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☐	Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Remark
☐	FBQ	[_____] varieties of a language are the varieties used by speakers who are far away from the original home of the language.	Non-native					eExam
☐	FBQ	[_____] , according to Ferguson (1959), refers to the circumstance where each language in a bilingual society is systematically employed in certain domains and events.	Diglossia					eExam
☐	FBQ	[_____] implies whether or not the basic grammar and lexicon of a language are derived from the same pre-stages of the language.	homogeneity	heterogenicity				eExam
☐	FBQ	[_____] can be seen as the physical representation, usually in utterances of any type, of the human linguistic ability (Chomsky, 1965).	Performance					eExam
☐	FBQ	[_____] indicates whether the language has grown or grew through use by some ethnic or social group.	Historicity					eExam
☐	FBQ	[_____] is a form of writing that originated from drawing or inscriptions scratched on an ancient wall.	graffitti					eExam

☐	FBQ	[_____] is an intra-sentential phenomenon which has to do with the use of two or more language codes within a sentence.	Code mixing					eExam
☐	FBQ	[_____] means that a language has a living community of native speakers.	Vitality					eExam
☐	FBQ	[_____] refers to the use of two languages simultaneously or interchangeably in a communication event.	Code switching					eExam
☐	FBQ	[_____] __, according to the Wikipedia Dictionary, is a system of signals including voice sounds, gestures or written symbols which encodes and decodes information.	Language					eExam
☐	FBQ	[_____] describes the belief that groups of people are bound together by territorial, cultural and (sometimes) ethnic links.	Nationalism					eExam
☐	FBQ	[_____] refers to the conscious knowledge of a second language, knowing the rules, being aware of them, and being able to talk about them.	Language learning					eExam
☐	FBQ	[_____] is the process whereby an entire speech community moves to speaking another language entirely.	Language shift					eExam
☐	FBQ	[_____] __deal with how speakers in a particular language community organize their social relationships in language use.	sociolinguists	sociologists of language				eExam

☐								
☐	FBQ	___is a new language without original native speakers but which develops in situations where speakers of different languages need to communicate yet do not share a common language.	Pidgin					eExam
☐	FBQ	___ simply refers to the ability to speak more than two languages or simply proficiency in many languages.	Multilingualism					eExam
☐	FBQ	A ___ variety of a language is the variety that is used by the original speakers of the language.	native					eExam
☐	FBQ	A variety of language that reflects features of speech pronunciation peculiar to people from the same region ___.	accent					eExam
☐	FBQ	A variety of speech peculiar to people of the same profession is ___.	register					eExam
☐	FBQ	A(n) ___ is a language dialect unique to a household.	ecolect					eExam
☐	FBQ	An ___ state, like Nigeria, is typically and logistically heterogeneous due to large number of non-standardised indigenous languages.	exoglossic					eExam
☐	FBQ	Dialects are often defined as language variety according to ___.	user					eExam

☐								
☐	FBQ	In modern communication, through the use of cell phones, SMS message 'ur' is an abbreviation for ___ .	your					eExam
☐	FBQ	Language death or language extinction may manifest itself in sudden language death also called ___ .	linguicide					eExam
☐	FBQ	Language is uniquely an endeavour constructed by the ___ specie.	human					eExam
☐	FBQ	Language is used for ___ communication when it performs a social function.	phatic					eExam
☐	FBQ	Linguistic ___ is the dominance asserted and maintained by the establishment and continuous reconstruction of structural and cultural inequalities between a language and other languages.	imperialism					eExam
☐	FBQ	Provide the linguistic interpretation for the following SMS text message 'Gd9t' ___.	Good night					eExam
☐	FBQ	Provide the linguistic interpretation for the following SMS text message 'C' ___.	see					eExam
☐	FBQ	Provide the linguistic interpretation for the following SMS text message 'b4' ___ .	before					eExam
☐	FBQ	Referential function refers to the ___ of language use.	context					eExam

☐								
☐	FBQ	The [____] of discourse is the channel or medium of communication.	mode					eExam
☐	FBQ	The [____] of discourse is the channel or medium of communication.	Stylistics					eExam
☐	FBQ	The [____] of a discourse refers to what the text is all about, what is happening or the subject matter of the discourse.	field					eExam
☐	FBQ	The [____] of discourse refers to the people taking part and the relationship between them.	tenor					eExam
☐	FBQ	The [____] knowledge is the knowledge of how people behave in particular situations and the roles people assume as a consequence.	interpersonal					eExam
☐	FBQ	The [____] knowledge refers to the knowledge gained from the other texts, including the knowledge of intra- and inter-textual contexts.	textual					eExam
☐	FBQ	The [____] knowledge refers to the knowledge of the culture prevalent within the society gained by means of direct experience by the speakers.	ideational					eExam
☐	FBQ	The [____] approach to communication study is a perspective which seeks to establish the study of communication in its wider social and cultural index.	ethnographic					eExam

