

Sociolinguistics, Self-assessment test 4

For each item, choose (a), (b), (c), or (d).

1. Deliberate and systematic activities carried out by governmental, educational or other influential bodies aimed at establishing which language variety/-ies spoken in a country are to be used for official purposes are called ☐
 - a. language maintenance.
 - b. language planning.
 - c. language strategy.
 - d. language survival.
2. Dialects differ in ☐
 - a. pronunciation.
 - b. grammar.
 - c. vocabulary.
 - d. all of the above.
3. The case of 'katharevousa' and 'dhimotiki' in Greek is an example of ☐
 - a. bilingualism.
 - b. code-switching.
 - c. diglossia.
 - d. register.
4. The AAVE (African American Vernacular English) is ☐
 - a. a regional dialect of English.
 - b. a lower variety that speakers should avoid to use.
 - c. a social dialect defined on the basis of the ethnic background of its speakers.
 - d. a particular register.
5. 'Style' refers to the ☐
 - a. stylish use of language.
 - b. way speakers use grammatical structures.
 - c. way speakers use vocabulary.
 - d. amount of formality.
6. A social dialect affects ☐
 - a. pronunciation.
 - b. vocabulary.
 - c. grammar.
 - d. all of the above.
7. The term 'idiolect' refers to ☐
 - a. the status of a speech style as having personal value.
 - b. variation in terms of accent.
 - c. the special variety of language used in formal situations.
 - d. the personal dialect of an individual speaker.
8. A line drawn on a map between regions with differences in corresponding linguistic forms is called a(n) ☐
 - a. dialect continuum.
 - b. idiolect.
 - c. isogloss.
 - d. isolect.
9. A 'creole' is a ☐
 - a. variety which arises when a pidgin is acquired as a native language.
 - b. variety of language which is used by bilingual speakers.
 - c. variety with few native speakers.
 - d. marginal variety of language.
10. When two linguistic communities use mutually intelligible varieties, they ☐
 - a. speak different dialects of the same language.
 - b. speak different idiolects of the same language.
 - c. do not speak the same language.
 - d. speak the same dialect.