition and checking if it remains true. **(negating)**
14. A speech act is an utterance that has no performative function in language and communication. **(incorrect)**
15. Failing to recognize another person’s indirect speech act can create confusion. **(correct)**
16. A direct relationship between the structure and the communicative function of the utterance is called direct speech act. **(correct)**
17. A presupposition is an implicit assumption about the world or background belief relating to an utterance whose truth is taken for granted in discourse. **(correct)**
18. The presupposition (I married her) remains constant even though the verb regret changes from affirmative to negative. **(correct)**
19. We can define a _____ act as an action performed by a speaker with an utterance. **(speech)**
20. Which speech acts are based on some complex social assumptions? **(Indirect)**

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21. Which field is concerned with studying and analyzing written and spoken texts to reveal the discursive sources of power, dominance, inequality and bias? **(Critical discourse analysis)**
22. The key elements investigated in the study of discourse are: the effort to interpret (or to be interpreted) and how we accomplish it. **(correct)**
23. The structure of which of the following depends on factors different from those required in a single sentence? **(Cohesion)**
24. In conversational interactions a great deal of what is meant is not actually present in what is said. **(correct)**
25. Which of the following is a process of filling the gaps that exist in the conversation or in the texts? **(Coherence)**
26. Which field is concerned with studying and analyzing written and spoken texts to reveal the discursive sources of power, dominance, inequality and bias? **(cohesion)**
27. Who employed the term 'discourse analysis' for the first time? **(Zelling Harris)**
28. Who study language use 'beyond the sentence boundary' and also prefer to analyze naturally occurring language use? **(Discourse analyst)**
29. Critical Discourse Analysis aims to help reveal some of the hidden and 'out of sight' values, positions, and perspective positions. **(correct)**
30. In discourse analysis, some of the most interesting observations are made, not in terms of the components of language, but in terms of the way language is used. **(correct)**
31. Discourse Analysis—what speakers do in a conversation-- is the analysis of _____ 'beyond the sentence'. **(Language)**
32. Cohesive structure does not differ from one language to the next. **(incorrect)**
33. Discourse is composed of well-formed sentences and it cannot have grammatical mistakes in it. **(incorrect)**
34. Conversation is a discourse constructed and negotiated between the participants, following pre-established patterns, and marking the direction in particular ways. **(correct)**
35. There is no hard evidence of the origins of language in prehistoric communities to assume that speech preceded writing and dialogue preceded monologue. **(correct)**
36. Any unit of information may change its status as the _____ proceeds. **(discourse)**
37. There is a degree of _____ in identifying a stretch of language as discourse. **(subjectivity)**
38. Spoken discourse is less planned and orderly in a conversation. **(correct)**
39. Language teaching divides discourse into _____ major categories. **(two)**
40. A sensation stimulated by key words or phrases in the text, or by the context, activates a knowledge schema and uses it to make sense of the discourse. **(incorrect)**
41. Turn-taking and interaction are among the _____ communicative skills. **(first)**
42. It is a kind of representation of typical situation used in discourse processing to predict the content of the particular situation. **(Mental)**
43. Language class _____ prepares students for the real life situations. **(hardly)**

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44. Conversation analysis (CA) is a branch of study which sets out to discover what order there might be in apparent chaos. **(correct)**
45. What is always based on turn taking? **(conversation)**
46. Turn-taking mechanisms vary between _____ and between languages. **(cultures)**
47. According to Paul Grice (1975), we interpret language on the assumption that its sender is obeying six maxims. **(Incorrect)**
48. Legal and _____ discourses often sacrifice the maxim of quantity to the maxim of quality. **(scientific)**
49. Which principles are in conflict with each other whereas politeness and truth are mutually incompatible with each other? **(Co-operation and politeness)**
50. Once a topic is chosen and a conversation initiated, then matters of conversational 'turn-taking' arise. **(True)**
51. The boundary between conversation and other discourse types is _____ one. **(fuzzy)**
52. Politeness principle, like co-operative principle, may be formulated as a series of maxim, which people assume are being followed in the utterances of others. **(correct)**
53. Who can perceive or take figures of speech literally? **(Both children and foreign language learners)**
54. Discourse does not reflect and construct the social world through many different sign systems. **(Incorrect)**
55. Discourses are not associated with social practices, processes, and products. **(Incorrect)**
56. CDA is characterized by the common interests in de-mystifying ideologies and power through the systematic investigation of semiotic data (written, spoken or visual). **(correct)**
57. When did CDA, as a network of scholars, emerged? **(Early 1990s)**
58. Which of the following is a central concept in critical discourse studies? **(power)**
59. Some methods are less focused linguistically and more focused on the context in which the discourse arises. **(Correct)**
60. The most important feature of 'discourse analysis' is the analyses, connected to a theory of the social world and a theory of _____ that is coherent. **(language)**
61. Critical Social Theory (CST) provides a theoretical foundation for critical approaches to discourse analysis. **(correct)**
62. Meanings are always embedded within social, historical, _____, and ideological contexts. **(political)**
63. Which of the following is a central concept in critical discourse studies? **(power)**
64. A social semiotic approach is concerned with how meanings are made—in both the outward and inner interpretation of signs. **(correct)**
65. The reflexive tendencies of critical discourse studies are rooted in the constitutive relationship between discourse and the _____ world. **(social)**
66. Who has developed a three-dimensional framework for studying discourse, where the aim is to map three separate forms of analysis onto one another? **(Norman Fairclough)**

