

ENG512

Quiz for Final-Term

ABSTRACT

This comprehensive collection of notes is accurately crafted to empower students to excel academically, ensuring they achieve a minimum of 80% marks in their examinations. The content is organized with clarity and precision, focusing on key concepts, critical analyses, and practical applications tailored to the syllabus. These notes serve as a reliable resource for both thorough preparation and last-minute revision. Designed to inspire confidence and mastery, this guide is an essential tool for students striving for academic excellence.

Maha Malik
Bilingualism

Extracted from VU Tool Kit

Q: Signacy includes _____.

A. attending and producing

B. acting and repeating

C. listening and speaking

D. reading and writing

Q: Which concerns should be encouraged to access multiple linguistic and cultural resources?

A. Sociological

B. Pragmatic

C. Syntactic

D. Semantic

Q: Language policies are dictated from _____.

A. bottom up

B. horizontal

C. vertical

D. top down

Q: Language policies are interpreted from _____.

A. bottom up

B. horizontal

C. vertical

D. top down

Q: Bilingual skills depend upon language _____.

A. ability

B. vocabulary

C. behavior

D. functions

Q: Early vs. late immersion programs in Canada have given _____ results.

A. balanced

B. mixed

C. biased

D. expected

Q: Charter for regional and minority languages was in the spirit for _____.

A. integration

B. insecurity

C. image creation

D. inequality

Q: Which of the following is not a community's language right?

A. Secure linguistic environment

B. Social opportunities

C. Cultural self-reproduction

D. Respected by others

Q: Adult bilingualism supports to learn _____ in life.

A. better

B. later

C. only once

D. earlier

Q: Which of the following is NOT one of the actors in language planning?

A. International institutions

B. Individuals

C. Governments

D. Local institutions

Q: The acronym GIDS stands for _____.

A. Graded Intergenerational Disrupted Scale

B. Graded Intra-generational Disrupted Scale

C. Graded intra-national Disrupted Scale

D. Graded International Disrupted Scale

Q: Who can acquire an additional language unconsciously without even thinking about it?

A. Adults

B. Elders

C. Children

D. Infants

Q: Which of the following is NOT true for a child's bilingual development?

A. Acceptance for mistakes

B. Visual materials

C. Simple communicative needs

D. Higher expectations

Q: According to Kaplan and Baldauf (1997), if we are using any language in education, we should know their ____ in the curriculum.

A. complexity

B. design

C. status

D. role

Q: If language development is not a choice, it is _____.

A. not obligatory

B. obligatory

C. temporary

D. important

Q: What is the status of language ideology in Pakistan?

A. More prestige to Punjabi

B. More prestige to English

C. More prestige to Sindhi

D. More prestige to Urdu

Q: Which of the following is the symbol for national identity in Pakistan?

A. Persian

B. Urdu

C. English

D. Punjabi

Q: The imposition of certain languages in schools is a political and _____ decision.

A. social

B. ideological

C. cultural

D. religious

Q: Language codes are _____. (complex)

A. equal

B. not fixed

C. static

D. fixed

Q: A _____ is generally taught to students in the schools.

A. standard

B. creole

C. pidgin

D. native

Q: The role of language _____ is to legitimize a language.

A. policy

B. learning

C. construction

D. academics

Q: Paralinguistic cues _____ the communication.

A. hinder

B. facilitate

C. hamper

D. obstruct

Q: Schools legitimize _____.

A. smoking

B. grouping

C. classes

D. ideologies

Q: There are very few countries in the world that can be considered linguistically _____.

A. s nonuniform

B. heterogeneous

C. disparate

D. homogenous

Q: The dominance of English language is due to _____ .

A. globalization

B. hegemony

C. human nature

D. illiteracy

Q: The boundaries between a language and a _____ are like fluid.

A. register

B. dialects

C. accent

D. languaging

Q: The concept of _____was introduced by Pennycook.

A. colonization

B. accultarization

C. globalization

D. languaging

Q: Which of the following is not the categorization of schools on the basis of language?

A. Local

B. International

C. Traditional

D. National

Q: The variety of language that does not enjoy the equal prestige that a language does is known as_____.

A. languaging

B. dialect

C. accent

D. register

Q: Linguicism is similar to _____.

A. Racism

B. Feminism

C. Bilingualism

D. Modernism

Q: It is generally believed that _____ languages connect body and spirit.

A. local

B. dialectical

C. native

D. ceremonial

Q: Teaching, learning and assessment of students at schools is done in _____ language.

A. standard

B. native

C. creole

D. pidgin

Q: We are living in a/an _____ community.

