

SAMPLE QUESTION SET

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1. The _____ is a group of people who regard themselves as using the same language.
 - a. local community
 - b. religious community
 - c. tribal community
 - d. language community

2. A _____ is a variety of language distinguished according to the user.
 - a. register
 - b. lingua franca
 - c. dialect
 - d. pidgin

3. Dialect differs in _____ whereas register differs in _____.
 - a. substance, form
 - b. form, substance
 - c. field, tenor
 - d. individual level, group level

4. _____ refers to an area of activity.
 - a. Mode of discourse
 - b. Field of Discourse
 - c. Style of discourse
 - d. Method of discourse

5. Which from the following is not part of Institutional Linguistics?
 - a. languages in contact
 - b. syntax
 - c. dialect and register
 - d. attitude of people towards language

6. According to Malinowski, _____ is a total set of options in behaviour that are available to an individual as a social man.
 - a. context of culture
 - b. context of situation
 - c. nationalism
 - d. patriotism

7. The _____ is the range of significant variation that is at disposal of the speaker.

- a. context of situation
 - b. meaning potential
 - c. communicative competence
 - d. register
8. One of the following is not the function of language:
- a. ideation
 - b. interpersonal
 - c. textual
 - d. organisational
9. _____ implies that social environment can be fashioned like the physical one.
- a. communal engineering
 - b. community engineering
 - c. language engineering
 - d. social engineering
10. 'Nationalism' is a _____ term.
- a. monosemous
 - b. polysemous
 - c. vague
 - d. ambiguous
11. _____ is the scientific discription of peoples and cultures with their customs, habits, and mutual differnces.
- a. ethnography
 - b. ethnology
 - c. ecology
 - d. ethics
12. Following is not an aspect of ethnography.
- a. A contrastive insight through participation and observation
 - b. seeking specific information and documenting
 - c. interpret observation
 - d. conduct experiments
13. The experiment in address in American English did not suggest that _____
- a. degree of acquaintance did not affect use of first name
 - b. mutual TNL was most common between newly introduced adults
 - c. mutual FN is farther displaced from the mutual TNL
 - d. people use mutual fN far easily in modern america
14. Nonreciprocal address term were not affected by _____
- a. age and intimacy
 - b. occupational status
 - c. social relation
 - d. religion
15. The experiment in address showed tendency to proliferate propernames in intimacy confirms to _____
- a. semantic-psychological principle
 - b. social principle

- c. psychological principle
- d. sociolinguistic principle

16. Following is the address used to show intimacy
- a. title
 - b. last name c. First name
 - d. multiple first name
17. In the progression towards intimacy of unequals the _____ is always the pacesetter.
- a. inferior
 - b. superior
 - c. equal
 - d. distant
18. In long millenia of human life, all memorable speech were composed and translated mostly
- a. polyglyph
 - b. tablets
 - c. carving
 - d. orally
19. The oral tradition of songs of the Toda community are not affected by
- a. their culture
 - b. their occupation
 - c. their geography
 - d. their names
20. The oral Toda songs do not display
- a. typically free composition
 - b. time available for performance
 - c. time interval between rendition of songs
 - d. the hour of the day
21. The Toda songs show following characteristics which are different than their everyday spoken dialect
- a. looser syntax, different morphology, numerous borrowing, fixed phraseology
 - b. looser phraseology, different morphology, numerous borrowing, fixed syntax
 - c. looser syntax, different phraseology, numerous borrowing, fixed syntax
 - d. different morphology, numerous borrowing, fixed phraseology, different semantics
22. Traditionally, Todas aim their poetry neither to _____ nor at the _____ but to make Todas, Todas.
- a. universality, poet's individual expression
 - b. poet's individual expression, literary laurels
 - c. commercial benefit, universality
 - d. individual expression, commercial benefit
23. The displacement of Todas from their geography cannot change
- a. their language of songs
 - b. their rituals and culture
 - c. their identity
 - d. their label of being Toda

24. According to Hymes, the study of _____ would underlie relation between language, personality, society, culture

- a. speech community
- b. local governance
- c. environment
- d. deforestation

25. According to Hymes, two leading themes in the description of social structure in relation to speech community are_____.

- a. geography and topography
- b. boundaries of speech situation and co variation among linguistic features
- c. boundaries of speech situation and geography
- d. co variation among linguistic features and geography