Question MCQ1 : Which one of the following options is not a feature of language contact?
Answer: Language uniformity

Question MCQ2 : _____ is the spread of a language as a result of the movement of its speakers to different parts of the world
Answer: Linguistic dispersal

Question MCQ3 : The words and the structure of a group of language speakers reflects the way they see the world and these in turn, guide their _____
Answer: social interaction

Question MCQ4 : Two important notions in Stylistics are Foregrounding and _____
Answer: Automatisation

Question MCQ5 : Different _____of language use have their distinct social identity and style markers
Answer: contexts

Question MCQ6 : Which of the options is not a function of language?
Answer: Velar function

Question MCQ7 : _____ is an approach based on a detailed study, which reflects the patterns of custom and communication of culture being studied
Answer: ethnography

Question MCQ8 : Which of these is not a feature of a standard variety of language?
Answer: a variety used by the non-educated speakers of the language

Question MCQ9 : Language is used to maintain relationships between speakers is also referred to as _____
Answer: phatic communion

Question MCQ10 : A language is said to have linguistic power when it is given _____status by reinforcing its role and status in the society
Answer: Legal

Question MCQ11 : It is impossible to determine what most utterances mean without having some knowledge of the situations in which they occur. Such situations are referred to as?
Answer: Context

Question MCQ12 : The social function of language is also referred to as _____
Answer: phatic communion

Question MCQ13 : The _____refers to the knowledge of the culture prevalent within the society gained by means of direct experience by the speakers
Answer: ideational knowledge

Question MCQ14 : The study of language from the perspective of its vocabulary is _____
Answer: lexicology

Question MCQ15 : An indication of an episode or event in a narrative or drama that is yet to take place in Stylistics is called _____
Answer: foregrounding

Question MCQ16 : Halliday (1973) described the knowledge speakers have

of the context of the language they use by identifying three meta-functions namely: the ideational knowledge, the interpersonal knowledge, and the _____

Answer: textual knowledge

Question MCQ17 : A characteristic pronunciation determined by the phonetic habits of the speaker's native language carried over to his or her use of another language refers to _____

Answer: accent

Question MCQ18 : An ecolect is a language dialect unique to a_____.

Answer: household

Question MCQ19 : _____ is not a function of language

Answer: Innovative function

Question MCQ20 : The _____of a discourse refers to what the text is all about, what is happening or the subject matter of the discourse

Answer: field

Question MCQ21 : Which of the under-listed options is not a feature used to identify standard language?

Answer: the use of the language in exchanging banters and in dispute

Question MCQ22 : The term that has come to mean inflated, vague, meaningless language of any kind is _____

Answer: jargon

Question MCQ23 : The register variable that refers to the people taking part and the relationship between them is _____ of discourse

Answer: tenor

Question MCQ24 : When sociolinguists make reference to the study of the human mind, they are referring to _____

Answer: psychology

Question MCQ25 : Information, non-standard words or phrases which tend to originate in sub-cultures within the society are called _____

Answer: slangs

Question MCQ26 : _____simply refers to the negotiation of the floor by the participants in a discourse

Answer: turn taking

Question MCQ27 : The _____of discourse refers to the channel or medium of communication

Answer: mode

Question MCQ28 : _____refers to the use of two languages simultaneously or interchangeably in a communication

Answer: Code switching

Question MCQ29 : The term _____refers to an attempt to study language above the sentence or above the clause.

Answer: Discourse analysis

Question MCQ30 : _____ occurs when speakers semantically extend the meaning of some English words, coin or create new words to express ideas that English do not have expressions for

Answer: Lexical interference

Question MCQ31 : Which one of the options is not among the things done in the process of language development?

Answer: Pidginisation

Question MCQ32 : Language death also known as _____is a process that affects speech communities where the level of linguistic competence that speakers possess of a given language is decreased
Answer: language extinction

Question MCQ33 : _____refers to deliberate efforts to influence the behaviour of others with respect to the acquisition, structure or functional allocation of languages.
Answer: Language planning

Question MCQ34 : _____is one in which the national-official language is the mother tongue of the vast majority of the population
Answer: An endoglossic state

Question MCQ35 : A national language is the language that is chosen in order to achieve the goal of _____
Answer: nationalism

Question MCQ36 : _____competence refers to the knowledge speakers have of the sounds and possible sound combinations of a language
Answer: Phonological