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67. In 21st century, linguistics broadened and included critical studies and multilingualism. **(Incorrect)**
68. The ability of an individual or the members of a community to use two languages effectively is called Bilingualism. **(Correct)**
69. Sign linguistics is associated with the use of multiple languages. **(Incorrect)**
70. Historically, there have been _____ main views on applied linguistics. **(two)**
71. Guy Cook (2005) writes, 'like Odysseus, applied linguistics has steered a difficult course between a rock and a whirlpool and has been in constant danger of hitting one or disappearing down the other'. **(correct)**
72. When did linguistics become a problem-driven field rather than theoretical linguistics, including the solution of language-related problems in the real world? **(1970s)**
73. Some of the academic fields related to applied linguistics are education, _____, communication research, anthropology, and sociology. **(psychology)**
74. The accident of Mr. Gage made it clear to the scientists that language may be located in the specific parts of the brain; it is not clearly situated right at the front. **(correct)**
75. The study of the relationship between language and the brain is called '_____'. **(Neurolinguistics)**
76. Close to Broca's area is the part of the motor cortex that controls the articulatory muscles of the face, jaw, _____ and larynx. **(tongue)**
77. Paul Broca, a French surgeon, reported in the 1860s that damage to any specific part of the brain was never related to the difficulty in producing speech. **(Incorrect)**
78. Which area of the brain is associated with language processing? **(Broca's area)**
79. Which area of the brain is associated with word comprehension? **(Wernicke's area)**
80. In how many hemispheres can the brain be divided? **(Two)**
81. Sociolinguistics is mainly concerned with the mechanisms in which languages are processed and represented in the brain. **(Incorrect)**
82. In a sense, we are forced to use metaphors mainly because we cannot obtain direct physical evidence of linguistic processes in the brain. **(correct)**
83. Motor Cortex is the part of the cerebral cortex in the brain which originates the nerve impulses that initiate voluntary muscular activity. **(correct)**
84. A number of discoveries have been made about the specific parts in the brain that are related to language functions. **(correct)**
85. Many scientists have provided clues that how the brain tries to make sense of the auditory signal it receives. **(correct)**
86. The most common cause of aphasia is a stroke; traumatic head injuries from violence or an accident. **(correct)**
87. In how many types 'Aphasia' can be divided? **(three)**
88. Right hemisphere dominance for syllable and word processing is called the dichotic listening test. **(Incorrect)**
89. The person with Broca's Aphasia has difficulties in auditory comprehension. **(Incorrect)**

