

Enrollment No. :

Centre Code :

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IDC (MOOCs)

Paper : MOOCIDC1013

(Fundamental Concepts in Sociolinguistics)

Full Marks : 50.

Pass Marks : 20

Time : 2 hours

(Question carries 1 mark each)
Please tick (✓) the correct answer

*Use of correction fluid is prohibited ** Multiple ticks will be treated as incorrect.*

1. **Sociolinguistics primarily studies the relationship between:**
 - a) Language and cognition
 - b) Language and society
 - c) Language and literature
 - d) Language and history
2. **A 'speech community' is defined as:**
 - a) A group of people who speak the same language
 - b) A group of people who share a set of linguistic norms and practices
 - c) A geographical region with a uniform dialect
 - d) A collection of related languages
3. **The term 'code-switching' refers to:**
 - a) Switching from one language to another within a conversation
 - b) Changing the subject of conversation
 - c) The evolution of language over time
 - d) Using technical jargon
4. **Which of the following is an example of 'diglossia'?**
 - a) The use of formal and informal language registers
 - b) The coexistence of two languages in a single society, used for different functions
 - c) The phenomenon of bilingualism
 - d) The development of pidgin languages

5. **'Language prestige' refers to:**
- a) The number of speakers of a language
 - b) The social status associated with a language
 - c) The grammatical complexity of a language
 - d) The historical significance of a language
6. **The term 'sociolinguistic variable' refers to:**
- a) A characteristic of language that varies between different social groups
 - b) The age at which children learn language
 - c) The number of languages spoken in a community
 - d) The rate at which languages change over time
7. **What is 'linguistic relativity'?**
- a) The idea that all languages are equally complex
 - b) The theory that language influences thought and perception
 - c) The belief that language is innate and universal
 - d) The notion that language changes over time
8. **A 'pidgin' language typically arises in:**
- a) Monolingual societies
 - b) Multilingual contact situations where speakers need a common language
 - c) Isolated communities
 - d) Linguistic isolation from external influences
9. **'Ethnography of communication' focuses on:**
- a) The history of language development
 - b) The cultural and social contexts of language use
 - c) The structural aspects of language
 - d) The teaching of languages
10. **Which of the following is an example of 'language planning'?**
- a) Natural evolution of language
 - b) Government policies aimed at regulating language use
 - c) The development of slang
 - d) Individual efforts to learn a new language
11. **The concept of 'face' in sociolinguistics refers to:**
- a) The physical appearance of a speaker
 - b) The social value a person claims for themselves in a conversational context
 - c) The tone of voice used in communication
 - d) The grammar rules of a language

12. **'Linguistic discrimination' occurs when:**
- a) Individuals are treated differently based on their language or dialect
 - b) Different languages borrow words from each other
 - c) Language policies promote multilingualism
 - d) New dialects emerge within a language community
13. **'Language death' refers to:**
- a) The decline in the number of speakers of a language
 - b) The complete extinction of a language with no living speakers
 - c) The simplification of a language over time
 - d) The evolution of a language into a new form
14. **'Sociolect' is defined as:**
- a) A language spoken by a particular social class
 - b) The official language of a country
 - c) A language used in formal writing
 - d) A regional dialect
15. **'Language shift' occurs when:**
- a) A community adopts a new language, abandoning their original language
 - b) A language becomes more complex over time
 - c) New words are added to a language
 - d) Language rules are standardized
16. **In sociolinguistics, 'vernacular' refers to:**
- a) The standard language of a region
 - b) The everyday language spoken by ordinary people
 - c) A language used in religious contexts
 - d) A dead language
17. **'Code-mixing' differs from 'code-switching' in that:**
- a) It involves borrowing entire sentences from another language
 - b) It combines elements of two or more languages within a single utterance
 - c) It is a planned language change
 - d) It is restricted to written language
18. **Which of the following is a factor influencing language choice in multilingual societies?**
- a) The context of the conversation
 - b) The speakers' proficiency in each language
 - c) The social status of each language
 - d) All of the above

19. **'Language maintenance' refers to:**
- a) The efforts to preserve a language that is at risk of falling out of use
 - b) The creation of new languages
 - c) The simplification of language structures
 - d) The natural evolution of language
20. **'Linguistic capital' is a term used to describe:**
- a) The monetary value of language
 - b) The symbolic and social value attributed to language skills
 - c) The number of languages a person can speak
 - d) The historical importance of a language
21. **'Bilingualism' is defined as:**
- a) The ability to speak two languages fluently
 - b) The study of two languages
 - c) The coexistence of two languages in a community
 - d) The process of learning a second language
22. **'Language ideology' refers to:**
- a) The belief in the superiority of one language over others
 - b) The study of language structures
 - c) The policies governing language use
 - d) The cultural beliefs and attitudes towards languages
23. **The 'matched guise technique' is used to:**
- a) Measure attitudes towards different languages or dialects
 - b) Teach second languages
 - c) Develop language policies
 - d) Record language use in natural settings
24. **The term 'register' in sociolinguistics refers to:**
- a) The formal rules of grammar
 - b) Variations in language use depending on context
 - c) A written record of language
 - d) The standard dialect of a language
25. **Which of the following is NOT a type of bilingualism?**
- a) Simultaneous bilingualism
 - b) Sequential bilingualism
 - c) Partial bilingualism
 - d) Monolingualism

