

FBQ1: In -----, the non-technical language for language acquisition is picking up a language.

Answer: Krashen (1981)

FBQ2: ----- is the process by which a variety of language becomes a standard variety.

Answer: Standardization

FBQ3: An approach based on a detailed study, which reflects the patterns of ----- of culture being studied is called ethnography.

Answer: custom and communication

FBQ4: A language that has a ----- community of native speakers is said to have vitality.

Answer: living

FBQ5: The transfer of ----- from one's native language into another is mother tongue transfer.

Answer: elements

FBQ6: To relocate language speakers to ----- is not a task in language planning agencies.

Answer: favourable environments

FBQ7: An situation in which ----- takes place is a communicative event

Answer: communication

FBQ8: Language use is ----- within a group of Speakers

Answer: situated

FBQ9: Information, ----- or phrases which tend to originate in sub-cultures within the society are called slangs.

Answer: non-standard words

FBQ10: The only thing that accounts for the ----- is the fact that speakers' world differ, hence their view, which is expressed in language, must equally differ.

Answer: difference in language

FBQ11: Marital factor does not influence the planning of ----- in a community

Answer: language

FBQ12: The sociolinguistic term used to refer to ----- which are used spontaneously rather than self-consciously is vernacular

Answer: casual varieties

FBQ13: Graphology is the study of ----- with a focus on the shape of the language on the written page

Answer: style in writing

FBQ14: Borrowing in language terms refers to the act of picking words and expressions from ----- and using them in a language that does not have them

Answer: other languages

FBQ15: ----- is the abbreviation for 'for' In modern communication, when sending SMS through the use of cell phones

Answer: 4

FBQ16: ----- is the dominance asserted and maintained by the establishment and continuous reconstruction of structural and cultural inequalities between a language and other languages

Answer: Linguistic imperialism

FBQ17: Agglutination is the process of expanding the root of a word through the addition of-----, which modify both the meaning and form  
Answer: affixes

FBQ18: The ----- where the first Europeans who traded pepper and slaves from the Nigerian coastal areas  
Answer: Portuguese

FBQ19: Linguistic dispersal is the spread of a language as a result of the ----- of its speakers to different parts of the world  
Answer: movement

FBQ20: The interpersonal knowledge is the knowledge of how people behave in ----- and the roles people assume as a consequence.  
Answer: particular situations

FBQ21: Language shift is the process whereby an entire speech community moves to speaking ----- language entirely  
Answer: another

FBQ22: The tenor of discourse refers to the people taking part and the ----- between them  
Answer: relationship

FBQ23: Interference is an instance of negatively transferring elements from one language into another in the course of ----- exchange  
Answer: communication

FBQ24: Accent is a variety of language that reflects features of ----- peculiar to people from the same region  
Answer: speech pronunciation

FBQ25: Language learning refers to the conscious knowledge of a second language, knowing the -----, being aware of them, and being able to talk about them  
Answer: rules

FBQ26: Other varieties that have been identified by sociolinguists are -----, which are a variety of language spoken by people who come from the same Ethnic group  
Answer: ethnolects

FBQ27: Multilingualism refers to the ability to speak more than two languages or simply proficiency in -----.  
Answer: many languages

FBQ28: Slang can be described as informal, non-standard words or phrases, which tend to originate in ----- within the society  
Answer: sub-cultures

FBQ29: Nationalism describes the belief that groups of people are bound together by territorial, cultural and (sometimes) ----- links  
Answer: ethnic

FBQ30: The Ethnographic approach to communication study is a perspective which seeks to establish the study of communication in its wider ----- index  
Answer: social and cultural

FBQ31: Vitality means that a language has ----- of native speakers  
Answer: a living community

FBQ32: Deviance is when there is a clear break from the norms and usage of a language by ----- rules  
Answer: breaking grammatical

FBQ33: The most basic ----- that readily comes to the mind of every one is the communicative function  
Answer: function of language

FBQ34: A native variety of a language is the variety that is used by the ----- speakers of the language  
Answer: original

FBQ35: Variety classification of a language according to geographical location region is called -----.  
Answer: dialect

MCQ1: Variety of language peculiar to people from a geographical location is known as -----  
Answer: Dialect

MCQ2: ----- occurs when an affix is added to the root to the extent that both become fused  
Answer: flexion

MCQ3: The first missionary station in Nigeria was established in -----  
Answer: Badagry

MCQ4: ----- is used to maintain relationship between speakers  
Answer: Language

MCQ5: ----- Is an approach based on a detailed study, which reflects the patterns of custom and communication of culture being studied  
Answer: ethnography

MCQ6: When ----- make reference to the study of the human mind, they are referring to psychology  
Answer: sociolinguists

MCQ7: ----- in Stylistics is an indication of an episode or event in a narrative or drama that is yet to take place  
Answer: Foregrounding

MCQ8: ----- is not a function of language  
Answer: Traditional function

MCQ9: Language learning is a product of formal instruction comprising of a -----  
Answer: conserver process

MCQ10: ----- refers to the term that has come to mean inflated, vague, meaningless language of any kind  
Answer: jargon

MCQ11: The ----- of language is also referred to as phatic communion  
Answer: social function

MCQ12: In some linguistically ----- coastal states like Delta and Rivers, Pidgin English is commonly used as a lingual franca  
Answer: heterogeneous

MCQ13: Language use is situated -----a group of speakers  
Answer: Within

MCQ14: ----- is where the basic grammar and lexicon of a language are derived from the same pre-stages of the language  
Answer: homogeneity

MCQ15: ----- is the process by which a variety of language becomes a standard variety  
Answer: standardization

MCQ16: The origin of linguistic imperialism is -----  
Answer: colonialism

MCQ17: A communicative ----- is also called a speech act  
Answer: Act

MCQ18: Idiolect is the variety of language peculiar to an -----  
Answer: individual's speech

MCQ19: Linguistically heterogeneous societies, with large numbers of non-standard indigenous languages, are----- states  
Answer: exoglossic

MCQ20: The variety of language according to use is known as -----  
Answer: Register

MCQ21: ----- is not a feature of a standard variety of language?  
Answer: a variety used by the non-educated speakers of the language

MCQ22: Sociology share something in common with anthropology when it studies the -----and institutions of primitive people  
Answer: Myth

MCQ23: Vernacular is the sociolinguistic term used to refer to ----- which are used spontaneously rather than self-consciously  
Answer: casual varieties

MCQ24: ----- is the transfer of elements from one's native language into another  
Answer: mother tongue transfer

MCQ25: ----- is not a factor or an influence in language  
Answer: Height

MCQ26: ----- is not a function of code switching?  
Answer: Transportation

MCQ27: ----- are pieces of Information, non-standard words or phrases which tend to originate in sub-cultures within the society  
Answer: Slangs

MCQ28: A(n)\_\_\_\_\_ language lacks an first language communicators and is created for global purposes with highly codified norms of usage  
Answer: artificial

MCQ29: Before the advent of technology, conventionally, communication was mostly done through -----  
Answer: face-to-face interaction

MCQ30: ----- is used to refer to any spontaneous and unauthorized writing or drawing on walls, vehicles, cars etc.  
Answer: Graffiti

MCQ31: Context as a factor in language use mean all but one of the under listed points -----  
Answer: The ability to vote and be voted for

MCQ32: Lexicology is the study of language from the perspective of its -----

Answer: vocabulary

MCQ33: Sociology has to do with when sociolinguists discuss our -----as social beings

Answer: behaviour

MCQ34: Vernacular is the variety of language that has group of -----speakers

Answer: native

MCQ35: A ----- which has acquired native speakers is a creole

Answer: Pidgin