

ENG251 List of eExam Questions in the Bank

Latex formatted questions may not properly render

Q1 varieties of a language are the varieties used by speakers who are far away from the original home of the language.

Q2 , according to Ferguson (1959), refers to the circumstance where each language in a bilingual society is systematically employed in certain domains and events.

Q3 implies whether or not the basic grammar and lexicon of a language are derived from the same pre-stages of the language.

Q4 can be seen as the physical representation, usually in utterances of any type, of the human linguistic ability (Chomsky, 1965).

Q5 indicates whether the language has grown or grew through use by some ethnic or social group.

Q6 is a form of writing that originated from drawing or inscriptions scratched on an ancient wall.

Q7 is an intra-sentential phenomenon which has to do with the use of two or more language codes within a sentence.

Q8 means that a language has a living community of native speakers.

Q9 refers to the use of two languages simultaneously or interchangeably in a communication event.

Q10 __, according to the Wikipedia Dictionary, is a system of signals including voice sounds, gestures or written symbols which encodes and decodes information.

Q11 describes the belief that groups of people are bound together by territorial, cultural and (sometimes) ethnic links.

Q12 refers to the conscious knowledge of a second language, knowing the rules, being aware of them, and being able to talk about them.

Q13 is the process whereby an entire speech community moves to speaking another language entirely.

Q14 __deal with how speakers in a particular language community organize their social relationships in language use.

Q15 __is a new language without original native speakers but which develops in situations where speakers of different languages need to communicate yet do not share a common language.

Q16 simply refers to the ability to speak more than two languages or simply proficiency in many languages.

Q17 A variety of a language is the variety that is used by the original speakers of the language.

Q18 A variety of language that reflects features of speech pronunciation peculiar to people from the same region ____.

Q19 A variety of speech peculiar to people of the same profession is ____.

Q20 A(n) ____ is a language dialect unique to a household.

Q21 An ____ state, like Nigeria, is typically and logistically heterogeneous due to large number of non-standardised indigenous languages.

Q22 Dialects are often defined as language variety according to ____.

Q23 In modern communication, through the use of cell phones, SMS message 'ur' is an abbreviation for ____.

Q24 Language death or language extinction may manifest itself in sudden language death also called ____.

Q25 Language is uniquely an endeavour constructed by the ____ specie.

Q26 Language is used for ____ communication when it performs a social function.

Q27 Linguistic ____ is the dominance asserted and maintained by the establishment and continuous reconstruction of structural and cultural inequalities between a language and other languages.

Q28 Provide the linguistic interpretation for the following SMS text message 'Gd9t' ____.

Q29 Provide the linguistic interpretation for the following SMS text message 'C' ____.

Q30 Provide the linguistic interpretation for the following SMS text message 'b4' ____.

Q31 Referential function refers to the ____ of language use.

Q32 The ____ of discourse is the channel or medium of communication.

Q33 The ____ of discourse is the channel or medium of communication.

Q34 The ____ of a discourse refers to what the text is all about, what is happening or the subject matter of the discourse.

Q35 The ____ of discourse refers to the people taking part and the relationship between them.

Q36 The ____ knowledge is the knowledge of how people behave in particular situations and the roles people assume as a consequence.

Q37 The ____ knowledge refers to the knowledge gained from the other texts, including the knowledge of intra- and inter-textual contexts.

Q38 The ____ knowledge refers to the knowledge of the culture prevalent within the ____ society gained by means of direct experience by the speakers.

Q39 The ____ approach to communication study is a perspective which seeks to establish the study of communication in its wider social and cultural ____ index.

Q40 The abbreviation SMS in technology mediated language means ____.

Q41 The attempt to study language above the sentence, clause or using ____ such linguistic units like conversational exchanges and written ____ texts is generally termed as ____.

Q42 The first Europeans who traded pepper and slaves from the Nigerian coastal areas were the ____.

Q43 The full meaning of the term 'e-mail' used in internet messaging is ____.

Q44 The incorporation, within a single word, the information one would have found spread out amongst several words is called ____.

Q45 The most basic function of language that readily comes to the mind of every one is the ____ function.

Q46 The new ways of communicating, using technological media, differ mostly from the conventional ____ speech communication.

Q47 The particular variety of a language given more prominence, prestige, and found where the most educated dwell consciously becomes the ____ variety.

Q48 The study of human language from the point of view of its impact on social life in a given society is ____.