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90. The 'sensitive period' for language acquisition is more generally known as the '_____ period'? **(critical)**
91. Which of the following is a certain type of language disorder? **(Aphasia)**
92. Tongue tips and slips mainly occur with common words and names. **(Incorrect)**
93. We make mistakes in the _____ process because often there are strong phonological similarities between the target word and what we actually produce. **(retrieval)**
94. Sociolinguists study the social context and its influence on _____. **(language)**
95. Differences in vocabulary are often easily recognized. However, dialect variations in the meaning of grammatical constructions are less frequently documented. **(correct)**
96. A creole initially develops as the first language of children growing up in a pidgin-using community and becomes more complex as it serves more communicative purposes. **(correct)**
97. Diglossia is the coexistence of two or more languages or distinct varieties of the same language within a speech community. **(Incorrect)**
98. 'Language is used not just as a tool for the exchange of information, but as a symbolic system with the power to create and shape symbolic realities, such as values, perceptions, identities through discourse' (Kramsch, 2002). **(Correct)**
99. Which term refers to a person's ability to communicate in more than two languages? **(Polydiglossia)**
100. A standard variety of language is the native language or native dialect (usually colloquial or informal) of a specific population. **(Incorrect)**
101. Sociolinguistics overlaps considerably with pragmatics. **(correct)**
102. Which one of the following is the 'babbling' stage in children? **(6 – 8 months)**
103. When does a child start sitting up and producing a number of different vowels and consonants, as well as combinations such as ba-ba-ba and ga-ga-ga? **(Between six and eight months)**
104. During 'the two-word stage', the child's vocabulary moves beyond _____ words. **(fifty)**
105. Holophrastic utterances seem to be used to name objects. **(Correct)**
106. In Telegraphic speech stage, a child can speak only single unit words. **(Incorrect)**
107. What is the other name of 'telegraphic' speech stage? **(Multiple-word stage)**
108. The child not only produces speech, but also receives feedback confirming that the utterance worked as a contribution to the interaction. **(correct)**
109. The learning generally occurs without any overt instruction regardless of great differences in their circumstances. **(correct)**
110. By eight months the child brings the back of the tongue into regular contact with the back of the palate allowing velar consonants [k] and [g] to produce. **(Incorrect)**
111. The children turn out to be like their parents in stature, activity level, vocabulary resources, and language and interaction styles. **(correct)**
112. In the formation of questions and the use of negatives by children, there appears to be _____ identifiable stages. **(three)**

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113. By two-and-a-half years, the child is beyond _____ forms.
(telegraphic speech)
114. At which stage of question formation, the child forms questions close to the adult model?
(Third stage)
115. The third stage of forming negatives sees the incorporation of other auxiliary forms such as 'didn't' and 'won't' while the typical Stage 1 forms disappear. **(correct)**
116. At which stage of forming negatives, the child involves a simple strategy of putting no or not in the sentence? **(Third stage)**
117. At which stage of forming negatives, the child involves a simple strategy of putting no or not in the sentence? **(Third)**
118. During which stage children use their limited vocabulary to refer to a large number of unrelated objects? **(Holophrastic)**
119. The linguistic repertoire of the child does not increase with the passage of time. **(Incorrect)**
120. The acquisition of the plural marker in language is often accompanied by a process of overgeneralization. **(correct)**
121. The child's first stage has four procedures in forming questions. **(Incorrect)**
122. The child understands what the adult is saying but just has their own way of expressing it.
(correct)
123. It is normally assumed that, by the age of one year, the child has completed the greater part of the basic language acquisition process. **(Incorrect)**
124. Younger children are typically much more self-conscious than teenagers. **(Incorrect)**
125. Which of the following is the most traditional approach to treat L2 learning? **(Grammar-Translation Method)**
126. Communicative competence can be defined as the general ability to use language accurately, appropriately, and flexibly. **(correct)**
127. The first component is _____ competence which involves the accurate use of words and structures. **(grammatical)**
128. The experience with an L2 is fundamentally different from that of L1 experience, and it is hardly conducive to acquisition. **(correct)**
129. Even after years of study, our ability rarely matches our ability in our first language.
(correct)
130. Grammar-translation approach is based on a belief that the functions of language should be emphasized rather than the forms of the language. **(Incorrect)**
131. What are those individuals called who grow up in a social environment where more than one language is used? **(Bilingual)**
132. Which of the following writers is the greatest example who achieved great expertise in the written language, but not the spoken language? **(Joseph Conrad)**
133. Descriptions of L2 acquisition in _____ are full of instances where young children quickly overcome their inhibitions as they try to use new words and phrases.
(childhood)