Question MCQ37 : A _____is a person who is able to speak two different languages and understand them well.
Answer: coordinate bilingual

Question MCQ38 : _____is a broad term that involves not only the structural features of language, but also its social, pragmatic and contextual characteristics
Answer: Communicative competence

Question MCQ39 : Linguistic _____is the dominance asserted and maintained by the establishment and continuous reconstruction of structural and cultural inequalities between a language and other languages
Answer: imperialism

Question MCQ40 : Which one of the following is not among Krashen's theory of second language acquisition?
Answer: the Final out hypothesis

Question MCQ41 : _____is a branch of anthropology that studies people in their natural settings and gives a descriptive account of social life and culture in a defined social system, based on qualitative methods by detailed observations, unstructured interviews, analysis of documents
Answer: Ethnography

Question MCQ42 : _____implies whether or not the basic grammar and lexicon of the language are derived from the same pre-stages of the language
Answer: Homogenicity

Question MCQ43 : _____is the process of expanding the root through the addition of affixes, which modify both the meaning and form.
Answer: Agglutination

Question MCQ44 : A _____ is a language that evolved in a situation when speakers of two or more languages cannot speak each others' languages
Answer: Pidgin

Question MCQ45 : Edward Sapir and Benjamin Lee Whorf brought attention to the relationship between language, thought, and _____
Answer: culture

Question MCQ46 : Which of the under-listed options is not a Creole

spoken across the world?

Answer: Bantete (Sierra Leone)

Question MCQ47 : _____ is not a feature of computer-mediated communication

Answer: Standardisation

Question MCQ48 : _____ is the most powerful outlet of the inner thoughts of language users

Answer: Graffiti

Question MCQ49 : Which one of the following options is not why people use slang?

Answer: to impress the members of a panel in an interview session

Question MCQ50 : A _____is the variety that is used by the original speakers of the language.

Answer: native variety

Question FBQ1 : <span style="font-size:16pt">_____ meanings are above the ordinary meaning

Answer: Connotation

Question FBQ2 : <span style="font-size:16pt">The _____function of language focuses on the addresser and it is also referred to as expressive function.

Answer: Emotive

Question FBQ3 : <span style="font-size:16pt">The four major functions of language are: _____, referential, <span style="font-size:16pt">emotive<span style="font-size:16pt">, and poetic functions

Answer: Social

Question FBQ4 : <span style="font-size:16pt">_____ creates possibilities for interpretation and helps us to remove ambiguities that utterances would have had if they had occurred in isolation

Answer: Context

Question FBQ5 : <span style="font-size:16pt">The three meta-functions identified by Halliday (1973) are: the ideational knowledge, the interpersonal knowledge, and the _____ knowledge

Answer: Textual

Question FBQ6 : <span style="font-size:16pt">The _____ knowledge is the knowledge of how people behave in particular situations

Answer: Interpersonal

Question FBQ7 : <span style="font-size:16pt">The level of a <span style="font-size:16pt">one<span style="font-size:16pt">'s education <span style="font-size:16pt">_____ <span style="font-size:16pt">the kind of language he/she speaks, particularly the variety of language he/she uses.

Answer: Determines

Question FBQ8 : <span style="font-size:16pt">_____ is a social phenomenon and its use is situated in a context

Answer: Language

Question FBQ9 : <span style="font-size:16pt">The term _____ is used by some scholars in Linguistics to refer to variety of a language

Answer: Lect

Question FBQ10 : Slang can be described as informal, non-standard _____ or phrases, which tend to originate in sub-cultures within the society

Answer: Words

Question FBQ11 : Deviance is when there is a clear break from the norms and _____ of a language by breaking grammatical rules
Answer: Usage

Question FBQ12 : Language shift is the process whereby an entire speech community moves to speaking another _____ entirely
Answer: Language

Question FBQ13 : _____ refers to the features of grammar and vocabulary, which convey information about a person's geographical origin.
Answer: Dialect

Question FBQ14 : To determine if two varieties are dialects of the same language, they have to be _____ intelligible
Answer: Mutual

Question FBQ15 : The term _____ is different from dialect in the sense that it refers mainly to the features of pronunciation
Answer: Accent

Question FBQ16 : A _____ is the language spoken by a social group, social class or subculture
Answer: Sociolect

Question FBQ17 : Historicity indicates whether the language has grown or grew through use by some _____ or social group
Answer: Ethnic