A. versatile

B. isolated

C. social

D. global

Q: Bilingual education programs respond strongly to sociopolitical interests due to _____.

A. language inheritance

B. parents' protest

C. influence of the state

D. public demand

Q: After 10 years of bilingual education, we need to revisit the choices and decisions because of the _____.

A. flux that comes

B. changing governments

C. constant state

D. technological innovations

Q: Bilingual education programs are inherently _____.

A. changing

B. flexible

C. consistent

D. rigid

1. Bilingual schooling is at least --------- years old. **(4000 to 5000)**
2. Transitional bilingual education opened the door for schooling the masses. **(correct)**
3. Translation of classical texts into vernaculars has been a form of bilingual education. **(correct)**
4. The reading of sacred texts in one language and discussion in another language refers to ---------- education. **(bilingual)**
5. After World War I and II, bilingual education became an instrument of linguistically assimilating all people. **(correct)**
6. In 1953, UNESCO declared that it was axiomatic that a child be taught to read in their home language. **(correct)**
7. As a result of industrial and urban developments, languages became ----------. **(modern)**
8. Bilingual education improves the teaching of the language chosen for modernization. **(correct)**

9. There is no consensus on the number of languages in the world. **(correct)**

10. Language is a formidable and valuable instrument of manipulation and political control. **(Correct)**

11. States use language to consolidate political power. **(Correct)**

12. There are very few countries in the world that can be considered linguistically ----------. **(homogeneous)**

13. Languages are not socially constructed. **(Incorrect)**

14. Most children in the world are educated in a language other than that of the home. **(Correct)**

15. Glocalization is a combination of the words 'globalization' and 'localization'. **(Correct)**

16. It is the ability to go back and forth to the country of origin. **(transnationalism)**

17. There is a natural fixed structure to all languages. **(incorrect)**

18. Dialect is a subordinate variety of a language. **(correct)**

19. Historical dialects refer to ancestors of present language varieties. **(correct)**

20. Languages are fluid codes framed within social practices**. (correct)**

21. These are the languages that come into being in contact situations. **(Pidgins)**

22. Social dialects are associated with a place. **(incorrect)**

23. Pidgins are just another manifestation of how people language. **(correct)**

24. Pidgins are always learned as --------- languages. **(second)**

25. Restricting the languaging of students may severely limit their communicative and intellectual potential. **(correct)**

26. Standardization is an inherent characteristic of language. **(incorrect)**

27. Standard language refers to the prestigious variety of language. **(correct)**

28. A major goal of schooling is to expand the use of decontextualized language. **(correct)**

29. There is a difference between the way in which language is used in academic tasks and in conversation and intimacy. **(correct)**

30. Standardization of language is the result of a deliberate process. **(correct)**

31. The minoritized language practices of the home often have much to do with the standard minority language taught in school **(incorrect)**

32. Which of the following language is needed in order to participate in classrooms? **(Decontextualized)**

33. Prejudice against users of ---------- varieties of a language is as old as the history of language itself. **(non-standard)**

34. Powerful groups impose their language on the less powerful groups. **(correct)**

35. Linguicism refers to the discrimination based on language. **(correct)**

36. Hegemony is the social, cultural, ideological, or economic dominance of one group over another. **(correct)**

37. Linguicism is basically linguistically argued racism that ---------- social differences. **(accentuates)**

38. Our discursive practices, in which we all participate, are the examples of hegemony. **(correct)**

39. It is a matter of depriving people of power and influence due to their language. **(Linguicism)**

40. Global expansion of English is an example of linguistic imperialism. **(correct)**

41. Translanguaging is an approach to bilingualism that is centered on the practices of bilinguals that are readily observable. **(correct)**

42. A bilingual has equal experiences with each of the two languages. **(Incorrect)**

43. Bilinguals who are equally competent in two languages in all contexts and with all interlocutors are termed as ---------- bilinguals. **(balanced)**

44. Bilingual children are able to play with words and sounds of words much more than those who are monolingual. **(correct)**

45. Balanced bilingualism is hard to achieve. **(correct)**

46. It is an approach that allows and incorporates written and oral usage of different languages in the classroom. **(Translanguaging)**

47. Bilingual practices combine cultural knowledge that comes to bear upon language use. **(correct)**

48. It is the process by which a word from one language is adapted for use in another. **(Language borrowing)**

49. Inter-sentential code switching occurs between two or more sentences. **(correct)**

50. Code switching occurs mostly in bilingual communities. **(correct)**

51. This type of code switching occurs within a sentence or a clause. **(Intra-sentential)**

52. Code Mixing refers to the hybridization of two languages. **(correct)**

53. Linguistic choices for ---------- are greater. **(bilinguals)**

54. Code switching is the practice of moving back and forth between two or more languages. **(correct)**

55. Subtractive bilingualism is characterized by increasing loss of linguistic features of the first language. **(correct)**

