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1. Saussure thought of language sounds as a series of linguistic signs that are purely

.

Desired

Random

Intentional

Arbitrary

2. In general terms, quantitative methodology aims to uncover facts and truths in a/an way.

Practical

Objective

Theoretical General

3. Children still show greater comprehension than _____ at the telegraphic stage.

Acquisition

Submission

Creation

Production

4. In America, a structural approach was continued through the efforts of Franz Boas and _____.

Noam Chomsky

Guy Cook

Allan Cathy

Edward Sapir

5. The earliest known attempts to describe a language in a systematic way originated in ancient northwestern _____.

India

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Africa

America

England

6. A child stays at the telegraphic stage for about _____.

One and a half year

Two years

Half a year

One year

7. Deep structure determines ____ interpretation.

Phonetic

Syntactic

Semantic

Pragmatic

8. The rules that express the relation of deep and surface structures in sentence are called grammatical ____.

Formation

Transition

Alternation

Transformation

9. Who among the following said, "The term applied linguistics" raises fundamental difficulties?

Brumfit and Rampton

Kaplan and Grabe

Rampton and Nunan

Nunan and Cook

10. Who among the following calls applied linguistics as 'an open field of interest in language'?

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Guy Cook

David Nunan

Ben Rampton

David Block

11. Who among the following presents the 'Seven Ways of Looking at Language'?

Guy Cook

Allan Cathy

Ron Macaulay

David Nunan

12. Who among the following collected the very first steps of language in children in his article 'Language Growth and Maturation'?

Cook

Sweet

Lenneberg

Nunan

13. Applied linguistics is a methodology in itself, because it is concerned with problems in which central role.

Theoretical

Scientific

Research

Real-world

14. The revolutionary attempt of Chomsky in linguistics starts from his concept of _____ grammar.

Descriptive

Generative

Transformational Universal

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15. **Who among the following is known as arguably the first descriptive linguist?**

Panini

Harimurti

Snjezana

Wittgenstein

16. **At what age children begin to imitate activities and utterances from the people around them?**

8 months

10 months

12 months

15 months

17. **The rules that express the relation of deep and surface structures in sentences are called**

Transformation

Alternation

Transition

Formation

18. **An etic study is often known as a/an ___ study.**

Objective

Comparative

Case

Scientific

19. **The analytic study of language began around 500 BC in Greece and _____.**

Rome

India

America

Egypt

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20. Children are exposed to imperfect language from the from the adults around them and yet they learn language _____.

Completely

Perfectly

Insufficiently

Imperfectly

21. A child enters a two-word stage of language at around _____ months of age.

Fifteen

Twelve

Ten

Eighteen

22. At what age children learn their first words?

Around ten to fifteen months

Around twelve to fifteen months

Around ten to twelve months

Around eight to ten months

23. What particular term Chomsky uses for 'the way in which people use language in everyday life'?

Performance

Competence

Universality

Innateness

24. What specific name Chomsky uses for 'the representation of language in the mind'?

Performance

Innateness

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Competence

Universality

25. Quechua, the language of the Inca Empire, had its first grammar written in .

1547

1560

1437

1556

26. One important source of that enrichment has been the journal Language Learning, published from the university of _____.

Michigan

Oxford

McMaster

Vanderbilt

27. Descriptive linguistics is closely allied with the _____.

Humanities

Anthropology

Social sciences

Natural sciences

28. In functional linguistics, the concern is with language as a means of .

Communication

Journalism

Research

Study

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