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134. Transferring an L1 feature that is really different from the L2 (e.g., putting the adjective after the noun) results in negative transfer. **(correct)**
135. One radical feature of most communicative approaches is the _____ of “errors” produced by students. **(toleration)**
136. In the sixteenth century, philology dominated the study of language and one result was the creation of “family trees” to show how languages were related. **(Incorrect)**
137. Which of the following languages are expanding in terms of number of speakers? **(Chinese and English)**
138. Who gave the concept of a systematic correspondence holding between the consonants of Germanic languages? **(Grimm)**
139. Words across languages can be put into systematic correspondences in terms of phonological and morphological structure. **(correct)**
140. Influences from the outside, such as the borrowed words from Norman French or Old Norse, are examples of external change in the language. **(Correct)**
141. Which one of the following is the field of investigation of the features of older languages, and the ways in which they developed into modern languages? **(Historical linguistics)**
142. During the _____ century the wave model had little acceptance as a model for language change. **(20th)**
143. The wave model was originally presented by Grimm. **(Incorrect)**
144. Which of the following field of linguistics study language change over time? **(Historical linguistics)**
145. Computers have no intelligence; their linguistic capabilities derive from programs that are written for them. **(correct)**
146. Computers have no _____. **(intelligence)**
147. By the mid-_____ with the increasing power and availability of general-purpose computers, the dream of human-level artificial intelligence began to be fulfilled. **(1960s)**
148. The task of an automatic morphological analyzer is to take a _____ in a language and break it down into its stem form. **(word)**
149. Computers have for many years been using more computational linguistics tools in applications. **(correct)**
150. A word’s syntactic and semantic properties are not represented in the computer’s digital lexicon. **(Incorrect)**
151. A top-down parser, as you might expect, builds the parse trees from the top to down. **(correct)**
152. A parser takes an _____ sentence and produces one syntactic representation of it. **(input)**
153. Language is a mirror of heart, a computational understanding of language also provides insight into heart and liking. **(Incorrect)**
154. Computational semantics is largely concerned with representing _____ functions. **(semantic)**

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155. Computational morphology deals with the processing of words and word forms. **(correct)**
156. The impact of computational linguistics on _____ depends on the applications it makes possible. **(society)**
157. A dictionary is not a resource containing all sort of interesting facts of data about a language. **(correct)**
158. Who has divided dictionary users into three broad categories? **(Varantola)**
159. A dictionary does not describe the vocabulary of a language or a coherent subset of a language. **(Incorrect)**
160. A corpus is close to the centre of _____ project. **(dictionary)**
161. Transferring an L1 feature that is really different from the L2 (e.g., putting the adjective after the noun) results in negative transfer. **(correct)**
162. The computer has provided corpus designers a massive storage facility and impressive test processing power, which they can access quite easily for their work. **(correct)**
163. The vocabulary of _____ contains words from more sources than any other language. **(English)**
164. The drastic improvement in the field of _____ technology has made a lasting impact on the diversified growth and expansion of a corpus. **(computer)**
165. The first purely English alphabetical dictionary was A Table Alphabetically, written by an English schoolteacher Robert Cawdrey in 1604. **(correct)**
166. When was the oldest dictionary formed? **(2600 BC)**
167. Which of the following dictionary's data exists in digital form and can be accessed through a number of different media? **(Electronic dictionary)**
168. There are six basic methods by which a language may increase its vocabulary. **(Incorrect)**
169. Linguistics is an important field of study which was introduced as a regular discipline in the universities of Europe as later as 1950s. **(Incorrect)**
170. In the field of psychology two contrasting approaches to the study of human functioning have been recognized – the experimental and the differential approaches. **(correct)**
171. Which of the following is the study of the neural mechanisms in the human brain that control the comprehension, production, and acquisition of language? **(Neurolinguistics)**
172. Izui (1962) studied research trends in Japanese linguistics. **(correct)**
173. Which of the following theories plays an important promotional role for development of applied linguistics? **(Cognitive)**
174. Ethnography as a method of research was the latest phenomenon of the _____ decade. **(80s)**
175. Who studied current trends in linguistics in India? **(Jha)**
176. Applied linguistics is an interdisciplinary subject and has wide development prospect. **(correct)**
177. In the field of research methodology, significant achievement in Japanese linguistics is done through the various activities performed by the _____ Society of Linguistics in Japan. **(Mathematical)**

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178. A wider gap between qualitative and quantitative research which existed in China had been bridged up by the East. **(Incorrect)**
179. Which is the most important job of universities in the modern world? **(research)**
180. Jha (2003) claimed that the funding provided by the government of India was not enough for development of various research projects for integration of IT and linguistics. **(Incorrect)**
181. According to the author (Lazarton, 2000), almost _____ of the authors applied ANOVA for data analysis in the research studies of quantitative nature. **(50%)**

BS English

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Maha
Malik's