56. It is a sociolinguistic situation in which a second language is adopted by a speech community without threatening the status of the first language. **(Additive bilingualism)**

57. Bilingualism is a phenomenon that is simply linear not dynamic. **(Incorrect)**

58. Subtractive bilingualism refers to the situation where a person learns the second language to the detriment of the first language. **(correct)**

59. Dynamic bilingualism is closely related to plurilingualism. **(correct)**

60. Plurilingualism is an educational value that is the basis of linguistic tolerance. **(correct)**

61. Native languages are regarded as first languages whereas non-native languages are referred to as second languages. **(correct)**

62. It refers to the unequal performance of bilingual children in their two languages. **(Semilingualism)**

63. For ----------, competence in one of the languages is superior to the competence in the other. **(dominant bilinguals)**

64. The term mother tongue refers to a person's native language. **(correct)**

65. The term heritage language refers to the languages spoken by ethnic communities. **(correct)**

66. It is a non-native language usually learned at a later stage. **(Second language)**

67. Receptive bilingual abilities mean that bilinguals are capable of speaking, writing and producing signs in more than one language**. (incorrect)**

68. Elective bilingualism is the acquisition of a second language by choice. **(correct)**

69. When individuals are forced to develop bilingual abilities, their bilingualism is ----------. **(obligatory)**

70. The term 'learning' a second language is used to indicate the study of the language as is done in school or other formal settings. **(correct)**

71. This type of bilingualism has been referred to as the acquisition of bilingualism as a first language. **(Simultaneous)**

72. Erasmus programs were introduced in _____. **(1987)**

73. You can only become bilingual if you start learning when you are a child. **(incorrect)**

74. According to Singleton, early second-language learners are neither more successful nor more efficient in acquiring a second language. **(correct)**

75. Children's communicative needs are simpler than those of adults. **(correct)**

76. This group has more time to practice and develop their bilingual competence. **(Children)**

77. In cases of minoritized languages, language shift may lead to language death. **(correct)**

78. The language maintenance of ---------- groups has been considered natural and uninteresting. **(majority)**

79. Language ---------- is concerned with halting and reversing the extinction of languages. **(revitalization)**

80. There is a reciprocal relationship between language and identity. **(correct)**

81. Attitudes, values, and beliefs about a language are always ideological. **(correct)**

82. It refers to the beliefs about language and language use. **(Language ideologies)**

83. Modifying the status and prestige of a language is termed as ----------. **(status planning)**

84. Changing the form of a language itself through standardization, graphization and modernization is termed as ----------. **(corpus planning)**

85. Which of the following is not one of the seven goals of language policy discussed by Ager? **(Frequency)**

86. Skutnabb-Kangas's model of linguistic human rights for linguistic minorities rests on three principles for proper integration. **(correct)**

87. Bilingual education is a transdisciplinary endeavor that requires an ecological and sociocultural perspective. **(Correct)**

88. In bilingual allocation arrangements, equity between languages always means equality in time allocation. **(Incorrect)**

89. Bilingual allocation refers to the time allotments given to one language or the other in bilingual education. **(Correct)**

90. Most of the time, bilingual education programs have a sliding bilingual allocation. **(Correct)**

91. In sliding bilingual allocation, as bilingualism develops, the allocation of time to different languages changes. **(Correct)**

92. In bilingual arrangements, teacher-determined separation means that one teacher speaks only one language, and the second teacher solely speaks the other language. **(Correct)**

93. It refers to a situation where one particular classroom is used for instruction in one language, and a different classroom for instruction in the other. **(Place-determined separation**)

94. Subject-determined separation occurs when different subjects are taught through one or another language. **(Correct)**

95. In bilingual arrangements, strict separation means that the languages of a bilingual education curriculum are arranged by strictly separating them. **(Correct)**

96. While arranging languages in a curriculum if there is only one bilingual teacher per grade, a ---------- separation of languages is preferable. **(time-determined)**

97. Bilingual communities go for code switching as a way to achieve their full range of expression. **(Correct)**

98. Monolingual communities switch their styles from more informal to more formal registers. **(Incorrect)**

99. Random code-switching is often the way in which bilingual teachers use languages in transitional bilingual education classrooms. **(Correct)**

100. This type of code switches occur within a sentence and are most common in bilingual communities. **(Intra-sentential)**