26. **'Language revitalization' involves:**
- a) Teaching a language to new generations
 - b) Creating a new language
 - c) Abandoning an old language
 - d) Standardizing a dialect
27. **'Hypercorrection' in language use refers to:**
- a) Overly formal language use
 - b) Incorrectly applying language rules to appear prestigious
 - c) Simplification of language
 - d) The natural evolution of language
28. **'Linguistic landscape' refers to:**
- a) The visual display of languages in public spaces
 - b) The geographic distribution of languages
 - c) The study of language families
 - d) The history of language development
29. **'Language contact' occurs when:**
- a) Different languages come into contact with each other
 - b) A language evolves in isolation
 - c) A new language is created
 - d) Language rules are standardized
30. **The 'Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis' is also known as:**
- a) The theory of universal grammar
 - b) Linguistic relativity
 - c) The critical period hypothesis
 - d) Language acquisition theory
31. **'Heritage language' is a term used to describe:**
- a) A language that is part of a community's cultural heritage
 - b) A language that is no longer spoken
 - c) The first language learned by a person
 - d) A newly developed language
32. **'Socioeconomic status' can influence:**
- a) Language acquisition
 - b) Language use
 - c) Language attitudes
 - d) All of the above

- 33. 'Idiolect' refers to:**
- a) A regional dialect
 - b) An individual's unique way of speaking
 - c) The standard language of a community
 - d) A language used in formal contexts
- 34. 'Language homogenization' refers to:**
- a) The process of languages becoming more similar due to contact
 - b) The extinction of minority languages
 - c) The creation of a universal language
 - d) The preservation of linguistic diversity
- 35. Which of the following is a characteristic of 'pidgin' languages?**
- a) Complex grammatical structures
 - b) Limited vocabulary
 - c) Use by native speakers
 - d) Standardized spelling
- 36. 'Creole' languages typically develop from:**
- a) Simplified pidgin languages that become fully developed
 - b) Ancient languages that evolve over time
 - c) Dialects that are standardized
 - d) Artificially created languages
- 37. 'Gumperz' contributions to sociolinguistics primarily focus on:**
- a) Language universals
 - b) The ethnography of communication
 - c) Historical linguistics
 - d) Syntax and grammar
- 38. 'Accommodation theory' in sociolinguistics explains:**
- a) How speakers adjust their language based on their audience
 - b) The spread of languages across regions
 - c) The formation of new dialects
 - d) Language change over time
- 39. 'Language policy' encompasses:**
- a) Governmental decisions about language use in public domains
 - b) Individual language preferences
 - c) Historical changes in language
 - d) Informal language practices

40. **'Standard language' is often characterized by:**
- a) Regional variations
 - b) Official recognition and use in formal settings
 - c) Lack of written form
 - d) Limited vocabulary
41. **'Sociolinguistic competence' refers to:**
- a) The ability to use language appropriately in different social contexts
 - b) Fluency in multiple languages
 - c) Mastery of grammar and syntax
 - d) Knowledge of language history
42. **'Multilingualism' can be described as:**
- a) The ability to speak more than two languages
 - b) The study of ancient languages
 - c) The dominance of one language in a community
 - d) The creation of new languages
43. **'Linguistic repertoire' includes:**
- a) All the language varieties a person can use
 - b) The official language of a country
 - c) The written literature of a language
 - d) The phonetic system of a language
44. **The 'Communicative approach' in language teaching emphasizes:**
- a) Grammar and translation
 - b) Communication and interaction
 - c) Rote memorization
 - d) Literary analysis
45. **'Sociophonetics' studies:**
- a) The social aspects of phonetic variation
 - b) The historical development of sounds
 - c) The syntax of spoken language
 - d) The written form of language
46. **'Language attrition' refers to:**
- a) The loss of language proficiency over time
 - b) The creation of new words
 - c) The preservation of ancient languages
 - d) The standardization of dialects

47. **'Speech act theory' explores:**
- a) How utterances function in communication
 - b) The phonetic structure of speech
 - c) The evolution of language over time
 - d) The formal grammar of languages
48. **'Linguistic profiling' involves:**
- a) Identifying social characteristics based on language use
 - b) Studying the history of a language
 - c) Analyzing written texts
 - d) Teaching language to non-native speakers
49. **'Language endangerment' occurs when:**
- a) A language is at risk of falling out of use
 - b) New languages are created
 - c) Language policies promote multilingualism
 - d) Languages borrow words from each other
50. **'Politeness theory' in sociolinguistics examines:**
- a) How people use language to show respect and manage relationships
 - b) The grammatical structure of formal language
 - c) The history of polite forms in language
 - d) The evolution of polite expressions
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