1. 1. When a politician addresses a rally, he is most likely to use language that is  
   (A) highly technical and domain-specific  
   (B) intimate and private in tone  
   (C) persuasive and oriented towards the audience  
   (D) identical to a conversation with family members
2. 2. Code-switching occurs when a speaker  
   (A) refuses to adapt to listeners’ comprehension levels  
   (B) alternates between two or more languages or language varieties in conversation  
   (C) translates every sentence into another language while speaking  
   (D) chooses to remain silent in formal environments
3. 3. A university professor lecturing in class generally adopts a register that is  
   (A) casual and filled with colloquial expressions  
   (B) academic, structured, and context-sensitive  
   (C) dismissive of students’ level of understanding  
   (D) identical to how one speaks with close friends
4. 4. The term “speech community” refers to  
   (A) any group of individuals who share the same physical location  
   (B) a collection of people brought together only by political boundaries  
   (C) a group of individuals who share common linguistic norms and conventions  
   (D) people who never vary their style of speaking
5. 5. In sociolinguistics, “diglossia” refers to  
   (A) the loss of language under external cultural pressure  
   (B) stress on pronunciation due to bilingualism  
   (C) the systematic use of two varieties of a language in different social contexts  
   (D) the inability to switch between formal and informal speech
6. 6. A newsreader will typically avoid  
   (A) clarity and standard pronunciation  
   (B) using fillers, slangs, or colloquialisms  
   (C) well-organized and formal delivery of speech  
   (D) consideration of audience comprehension
7. 7. In a courtroom, a lawyer’s mode of address is shaped primarily by  
   (A) the legal norms and expected formality of proceedings  
   (B) personal emotional expression without restriction  
   (C) deliberate avoidance of persuasive techniques  
   (D) speaking as though addressing childhood friends
8. 8. The shift in style from casual messaging on social media to professional email writing is an example of  
   (A) a breakdown of linguistic competence  
   (B) the permanence of informal registers  
   (C) register variation according to context  
   (D) the inability to adapt to different audiences
9. 9. Sociolinguistic competence enables a speaker to  
   (A) use language appropriately based on situation and audience  
   (B) always speak only in grammatically perfect forms  
   (C) avoid accommodating to social environments  
   (D) communicate in identical ways everywhere

10. A child imitating the teacher’s speech in class but using informal language at home demonstrates  
(A) linguistic confusion  
(B) the concept of domain-specific language use  
(C) inability to differentiate registers  
(D) absence of sociolinguistic awareness