101. In monoliterate bilingualism, literacy is reserved only for the dominant language. **(Correct)**

102. Code-switching violates diglossia and creates a linguistic hegemony that may lead to language shift. **(correct)**

103. Bilingual arrangements that build on translanguaging are the only way to build the plurilingual abilities that we will need in the future. **(correct)**

104. Language alternation describes the alternating use of two languages in a bilingual education program. **(correct)**

105. ---------- in bilingual education occurs when a course, which is predominantly handled in one language, makes use of elements of the other language. **(micro-alternation)**

106. Bilingual education programs which have monolingualism as a goal encourage language mixing in ways that lead to language shift. **(correct)**

107. Code-switching is a scaffolding technique in bilingual classrooms, making the additional language more comprehensible. **(correct)**

108. Code-switching is a useful resource for mitigating the difficulties of learning through a foreign language. **(correct)**

109. Banishing the students' home language when instruction is taking place in a language they do not know well is appropriate. **(incorrect)**

110. Responsible code switching means to carefully control the quantity and quality of switching between languages in the classroom. **(correct)**

111. ---------- of code switching means that the main part of classroom instruction needs to take place in the language being developed. **(quantity)**

112. In flexible bilingual arrangements, the instructor gives the gist, the preview, most often in the ---------- of the students. **(home language)**

113. Throughout the world, Preview/View/Review is a popular flexible bilingual arrangement at the ----------level. **(secondary)**

114. According to Baker, ---------- involves the hearing, signing, or reading of lessons in one language and the development of the work in another language. **(translanguaging)**

115. Translanguaging is not about code-switching, but rather about an arrangement that normalizes bilingualism without functional separation. **(correct)**

116. Translanguaging promotes the development of competence in the weaker for bilingual or multilingual speakers. **(correct)**

117. A teacher showing a video documentary in one language with subtitles in another is an example of co-languaging. **(Correct)**

118. Co-languaging is a bilingual arrangement which means using both languages of a bilingual system simultaneously. **(Correct)**

119. Cross-linguistic awareness is the learners' awareness of specific links, commonalities and connections between their different language systems. **(Correct)**

120. Cross-linguistic awareness is a bilingual arrangement that makes it possible to build linguistic tolerance towards all varieties of languages. **(Correct)**

121. Metalinguistic and metacognitive exercises offered in cross-linguistic work strengthen the bilingual students' languages. **(Correct)**

122. In classrooms, despite the language separations, children translanguage constantly to co-construct meaning. **(Correct)**

123. The sole purpose of translanguaging is ----------. **(understanding)**

124. Translanguaging is indeed a powerful mechanism to mediate understandings across language groups. **(Correct)**

125. It was a reaction to the immersion program. **(bilingualism)**

126. Translation is an activity that aims at conveying meaning or meanings of a given linguistic discourse from one language to another. **(Correct)**

127. In convergent bilingual teaching, the minority language is used only to support instruction in the majority language. **(Correct)**

128. ---------- bilingual teaching is an approach in which students hear and speak the second language almost exclusively in the classroom. **(immersion)**

129. Immersion bilingual teaching is often used when the minority language has to be protected because of the encroachment of the majority language. **(Correct)**

130. ---------- bilingual teaching includes translanguaging practices, plurilingual values of multilingual awareness and linguistic tolerance. **(multiple)**

131. In multiple bilingual teaching, two or more languages are always used in combination–neither concurrently nor separately. **(Correct)**

132. In transmission pedagogy, learning is viewed as the consumption, storage, memorization, and reproduction of information. **(Correct)**

133. ---------- pedagogy is built on the conviction that learning should involve social negotiation and interaction with others. **(Constructivist)**

134. Bilingual education does not integrate language and content. **(incorrect)**

135. The grammatical approach of bilingualism emphasizes the rules and structure of the language that is being acquired. **(Correct)**

136. Grammar-translation method focuses on translation of complex texts and grammatical accuracy. **(Correct)**

137. Which of the given options is not true for 'social justice'? **(relevance)**

138. Bilingual teaching combines two or more languages and cultures. **(correct)**

139. In bilingualism, good pedagogy that ignores the social justice principle is ineffective for bilingual instruction. **(correct)**

140. Bilingualism makes us more tolerant and open to interaction. **(correct)**

141. The social practice principle of bilingual pedagogy places learning through an additional language as a result of collaborative social practices. **(correct)**

142. Pakistan is a country with at least --------- major languages and 58 minor ones. **(six)**

143. Privileging Urdu language in Pakistan threatens linguistic and cultural diversity in the country. **(correct)**

144. English is as firmly entrenched in the domains of power in Pakistan as it was in 1947. **(correct)**

145. In Pakistan, the only provincial language which is used in education as well as in the lower administration and judiciary is ----------. **(Sindhi)**

