

Enrollment No. :

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(MOOCs) IDC

Paper : MOOCIDC2013

( Applied Linguistics )

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.*

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1. **What does applied linguistics primarily focus on?**
  - A) Language structure
  - B) The practical application of language studies to real-world problems
  - C) Theoretical linguistics
  - D) The evolution of languages
2. **Which of the following is a key component of applied linguistics?**
  - A) Phonology
  - B) Language teaching
  - C) Syntax analysis
  - D) Morphological theory
3. **Which of the following areas is NOT typically studied under applied linguistics?**
  - A) Language acquisition
  - B) Language teaching methodologies
  - C) Language evolution
  - D) Translation studies
4. **Which of the following best describes the interdisciplinary nature of applied linguistics?**
  - A) It only involves linguistic theories
  - B) It combines linguistics with fields like psychology, education, and anthropology
  - C) It is limited to language teaching
  - D) It only focuses on grammar and syntax

5. **The field of applied linguistics is most closely associated with which of the following disciplines?**
  - A) Sociology
  - B) Anthropology
  - C) Education
  - D) Biology
6. **Which of the following methods is often used in applied linguistics research?**
  - A) Structural analysis
  - B) Experimental research
  - C) Computational modeling
  - D) All of the above
7. **In applied linguistics, what is the main focus of sociolinguistics?**
  - A) Language change over time
  - B) The relationship between language and society
  - C) The formal rules of language structure
  - D) The cognitive processes involved in language acquisition
8. **Which of the following is an example of a topic studied in psycholinguistics within applied linguistics?**
  - A) The influence of language on thought
  - B) The structure of sentences
  - C) The cultural impact of language
  - D) Historical linguistics
9. **What is the primary objective of language testing in applied linguistics?**
  - A) To test the pronunciation of words
  - B) To assess language proficiency
  - C) To evaluate grammar knowledge
  - D) To examine cultural aspects of language
10. **What does language policy in applied linguistics refer to?**
  - A) The structure of the language
  - B) The rules for language teaching
  - C) Government or institutional guidelines regarding language use
  - D) Language in historical contexts
11. **Which theory of language acquisition emphasizes the role of social interaction in language learning?**
  - A) Nativist theory
  - B) Interactionist theory
  - C) Behaviorist theory
  - D) Connectionist theory

12. Which approach in language teaching emphasizes communicative competence?
- A) Grammar-Translation Method
  - B) Audio-Lingual Method
  - C) Communicative Language Teaching
  - D) Structural Approach
13. In applied linguistics, what is the role of the teacher in a communicative language teaching (CLT) approach?
- A) To focus solely on grammar instruction
  - B) To provide opportunities for authentic communication in the target language
  - C) To correct every error made by students immediately
  - D) To focus primarily on pronunciation
14. Which of the following is an example of an indirect method for teaching vocabulary in applied linguistics?
- A) Using flashcards
  - B) Giving definitions and context for new words
  - C) Practicing vocabulary through drills
  - D) Writing vocabulary on the board
15. The term "transfer" in second language acquisition refers to:
- A) The process of transferring words from one language to another
  - B) The influence of the learner's first language on their second language
  - C) The method of switching between languages in speech
  - D) The transfer of meaning in translation
16. Which of the following best describes the task-based language teaching approach?
- A) Language learning through structured exercises
  - B) Learning by memorizing vocabulary lists
  - C) Using tasks that require communication to use language
  - D) Focusing only on listening and speaking
17. In the context of applied linguistics, what is a "corpus"?
- A) A collection of language textbooks
  - B) A database of real-world language use
  - C) A theoretical framework for linguistics
  - D) A type of language test
18. Which method focuses on the repetition of sentences and is often used in early language learning?
- A) Total Physical Response (TPR)
  - B) Audio-Lingual Method
  - C) Communicative Language Teaching
  - D) Direct Method

19. **What is “scaffolding” in language learning?**
- A) A method of memorization
  - B) The use of supportive tools and guidance to help learners reach higher levels of understanding
  - C) A type of language testing
  - D) The systematic breakdown of language rules
20. **Which of the following is a characteristic of the Natural Approach to language teaching?**
- A) It focuses on grammar and translation
  - B) It emphasizes listening and speaking in the target language before reading and writing
  - C) It ignores pronunciation
  - D) It uses extensive translation in the classroom
21. **In the context of applied linguistics, what is the role of CALL (Computer-Assisted Language Learning)?**
- A) To teach language rules through games
  - B) To use technology to facilitate language learning and teaching
  - C) To evaluate grammar knowledge through automated tests
  - D) To focus on the history of language
22. **Which of the following technologies is most commonly used for language learning in the classroom?**
- A) Virtual reality
  - B) Speech recognition software
  - C) Automated language translation tools
  - D) All of the above
23. **Which of the following is an advantage of using digital corpora in applied linguistics research?**
- A) It is based on traditional methods of language learning
  - B) It allows researchers to analyze large volumes of real-world language data
  - C) It focuses exclusively on written language
  - D) It ignores sociocultural contexts
24. **Which of the following is a disadvantage of using technology in language education?**
- A) It offers personalized learning experiences
  - B) It can be expensive and inaccessible for some learners
  - C) It encourages interaction in target languages
  - D) It automates repetitive tasks effectively