Q49 The study of style in writing with a focus on the shape of the language on the written page is called ____.

Q50 The term ____ is used to mean where an affix is added to the root to the extent that they both become fused.

Q51 The term ____ is used to mean the deliberate disregard for norms for

creative and artistic purposes without breaking the grammatical rules of the language.

Q52 The term 'CMC' in the modern technological world is used to mean ____.

Q53 The two important notions in stylistics are ____ and ____.

Q54 The variety of language peculiar to an individual is ____.

Q55 There are three major channels of communication: speech, writing and ____.

Q56 Variety classification of a language according to geographical location region is called ____.

Q57 Variety of a language peculiar to people of a social group, age or sex is ____.

Q58 Variety that is determined by 'use', rather than the user is referred to as ____.

Q59 When an individual in a community possesses two languages, s/he is described as a ____.

Q60 When language is given legal status by reinforcing its role and status in the society, it has linguistic ____.

Q61 A(n) _____ language is an older variety of language enshrined in the great works of literature as Latin.

classical
standard
artificial
morphological

Q62 A(n) _____ language is the language that is chosen in order to achieve the goal of nationalism.

official
national
political
legal

Q63 A(n) _____ language lacks an first language communicators and is created for global purposes with highly codified norms of usage.

artificial
classical
standard
vernacular

Q64 A(n) _____ language is the language that is chosen in order to archive the goal of nationalism.

official
national

political
legal

Q65 According to Wikipedia Dictionary, language is

Grammar, Lexis, Structure, Speech and Sound

Grammar, Vocabulary, Lexis, Speech and Sound

Culture, Tradition and Religion

A system or signals, including voice sounds, gestures or written symbols which encodes and decodes information

Q66 An approach based on a detailed study, which reflects the patterns of custom and communication of culture being studied is called_____.

linguistics

anthropology

ethnography

custom

Q67 An indication of an episode or event in a narrative or drama that is yet to take place in Stylistics is called

encoding

foregrounding

automatization

deviation

Q68 An situation in which communication takes place is a_____.

communicative event

communicative situation

communicative position

communicative act

Q69 Before the advent of technology, conventionally, communication was mostly done through_____.

Technologically mediated discourse

Computer mediated communication

Video conferencing

Face-to-face interaction

Q70 Context as a factor in language use does not mean

The ability to vote and be voted for

The physical environment of the language

The utterances made before and after the one under consideration

The general rules of behavior that the language users obey

Q71 Dialect is_____.

Variety of language peculiar to an individual

Variety of language peculiar to a race

Variety of language peculiar to a city

Variety of language peculiar to people from a geographical location

Q72 Email refers to

- express mail
- electronic mail
- exceptional mailing
- easy mailing

Q73 In internet communication, the abbreviation HTML Stands for

- High tension made line
- hot mail
- his term mail
- hypertext makeup language

Q74 In Krashen (1981), the non technical language for language acquisition is _____ a language.

- digging up
- picking up
- lifting up
- raising up

Q75 In recent Nigeria telephoning system, the term GSM stands for

- Global System Mobile
- Global System Member
- Global System Music
- Global Setting Mobile

Q76 In some linguistically heterogeneous coastal states like Delta and Rivers, Pidgin English is commonly used as a _____.

- language of education
- foreign language
- lingual franca
- target language

Q77 In the Yoruba language, someone's brother is someone who is

- A friend
- the same parents
- blood relation
- Of the same family

Q78 Information, non-standard words or phrases which tend to originate in sub-cultures within the society are called _____

- slangs
- graffiti
- jargon
- idioms

Q79 Language contact may result in one of the following

- linguistic universal
- discourse analysis
- language displacement

language planning

Q80 Language is not just

Symbol
Grammar
Lexis
Structures

Q81 Language is used to maintain relationship between

Sister and brothers
One town and another
Father and mother
Speakers

Q82 Language use is situated within a group of

Friends
Brothers
Sisters
Speakers

Q83 Linguistically heterogeneous societies, with large numbers of non-standard indigenous languages, are _____ states.

exoglossic
endoglossic
modern
acquired

Q84 MMS in mobile telephone stands for _____.

multimedia systems
multiple message sending
mass media services
multi-media services

Q85 Nowadays, _____ is used to refer to any spontaneous and unauthorized writing or drawing on walls, vehicles etc

slang
graffiti
vernacular
jargon

Q86 One of these is not a task in language planning agencies: To

device orthography for unwritten languages
revise spelling systems
produce literature and textbooks in languages
relocate language speakers to favourable environments

Q87 Sociology share something in common with _____ when it studies the myth and institutions of primitive people

sociology

philosophy
psychology
anthropology

Q88 The _____ language death is a process in which a language is being lost as a result of the speakers abandonment of such a language.

gradual
sudden
total
partial

Q89 The _____ context in language use refers to the general rules of behaviour the users obey and the background knowledge shared by the users.