	FBQ	The abbreviation SMS in technology mediated language means ___.	short message service	short messaging services					eExam
	FBQ	The attempt to study language above the sentence, clause or using such linguistic units like conversational exchanges and written texts is generally termed as _.	Discourse Analysis						eExam
	FBQ	The first Europeans who traded pepper and slaves from the Nigerian coastal areas were the .	Portuguese						eExam
	FBQ	The full meaning of the term 'e-mail' used in internet messaging is .	electronic mail						eExam
	FBQ	The incorporation, within a single word, the information one would have found spread out amongst several words is called ___.	fusion						eExam
	FBQ	The most basic function of language that readily comes to the mind of every one is the function.	communicative						eExam
	FBQ	The new ways of communicating, using technological media, differ mostly from the conventional speech communication.	face-to-face	physical					eExam
	FBQ	The particular variety of a language given more prominence, prestige, and found where the most educated dwell consciously becomes the variety.	standard						eExam

	☐							
☐	FBQ	The study of human language from the point of view of its impact on social life in a given society is [____] .	sociolinguistics					eExam
☐	FBQ	The study of style in writing with a focus on the shape of the language on the writtten page is called [____] .	graphology					eExam
☐	FBQ	The term [____] is used to mean where an affix is added to the root to the extent that they both become fused.	flexion					eExam
☐	FBQ	The term [____] __is used to mean the deliberate disregard for norms for creative and artistic purposes without breaking the grammatical rules of the language.	deviation					eExam
☐	FBQ	The term 'CMC' in the modern technological world is used to mean [____] _.	Computer Mediated Communication					eExam
☐	FBQ	The two important notions in stylistics are [____] and [____] __.	automatization , foregrounding					eExam
☐	FBQ	The variety of language peculiar to an individual is [____] __.	idiolect					eExam
☐	FBQ	There are three major channels of communication: speech, writing and [____] __.	gesture					eExam
☐	FBQ	Variety classification of a language according to geographical location region is called [____] __.	dialect	regional dialect				eExam

☐	FBQ	Variety of a language peculiar to people of a social group, age or sex is [ ] .	sociolect					eExam
☐	FBQ	Variety that is determined by 'use', rather than the user is referred to as [ ] _.	register					eExam
☐	FBQ	When an individual in a community possesses two languages, s/he is described as a [ ] __.	biligual					eExam
☐	FBQ	When language is given legal status by reinforcing its role and status in the society, it has linguistic [ ] _.	power	relevance				eExam
☐	MCQ	A(n) _____ language is an older variety of language enshrined in the great works of literature as Latin.	classical	standard	artificial	morphological	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	A(n) _____ language is the language that is chosen in order to achieve the goal of nationalism.	official	national	political	legal	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	A(n)_____ language lacks an first language communicators and is created for global purposes with highly codified norms of usage.	artificial	classical	standard	vernacular	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	A(n)_____ language is the language that is chosen in order to archive the goal of nationalism.	official	national	political	legal	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	According to Wikipedia Dictionary, language is	Grammar, Lexis, Structure, Speech and Sound	Grammar, Vocabulary, Lexis, Speech and Sound	Culture, Tradition and Religion	A system or signals, including voice sounds, gestures or written symbols which encodes and decodes information	D	eExam

☐								
☐	MCQ	An approach based on a detailed study, which reflects the patterns of custom and communication of culture being studied is called_____ .	linguistics	anthropology	ethnography	custom	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	An indication of an episode or event in a narrative or drama that is yet to take place in Stylistics is called	encoding	foregrounding	automatization	deviation	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	An situation in which communication takes place is a _____.	communicative event	communicative situation	communicative position	communicative act	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	Before the advent of technology, conventionally, communication was mostly done through_____.	Technologically medicated discourse	Computer medicated communication	Video conferencing	Face-to-face interaction	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	Context as a factor in language use does not mean	The ability to vote and be voted for	The physical environment of the language	The utterances made before and after the one under consideration	The general rules of behavior that the language users obey	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	Dialect is_____.	Variety of language peculiar to an individual	Variety of language peculiar to a race	Variety of language peculiar to a city	Variety of language peculiar to people from a geographical location	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	Email refers to	express mail	electronic mail	exceptional mailing	easy mailing	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	In internet communication, the abbreviation HTML Stands for	High tension made line	hot mail	his term mail	hypertext makeup language	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	In Krashen (1981), the non technical language for language acquisition is _____ a language.	digging up	picking up	lifting up	raising up	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	In recent Nigeria telephoning system, the term GSM stands for	Global System Mobile	Global System Member	Global System Music	Global Setting Mobile	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	In some linguistically heterogeneous coastal states like Delta and Rivers, Pidgin English is commonly used as a _____.	language of education	foreign language	lingual franca	target language	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	In the Yoruba language, someone's brother is someone who is	A friend	the same parents	blood relation	Of the same family	C	eExam

