

Enrollment No. :
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(MOOCs) IDC

Paper : MOOCIDC2013

( 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**
  - A. Historical changes in languages
  - B. Language use in social contexts
  - C. Animal communication
  - D. Artificial languages
2. **The term *sociolinguistics* was popularized by**
  - A. Saussure
  - B. Chomsky
  - C. Hymes
  - D. Bloomfield
3. **A speech community refers to**
  - A. People who speak many languages
  - B. People who share norms about language use
  - C. Only bilingual groups
  - D. Groups with similar cultures
4. **Code-switching means**
  - A. Using only one language
  - B. Shifting from one language or variety to another
  - C. Writing in secret code
  - D. Translating a text
5. **A dialect is**
  - A. A defective form of a language
  - B. A regional or social variety of a language
  - C. A slang usage
  - D. A new language
6. **Diglossia refers to**
  - A. Two unrelated languages
  - B. Use of two varieties of a language in different situations
  - C. Language decay
  - D. Language acquisition
7. **The *vernacular* is**
  - A. A standard language
  - B. The local or home language variety
  - C. The language of the elite
  - D. Literary language
8. **Register refers to**
  - A. Regional accent
  - B. Situational variation in language
  - C. Written style
  - D. Dialect mixing
9. **Pidgin languages emerge when**
  - A. There is no need for communication
  - B. Groups with no common language need to communicate
  - C. Children learn multiple languages
  - D. Languages are standardized

10. A creole is
- A. A dying language
  - C. A secret code
  - B. A stable, fully developed pidgin
  - D. A dialect mixture
11. Language attitude refers to
- A. Economic behaviour
  - C. Biological instincts
  - B. Feelings people have toward varieties of language
  - D. Writing ability
12. The concept of *speech act* was developed by
- A. Austin and Searle
  - C. Chomsky
  - B. Labov
  - D. Sapir
13. *Ethnography of speaking* was introduced by
- A. Saussure
  - C. Labov
  - B. Hymes
  - D. Jespersen
14. The Sapir–Whorf hypothesis suggests
- A. Language and thought are unrelated
  - C. Thought determines language fully
  - B. Language influences thought
  - D. Grammar is innate
15. The *standard language* is
- A. Socially preferred and codified variety
  - C. Only spoken, never written
  - B. The oldest variety
  - D. A new dialect
16. *Style-shifting* means
- A. Learning new words
  - C. Writing a poem
  - B. Adjusting speech according to context
  - D. Studying grammar
17. *Multilingualism* means
- A. Ability to speak only one language
  - C. Ability to speak more than two languages
  - B. Ability to speak two languages
  - D. No language ability
18. A *sociolect* refers to
- A. Regional language variation
  - C. Child language
  - B. Social class–based language variety
  - D. Animal communication
19. *Idiolect* refers to
- A. A regional accent
  - C. The national language
  - B. The unique speech variety of an individual
  - D. A formal register
20. *Bilingualism* is
- A. Use of two languages
  - C. Use of a dead language
  - B. Use of three languages
  - D. Use of informal speech
21. *Language maintenance* refers to
- A. Losing a language
  - C. Borrowing words
  - B. Efforts to continue using a language
  - D. Creating a new language
22. *Language shift* occurs when
- A. People fully retain their first language
  - C. A new grammar is invented
  - B. A community gradually adopts another language
  - D. Children refuse to speak
23. A *lingua franca* is
- A. A dead language
  - B. A common language used for communication between groups

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- 6 C. A creole
24. Accommodation theory was developed by
- A. Bernstein  
B. Giles  
C. Sapir  
D. Chomsky
25. Bernstein's *restricted code* is associated with
- A. Middle-class speech  
B. Working-class speech  
C. Academic language  
D. Foreign languages
26. Bernstein's *elaborated code* is associated with
- A. Working-class speech  
B. Informal speech  
C. Middle-class and formal contexts  
D. Regional dialects
27. Sociolinguistic competence includes
- A. Grammar only  
B. Understanding social rules of language use  
C. Vocabulary knowledge only  
D. Phonetics only
28. Speech repertoire refers to
- A. Number of languages worldwide  
B. Range of speech varieties available to a speaker  
C. Grammar books  
D. Historical linguistics
29. A linguistic variable is
- A. A fixed rule  
B. A feature that varies in different contexts  
C. A dictionary entry  
D. A writing system
30. *Prestige variety* refers to
- A. A stigmatized dialect  
B. A socially admired language variety  
C. A dying variety  
D. A banned dialect
31. Stigmatized varieties are
- A. Highly valued  
B. Socially disapproved speech forms  
C. Standard languages  
D. Written languages
32. Taboo language refers to
- A. Highly polite expressions  
B. Socially prohibited words  
C. Technical vocabulary  
D. Literary language
33. An isogloss is
- A. A border between dialect areas  
B. A writing tool  
C. A grammar rule  
D. A sound symbol
34. Communicative competence includes
- A. Only grammatical ability  
B. Ability to use language appropriately in social contexts  
C. Only vocabulary knowledge  
D. Only reading skills
35. Slang is -
- A. Formal language  
B. Informal and often short-lived expressions  
C. Technical vocabulary  
D. Standard style
36. A variety of a language associated with a profession is called
- A. Dialect  
B. Jargon  
C. Pidgin  
D. Accent
37. Language planning refers to
- A. Learning a language  
B. Government efforts to influence language use  
C. Private tutoring  
D. Code-mixing

- 38. In sociolinguistics, the term *domain* refers to**
- A. Place where a language originated
  - B. Context or situation of language use
  - C. A dictionary section
  - D. A grammar rule
- 39. Gender variation in language refers to**
- A. Differences in vocabulary and speech patterns between genders
  - B. Language of children
  - C. Language of doctors
  - D. Language of politicians
- 40. A prestige pronunciation is known as**
- A. Broad accent
  - B. Received Pronunciation
  - C. Local accent
  - D. Creole accent
- 41. The study of how society influences language change is**
- A. Historical linguistics
  - B. Sociolinguistics
  - C. Philology
  - D. Syntax
- 42. Code-mixing occurs when**
- A. Languages are kept separate
  - B. Elements from two languages are mixed within a sentence
  - C. A person forgets a language
  - D. A new language is formed
- 43. A bilingual community may use one language at home and another at school. This reflects**
- A. Code-breaking
  - B. Diglossia
  - C. Slang
  - D. Vernacularization
- 44. Language ideology refers to**
- A. Pure grammar rules
  - B. Beliefs about language and its users
  - C. New language creation
  - D. Dialect maps
- 45. Vernacularization is**
- A. Reducing literacy
  - B. Promoting the use of local languages
  - C. Mixing dialects
  - D. Creating artificial languages
- 46. The concept of "social network" in language study refers to**
- A. Mobile communication apps
  - B. The pattern of relationships among speakers
  - C. Online speech
  - D. Dialect maps
- 47. A speech event includes**
- A. Only written texts
  - B. Any socially meaningful instance of language use
  - C. Grammar exercises
  - D. Dictionary entries
- 48. Age-grading in language refers to**
- A. Language used by all age groups
  - B. Speech differences associated with age groups
  - C. Language death
  - D. Historical change
- 49. Language contact occurs when**
- A. Languages remain isolated
  - B. Speakers of different languages interact
  - C. There is only one language in a region
  - D. Grammar is standardized
- 50. Sociophonetics deals with**
- A. Sound systems only
  - B. The relationship between social factors and speech sounds
  - C. Writing styles
  - D. Syntax patterns