

Applied Linguistics

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Lecture 10

1. There are three areas of rules which we should consider in communication. One of the following IS NOT a part of these rules:
 - a. Turn-taking rules
 - b. Sociocultural rules
 - c. Writing rules
 - d. One to one rules

2. Speakers from similar cultural backgrounds know how to speak to each other in terms of how formal to be, what kind of language they can use, how loud to speak, or how close to stand to each other. These rules are called:
 - a. Turn-taking
 - b. Sociocultural
 - c. Rules for writing
 - d. One to one rules

3. The way in which participants in conversation get their chance to speak. This is called:
 - a. Turn-taking
 - b. Sociocultural
 - c. Rules for writing
 - d. One to one rules

4. Our language use is determined by a number of factors. First among these is:
 - a. The purpose of our communication.
 - b. The ability to express thoughts and ideas.
 - c. The body language.
 - d. All true

5. **The form in which we try to achieve that purpose is determined by other parameters such as:**
- a. Setting
 - b. The channel we are using to communicate by,
 - c. The type of communication which we are involved in.
 - d. All true
6. **The type of communication means:**
- a. The state of anger or kindness.
 - b. The genre.
 - c. The main idea.
 - d. The purpose
7. **If we want to give people facts in a lecture theater through a microphone, giving the facts is:**
- a. The setting
 - b. The purpose
 - c. The channel
 - d. All false
8. **If we want to give people facts in a lecture theater through a microphone, the lectures theater is:**
- a. The setting
 - b. The purpose
 - c. The channel
 - d. All false
9. **Using a genrethe style of the language we use.**
- a. Will determine
 - b. Doesn't affect
 - c. Might slightly affect
 - d. Should avoid affecting
10. **The more distant a speaker or a writer feels himself to be from their audience,will be their use of formal grammar and lexis.**
- a. The greater
 - b. The less
 - c. Both possible
 - d. Neither

11. **A feeling of distance will make the use of well-formed sentences in writing.....**
- Very little
 - Moderate
 - Rejected
 - A priority
12. **In a conversation where the occurrence of ellipsis, non-clausal sentences, tags is more common, we call this:**
- Distance
 - Closeness
 - Interaction
 - All false
13. **In order to speak and write at different levels of intimacy, students need practice in**
- Different genres
 - Different styles
 - Both
 - Neither
14. **Part of our speaking proficiency depends upon.....**
- Our ability to speak differentially
 - Our audience
 - The way we absorb the audience's reaction and respond to it in some way or other.
 - All true
15. **Part of our writing ability depends upon our ability to change our style and structure**
- To suit the person or people we are writing for.
 - To show more skillfulness
 - To avoid being criticized
 - All true
16. **When speakers or writers of their own or of a foreign language do not know a word or just cannot remember it, they may employ some strategies to resolve the difficulty**

they are encountering. One of these strategies is (Improvising). The other strategies are the following EXCEPT:

- a. Discarding
- b. Foreignising
- c. Paraphrasing
- d. Quitting

17. When speakers sometimes try any word or phrase they can come up with in the hope that it is about right.

This is called:

- a. Discarding
- b. Foreignising
- c. Paraphrasing
- d. Improvising

18. When operating in a foreign language, speakers and writers sometimes choose a word in a language they know well (such as their first language) and foreignize it in the hope it will be equivalent to the meaning they wish to express in the foreign language.

- a. Discarding
- b. Foreignising
- c. Paraphrasing
- d. Improvising

19. Speakers sometimes paraphrase, talking about something for cleaning the teeth if they do not know the word 'toothbrush'.

- a. Discarding
- b. Foreignising
- c. Paraphrasing
- d. Improvising

20. When speakers simply cannot find words for what they want to say, they may discard the thought that they cannot put into words.

- a. Discarding
- b. Foreignising
- c. Paraphrasing

d. Improvising

21. The problem where learners engaged in productive task do not have the words or the grammar they need to express themselves could be solved by:

- a. Supplying them with the key language
- b. Planning activities in advance
- c. Allowing them to use dictionary
- d. Both A and B

22. When students are not interested in the topics we are asking them to write or speak about, teachers should:

- a. Choose interesting and variable topics
- b. Create interest in the topic and provide necessary information.
- c. Activate schemata.
- d. All true