Physical
Linguistic
Epistemic
Social

Q90 The first missionary station in Nigeria was established in _____.

Badagry
Cotonou
Warri
Ibadan

Q91 The language policy of Nigeria has adopted English as a _____.

mother tongue
first language (L1)
local language
official language

Q92 The native-like control of two languages is _____.

bilingualism
monolingualism
multilingualism
pluralism

Q93 The only thing that accounts for the difference in language is the fact that _____ world differs, hence their view, which is expressed in language, must equally differ.

Grammar
Speakers
Language
Culture

Q94 The origin of linguistic imperialism is

slave trade
colonialism
religion

psychology

Q95 The process by which a variety of language becomes a standard variety is termed as_____.

agglutination
standardization
standard
flexion

Q96 The register variable that refers to the people taking part and the relationship between them is _____ of discourse.

mood
field
tenor
mode

Q97 The Sapir-Whorf theory is basically on the connection between language and_____.

taught
parole
thought
acquisition

Q98 The social function of language is also referred to as

Holy communion
Unification
Phatic communion
Unity

Q99 The sociolinguistic term used to refer to casual varieties which are used spontaneously rather than self-consciously is

standard
deviant
vernacular
metaphor

Q100 The study of language from the perspective of its vocabulary is

semantics
morphology
lexicology
graphology

Q101 The term that has come to mean inflated, vague, meaningless language of any kind is_____.

slang
graffiti
rubbish
jargon

Q102 The term used for classification of dialect according to geographical location is _____.

- sociolect
- dialect
- idiolect
- ethnolect

Q103 The transfer of elements from one's native language into another is _____.

- foreign language transfer
- mother language transfer
- mother tongue transfer
- second language transfer

Q104 The utterance, 'You suppose to know the truth', by a Nigerian English bilingual is an example of

- lexical interference
- systematic interference
- phonological interference
- lexical transfer

Q105 The variety of language peculiar to an individual's speech is a(n)

- Dialect
- Idiolect
- Register
- Pronunciation

Q106 The variety of language that has group of native speakers is a(n) _____.

- Creole
- Pidgin
- Vernacular
- Artificial language

Q107 What term is term is used for a language dialect?

- hyperlect
- sociolect
- idiolect
- ecolect

Q108 When an affix is added to the root to the extent that both become fused, it is referred to as _____.

- flexion
- fusion
- agglutination
- creolization

Q109 When sociolinguists discuss our behaviour as social beings, this has to with

sociology
physiology
psychology
anthropology

Q110 When sociolinguists make reference to the study of the human mind, they are referring to

sociology
anthropology
physiology
psychology

Q111 Where the basic grammar and lexicon of a language are derived from the same pre-stages of the language, it has _____.

historicity
homogeneity
vitality
artificiality

Q112 Which of the factors does not influence the planning of language in a community?

marital factor
social-demographic factor
linguistic factor
religion factor

Q113 Which of the following is not a function of code switching

translation
transportation
tenor
attitude

Q114 Which of these are register variables?

mode, tenor and field
field, tenor and tune
tenor, alto and mood
mood, tenor and field

Q115 Which of these is not a feature of a standard variety of language?

a recognized dictionary or group of dictionaries which embody standardized spelling and vocabulary
a standard system of pronunciation, which is considered 'educated' or 'proper' variety by the speakers
a variety free from regional marking
a variety used by the non-educated speakers of the language

Q116 Which of these is not a function of language

Emotive function
Referential function

Traditional function
Social function

Q117 Which of these is not a hypothesis in Krashen's theory of second language (L2) acquisition?

monitor hypothesis
input hypothesis
output hypothesis
affective filter hypothesis

Q118 Which of these is not a variety of language?

idiolect
accent
sociolect
hyperlect

Q119 Which of this is not a factor or an influence in language?

Social status
Age
Gender
Height

Q120 WWW in computer technology means

world wide web
wide word web
website word wide
world war web

noungeeks.com