25. **What is “blended learning” in applied linguistics?**
- A) Combining online language learning with face-to-face instruction
  - B) Learning through digital simulations
  - C) Using only traditional methods of learning
  - D) Learning through multimedia content without instructor guidance
26. **Which of the following is a major benefit of using mobile apps in language learning?**
- A) They limit learning to vocabulary drills only
  - B) They provide convenient, on-the-go language practice
  - C) They only focus on grammar exercises
  - D) They are expensive and difficult to use
27. **Which software is commonly used for phonetic analysis in applied linguistics?**
- A) SPSS
  - B) Praat
  - C) MATLAB
  - D) RStudio
28. **What is the main function of the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) in applied linguistics?**
- A) To classify languages by family
  - B) To provide a standard system for transcribing speech sounds
  - C) To teach grammar rules
  - D) To test language proficiency
29. **In applied linguistics, what is a primary advantage of using audiovisual materials for language teaching?**
- A) They provide visual representation of the grammar
  - B) They offer learners the opportunity to hear authentic language use
  - C) They replace teachers in the classroom
  - D) They only focus on vocabulary acquisition
30. **What role do forums and online discussion boards play in language learning?**
- A) They offer learners a space for written interaction in the target language
  - B) They replace in-class interaction
  - C) They only allow for formal written tests
  - D) They eliminate the need for reading and listening practice

31. Which of the following research methods is most commonly used in applied linguistics?
- A) Experimental research
  - B) Historical analysis
  - C) Linguistic analysis of ancient texts
  - D) Neuroimaging
32. In applied linguistics, what is a “case study” used for?
- A) To analyze the linguistic features of a language
  - B) To investigate a particular individual or group’s language learning experience
  - C) To test grammatical rules
  - D) To analyze large corpora of texts
33. Which research method focuses on gathering qualitative data through interviews and observations in applied linguistics?
- A) Quantitative analysis
  - B) Experimental methods
  - C) Ethnographic research
  - D) Statistical modeling
34. In applied linguistics, what is “triangulation” in research?
- A) The process of using three different data sources or methods to ensure validity
  - B) Analyzing linguistic data in three languages
  - C) Comparing theoretical approaches
  - D) Using multiple researchers for one study
35. What type of data collection method is used in discourse analysis?
- A) Surveys
  - B) Interviews
  - C) Textual analysis
  - D) Experiments
36. Which of the following is a primary focus of pragmatics in applied linguistics?
- A) The structure of words and sentences
  - B) The study of meaning in context, including how language is used in social interactions
  - C) The historical development of languages
  - D) The phonetic features of language
37. Which of the following is a primary objective of discourse analysis in applied linguistics?
- A) To analyze the structure of individual sentences
  - B) To examine the social and cultural contexts of communication
  - C) To study the evolution of languages
  - D) To focus solely on written texts

38. Which research method is most commonly used to study language variation and change in sociolinguistics?
- A) Experimental method
  - B) Survey method
  - C) Corpus analysis
  - D) Longitudinal studies
39. In applied linguistics, what does “language transfer” refer to?
- A) The influence of a second language on the first language
  - B) The influence of the first language on the second language
  - C) The process of learning a language through immersion
  - D) The application of language rules to different languages
40. Which of the following is a method used in applied linguistics to analyze language attitudes?
- A) Content analysis
  - B) Surveys and interviews
  - C) Experimental testing
  - D) Phonological analysis
41. In applied linguistics, the term “register” refers to:
- A) The number of words used in a language
  - B) The way language varies according to social context and purpose
  - C) The phonological variations in a language
  - D) The grammatical rules of a language
42. Which of the following research methods is often used in the study of second language acquisition?
- A) Discourse analysis
  - B) Case studies
  - C) Participant observation
  - D) Experimental methods with control groups
43. In applied linguistics, which of the following is an example of a quantitative research method?
- A) Observational studies
  - B) Statistical analysis of survey data
  - C) Interviews with participants
  - D) Analysis of narrative texts

44. Which of the following is an essential feature of a linguistic corpus in research?
- A) It must be an artificial collection of texts
  - B) It must be a representative sample of natural language use
  - C) It should focus exclusively on spoken language
  - D) It includes only grammatically correct texts
45. What does the term “linguistic ethnography” focus on in applied linguistics research?
- A) The evolution of linguistic features
  - B) The collection of large linguistic data sets
  - C) The study of language use within specific cultural and social contexts
  - D) The analysis of phonetic features of language
46. Which research approach in applied linguistics uses both qualitative and quantitative data?
- A) Mixed methods research
  - B) Case study research
  - C) Experimental research
  - D) Corpus linguistics
47. What is the main goal of sociolinguistics within applied linguistics?
- A) To study the structure of sentences
  - B) To explore the relationship between language and society
  - C) To understand the cognitive processes in language learning
  - D) To analyze phonological changes in languages
48. Which of the following is a key consideration in bilingual education according to applied linguistics research?
- A) Focus on the native language only
  - B) The integration of cultural and linguistic diversity in the classroom
  - C) The use of only one language for teaching
  - D) To separate students by their first language
49. What does the term “code-switching” refer to in applied linguistics?
- A) The process of translating a language
  - B) The alternating use of two or more languages or dialects within a conversation
  - C) The transition from formal to informal language
  - D) The adaptation of language to different social contexts
50. Which of the following best describes a “speech community” in applied linguistics?
- A) A group of people speaking the same language exclusively
  - B) A group of people who share common linguistic practices and norms
  - C) A group of people who speak multiple languages without interaction
  - D) A group of people who focus on language teaching only