☐	MCQ	Information, non-standard words or phrases which tend to originate in sub-cultures within the society are called _____	slangs	graffiti	jargon	idioms	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	Language contact may result in one of the following	linguistic universal	discourse analysis	language displacement	language planning	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	Language is not just	Symbol	Grammar	Lexis	Structures	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	Language is used to maintain relationship between	Sister and brothers	One town and another	Father and mother	Speakers	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	Language use is situated within a group of	Friends	Brothers	Sisters	Speakers	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	Linguistically heterogeneous societies, with large numbers of non-standard indigenous languages, are_____ states.	exoglossic	endoglosic	modern	acquired	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	MMS in mobile telephone stands for _____.	multimedia systems	multiple message sending	mass media services	multi-media services	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	Nowadays, _____ is used to refer to any spontaneous and unauthorized writing or drawing on walls, vehicles etc	slang	graffiti	vernacular	jargon	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	One of these is not a task in language planning agencies: To	device orthography for unwritten languages	revise spelling systems	produce literature and textbooks in languages	relocate language speakers to favourable environments	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	Sociology share something in common with _____ when it studies the myth and institutions of primitive people	sociology	philosophy	psychology	anthropology	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	The _____ language death is a process in which a language is being lost as a result of the speakers abandonment of such a language.	gradual	sudden	total	partial	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	The _____ context in language use refers to the general rules of behaviour the users obey and the background knowledge shared by the users.	Physical	Linguistic	Epistemic	Social	C	eExam

☐								
☐	MCQ	The first missionary station in Nigeria was established in _____.	Badagry	Cotonou	Warri	Ibadan	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	The language policy of Nigeria has adopted English as a_____.	mother tongue	first language (L1)	local language	official language	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	The native-like control of two languages is _____.	bilingualism	monolingualism	multilingualism	pluralism	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	The only thing that accounts for the difference in language is the fact that _____ world differs, hence their view, which is expressed in language, must equally differ.	Grammar	Speakers	Language	Culture	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	The origin of linguistic imperialism is	slave trade	colonialism	religion	psychology	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	The process by which a variety of language becomes a standard variety is termed as_____.	agglutination	standardization	standard	flexion	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	The register variable that refers to the people taking part and the relationship between them is _____ of discourse.	mood	field	tenor	mode	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	The Sapir-Whorf theory is basically on the connection between language and _____.	taught	parole	thought	acquisition	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	The social function of language is also referred to as	Holy communion	Unification	Phatic communion	Unity	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	The sociolinguistic term used to refer to casual varieties which are used spontaneously rather than self-consciously is	standard	deviant	vernacular	metaphor	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	The study of language from the perspective of its vocabulary is	semantics	morphology	lexicology	graphology	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	The term that has come to mean inflated, vague, meaningless language of any kind is_____.	slang	graffiti	rubbish	jargon	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	The term used for classification of dialect according to geographical location is _____.	sociolect	dialect	idiolect	ethnolect	B	eExam

☐	MCQ	The transfer of elements from one's native language into another is _____.	foreign language transfer	mother language transfer	mother tongue transfer	second language transfer	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	The utterance, 'You suppose to know the truth', by a Nigerian English bilingual is an example of	lexical interference	systematic interference	phonological interference	lexical transfer	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	The variety of language peculiar to an individual's speech is a(n)	Dialect	Idiolect	Register	Pronunciation	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	The variety of language that has group of native speakers is a(n)_____.	Creole	Pidgin	Vernacular	Artificial language	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	What term is term is used for a language dialect?	hyperlect	sociolect	idiolect	ecolect	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	When an affix is added to the root to the extent that both become fused, it is referred to as _____.	flexion	fusion	agglutination	creolization	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	When sociolinguists discuss our behaviour as social beings, this has to with	sociology	physiology	psychology	anthropology	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	When sociolinguists make reference to the study of the human mind, they are referring to	sociology	anthropology	physiology	psychology	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	Where the basic grammar and lexicon of a language are derived from the same pre-stages of the language, it has _____.	historicity	homogenity	vitality	artificiality	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	Which of the factors does not influence the planning of language in a community?	marital factor	social-demographic factor	linguistic factor	religion factor	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	Which of the following is not a function of code switching	translation	transportation	tenor	attitude	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	Which of these are register variables?	mode, tenor and field	field, tenor and tune	tenor, alto and mood	mood, tenor and field	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	Which of these is not a feature of a standard variety of language?	a recognized dictionary or group of dictionaries which embody standardized spelling and vocabulary	a standard system of pronunciation, which is considered 'educated' or 'proper' variety by the speakers	a variety free from regional marking	a variety used by the non-educated speakers of the language	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	Which of these is not a function of language	Emotive function	Referential function	Traditional function	Social function	C	eExam

☐								
☐	MCQ	Which of these is not a hypothesis in Krashen's theory of second language (L2) acquisition?	monitor hypothesis	input hypothesis	output hypothesis	affective filter hypothesis	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	Which of these is not a variety of language?	idiolect	accent	sociolect	hyperlect	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	Which of this is not a factor or an influence in language?	Social status	Age	Gender	Height	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	WWW in computer technology means	world wide web	wide word web	website word wide	world war web	A	eExam

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