

STUDENT'S ID NO: _____ SIGNATURE: _____



UNIVERSITY OF GHANA

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DEPARTMENT OF TEACHER EDUCATION

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION AND LEADERSHIP

COLLEGES OF EDUCATION

END OF SEMESTER ONE EXAMINATIONS FOR LEVEL 300, 2022/2023

B.ED. PROGRAMME

COURSE CODE: TEJS 313

COURSE TITLE: SOCIOLINGUISTICS

Instruction: Answer all questions in Section A and any three questions in Section B.

Time: 2 hours

SECTION A

[25 Marks]

Answer all the questions in this section.

1. The study of the relationship between language and society, language variation, and of attitudes about language is _____
 - A. Sociology
 - B. Linguistics
 - C. Sociolinguistics
 - D. Language

STUDENT'S ID NO: _____ SIGNATURE: _____

2. A person who speaks three languages fluently is most properly referred to by which of these terms?
 - A. Multilingual
 - B. Extralingual
 - C. Magnalingual
 - D. Bilingual
3. Varieties of languages which may differ in pronunciation, vocabulary and grammar are termed as _____.
 - A. Language
 - B. Register
 - C. Dialect
 - D. Style
4. When speakers of two varieties can understand each other, we say the two varieties are _____.
 - A. Overlapping
 - B. Standardized
 - C. Mutually intelligible
 - D. Codified
5. Which of the following would **NOT** be considered a part of sociolinguistics?
 - A. The study of socioeconomic and/or political power factors and their influence on language change.
 - B. The study of the attitudes of people towards certain speech characteristics
 - C. The study of the sounds in spoken language
 - D. The general perception of a dialect within a society
6. The term 'lingua franca' refers to a language _____.
 - A. adopted/spoken by two or more people who do not have a common language.
 - B. primarily used for business, education or political reasons.
 - C. spoken bluntly or directly
 - D. spoken in the Franconian region of Germany
7. One of the underlisted refers to a situation which exists in a society where two distinct codes show clear functional separation; that is, one code is employed in one set and the other in another set.
 - A. Diglossia
 - B. Language mixing
 - C. Creole
 - D. Pidgin

STUDENT'S ID NO: _____ SIGNATURE: _____

8. A conventional way of using language that is appropriate in a specific context, which may be identified as situational or occupational is a _____.
A. Style
B. Register
C. Genre
D. Switching
9. A type of dialect spoken by members of a particular group or speech community is referred to as a/an _____.
A. Idiolect
B. Register
C. Sociolect
D. Mesolect
10. When a person belongs to more than one speech community, the person is said to be in a/an _____.
A. Language community
B. Intersecting Language community
C. Micro language community
D. Macro language community.
11. Sociolinguists believe that speakers know not only how to form sentences but also how to use them appropriately.
A. False
B. True
12. Which of the underlisted denotes the continuing use of a language in the face of competition from a regionally and socially more powerful language.
A. Language loss
B. Language maintenance
C. Language shift
D. Language death
13. The three most common factors affecting the politeness of an utterance are:
I. Social Distance.
II. Power.
III. Level of Imposition
A. I and III only
B. II and III only
C. I, and II only
D. I, II and III
14. Which of the following is not a macro sociolinguistic approach?
A. Language policy
B. Language contact
C. Language maintenance
D. Language and social class

STUDENT'S ID NO: _____ SIGNATURE: _____

15. A simplified language that develops as a means of communication between two or more groups that do not have a language in common is _____.
A. Code mixing
B. Creole
C. Pidgin
D. Diglossia
16. Which of the following is **NOT** a language maintenance strategy?
A. Maintenance of a traditional religion
B. Existence of Orthography
C. Absence of a dominant cultural group
D. Neglect by the Government
17. Government authorized, long-termed, sustained and conscious effort to alter a language's function in the society is termed as _____.
A. Language policy
B. Language planning
C. Language variation
D. Language maintenance
18. A country with more than two languages as its official languages is said to have a _____.
A. Bilingual language policy
B. Monolingual language policy
C. Technical language policy
D. Multilingual language policy
19. Which of the following is **NOT** a criterion for selecting a national language?
A. Should be an Ex-colonial language
B. Number of speakers of the language
C. Capability to serve as a national symbol
D. Socio-economic value of the language
20. Which of the following is **NOT** a negative politeness strategy?
A. Be indirect
B. Be apologetic
C. Give gifts to the hearer
D. Give deference
21. The model that shows how language use contributes to women's lower status and weaker position in the society is called?
A. Sexist model
B. Dominance model
C. Difference model
D. Deficit model

STUDENT'S ID NO: _____ SIGNATURE: _____

22. A/An _____ is a language that is mandated by the constitution of a country to be used as a medium of communication in all forms of domains in the country.
- A. National language
 - B. Indigenous language
 - C. Official language
 - D. Colonial Language
23. The distinction between 'dialect' and 'language' has to do with _____.
- A. Legitimacy
 - B. Standardization
 - C. Variation
 - D. Fixed period
24. A language that is supposed to include all people, but, unintentionally (or not) excludes a gender is known as a/an _____.
- A. Identity language
 - B. Sexist language
 - C. Dominance Language
 - D. Difference language
25. All the following are reasons for which speakers engage in code mixing EXCEPT _____.
- A. For lexical differentiation
 - B. For lexical economy
 - C. To fill a lexical gap
 - D. To reinforce a verbal taboo

STUDENT'S ID NO: _____ SIGNATURE: _____

SECTION B

[75 Marks]

Answer any three questions in this section.

1. a. What is Sociolinguistics? [3 Marks]
b. Mention five (5) examples of social factors/categories. [5 Marks]
c. With two (2) examples for each, explain how each of the social factors mentioned above (1b) modifies language choices. [17 Marks]
2. Discuss any five (5) reasons why in Ghana English is used as the official language at the expense of a Ghanaian language. [25 Marks]
3. Briefly explain the following terms. Cite two (2) examples each in support of your explanation.
 - i. Code mixing
 - ii. Multilingualism
 - iii. Standard Language
 - iv. Language shift
 - v. Idiolect[25 Marks]
4. a. What is language planning? [3 Marks]
b. Differentiate between official language and National language. [10 Marks]
c. Explain briefly the phases involved in language planning. [12 Marks]
5. a. Differentiate between positive and negative politeness [5 Marks]
b. Examine any four (4) positive politeness strategies you will use as a student teacher. [20 Marks]