Question FBQ18 : An _____ is the form of a language peculiar to an individual
Answer: Idiolect

Question FBQ19 : The uneducated use a variety that is characterised by wrong use of _____ tenses
Answer: Grammatical

Question FBQ20 : Linguistic dispersal is the spread of a language as a result of the movement of its speakers to _____ parts of the world
Answer: Different

Question FBQ21 : Ethnolect is the variety of language spoken by people who come from the same _____ group
Answer: Ethnic

Question FBQ22 : The _____ of discourse is the channel or medium of communication
Answer: Mode

Question FBQ23 : Agglutination is the process of expanding the _____ of a word through the addition of affixes, which modify both the meaning and form
Answer: Root

Question FBQ24 : The basis of language planning is that the society needs common publicly _____ language
Answer: Standardised

Question FBQ25 : An _____ state is one in which the national-official language is the mother tongue of the vast

majority of the population

Answer: Endoglossic

Question FBQ26 : <span style="font-size:16pt">Computer mediated Communication (CMC) is reducing the social bond that naturally exists between speakers of a language when they interact through _____

Answer: Speech

Question FBQ27 : <span style="font-size:16pt">A national language is the language that is chosen in order to achieve the goal of _____

Answer: Nationalism

Question FBQ28 : <span style="font-size:16pt">A controversial term used to describe people whose two languages are at a low level of development is known as _____

Answer: Semilingualism

Question FBQ29 : <span style="font-size:16pt">Incipient _____ speak one of the two languages that exist in the community fluently but only understand the other one partially

Answer: Bilinguals

Question FBQ30 : <span style="font-size:16pt">Communicative competence is a broad term that involves not only the _____ features of language, but also its social, pragmatic and contextual characteristics

Answer: Structural

Question FBQ31 : <span style="font-size:16pt">The object of the <span style="font-size:16pt">_____ <span style="font-size:16pt">of communication is to document and analyze communicative practices and to investigate how they fit into broader social contexts

Answer: Ethnography

Question FBQ32 : <span style="font-size:16pt">_____ linguistics focuses more on the interplay of language and culture

Answer: Anthropological

Question FBQ33 : <span style="font-size:16pt">_____ implies whether or not the basic grammar and lexicon of the language are derived from the same pre-stages of the language

Answer: Homogenicity

Question FBQ34 : <span style="font-size:16pt">A situation where an affix is added to the root to the extent that they both become fused is known as _____.

Answer: Flexion

Question FBQ35 : <span style="font-size:16pt">A _____ is an advanced or elaborated form of pidgin.

Answer: Creole

Question FBQ36 : <span style="font-size:16pt">According to (UNESCO), a _____ is the mother tongue of a group of people who are politically or socially dominated by another group

Answer: Vernacular

Question FBQ37 : <span style="font-size:16pt">Nigerian Pidgin English. It is widely spoken in the _____ towns of Delta and Rivers and Bayelsa States.

Answer: Coastal

Question FBQ38 : Speech, writing and _____ are three major channels of communication

Answer: Gesture

Question FBQ39 : _____ refers to the situation in which two more events happen together at the same time or place
Answer: Synchronicity

Question FBQ40 : The term _____ apart from its original meaning has also come to mean inflated, vague, meaningless language of any kind.
Answer: Jargon

Question FBQ41 : The two important notions in stylistics are automatization and _____
Answer: Foregrounding

Question FBQ42 : _____ is the most powerful outlet of the inner thoughts of language users
Answer: Graffiti

Question FBQ43 : The term deviation is different from another term, which is closely related to it, that is _____
Answer: Deviance

Question FBQ44 : A native variety is the variety that is used by the _____ speakers of the language
Answer: Original

Question FBQ45 : _____ refers to the common use of linguistic devices
Answer: Automatisation

Question FBQ46 : The _____ of discourse refers to the people taking part and the relationship between them.
Answer: Tenor

Question FBQ47 : Interference is an instance of negatively transferring elements from one language into another in the course of _____ exchange
Answer: Communication

Question FBQ48 : Borrowing in language terms refers to the act of _____ words and expressions from other languages and using them in a language that does not have them
Answer: Picking

Question FBQ49 : Linguistic imperialism is the dominance asserted and maintained by the establishment and continuous reconstruction of structural and _____ inequalities between a language and other languages
Answer: Cultural

Question FBQ50 : Communicating through the Internet combines the features of _____ and writing
Answer: Speaking