146. In Punjab, unfortunately, there is widespread culture-shame about Punjabi. **(correct)**

147. Language codes are **(complex)**

148. According to Cummins .....in academic language practice is essential **(Social)**

149. Linguistic hierarchies are imposed in **(Linguicism)**

150. Technology-enabled communication facilities ...languaging **(Complex)**

151. Code switching respond to **external** cues

152. Formal learning content **(School)**

153. Not true for adult bilingualism **(L2 encouragement)**

154. The process of language policy ...not ....interaction linear

155. 100 percent use of children second language at time beginning of instruction **(Immersion bilingual education**)

156. Co language the medium of instruction can be decided by language **(Office)**

157. Translation means to use exactly the same .....of the language that convey (**Vocabulary**)

158. Purpose of translanguaging **(Understanding)**

159. CS stands for **(Code Switching)**

160. BICS stands for **(Basic Interpersonal Communication skill)**

161. In an autonomous region of **Italy** bilingual education for all was introduced at at Kindergarten in 1983.

162. In fifth grade dual-language classroom in US, children learn social studies in **Spanish**

163. **Co-languaging** is also used when the history teacher shows a video document in one and subtitle in another.

164. **Social linguistic** is important principle for equity between languages and cultural background to be recognized as knower.

165. Mother tongue = Vernacular **UN**.

166. Immersion bilingualism began with **100%** use of major majority child's second language.

167. In Philippines the gist of the lesson in Filipino or **ENGLISH**

168. Standardization is not an **inherent** characteristic of language.

169. Code switching can be a resource to solve problems but the teacher must monitor the..... (Quantity; Quality; Use of CS; **All the given**)

170. Which theoretical framework is used in flexible convergent teaching (**Subtractive)**

171. at which age the bilingual children can choose to speak one language or other language **(4 year**)

172. in US,..... the language is becoming popular with the dominizing of the term bilingualism **(Heritage)**

173. Bilinguals have a high degree of..... Control over various language simultaneously **(Cognitive)**

174. which of the following was a reaction to immersion program **(Bilingualism)**

175. which of the following theoretical framework is used in immersion model **(Additive)**

176. bilinguals have..... Metalinguistic skill **(High)**

177. the term relates to sounds of a language **(Phonology)**

178. transnationalization means belonging to different **(Nationalities)**

179. most often, bilingual.... Schools use subject determined arrangement **(Secondary)**

180. in a pedagogy, code switching offers..... **(Scaffolding)**

181. flexible bilingual arrangement uses different..... **(Shifts)**

182. code switching is.... In flexible multiplicity **(Discouraged)**

183. which of the following is not an advantage of translanguaging **(Surface understanding)**

184. Mostly invisible bilingualism is observed in hospital? **(schools)**

185. Translanguaging happens through language **(borrowing)**

186. Which discuss the fluences and changes occurring in the use of two languages? **(bilingualism)**

187. Language shift ultimately shift to the **(Death)**

188. Place-determined separation used in the **(Europe)**

189. Most often, place-determined separation is done in conjunction with an arrangement that is determined. **(Teacher)**

190. when you teach according to the cognitive approach your focus is on (**strategies**)

191. Which of the following is not true for social justice? **(Group work)**

192. equal cultural and linguistic space for all relates to social **(Justice)**

193. language dominance is a ------ **(sociological issues)**

194. which of the following can cause the language death **(subtractive bilingualism)**

195. revitalization moves towards the ----- use of the language **(ancient)**

196. which of the following languages is used for writing in Mali education system **(English)**

197. which of the following is NOT true for too much code switching **(confusing the terms)**

198. in co-languaging the medium of instruction can be decided by the ----- language **(native)**

199. translanguaging is about ----- and blending **(mixing)**

200. the focus of grammar approach is an ----- (grammar teaching; grammatical structures; explicit instruction; **all the given options**)

201. usually bilingual programs are designed in a way that they have ----- ratio of languages **(90:10)**

202. Similingualism is a/an (**Flaw**)

203. creoles are said to be lexically aimed structurally (**Complex**)

204. bilinguals have .....metalinguistics skills **(Higher)**

205. when the mother tongue is standardized it is announced as a/an ..... Language. **(Official)**

206. transnationalism means belonging to the different ..... (**Nationalities**)

207. charter for regional and minorities language was in the favor of **(Inequality)**

208. CLIC STAND FOR .....based language learning **(Content)**

209. flexible bilingual arrangement use d/f b/w **(Shift)**

210. which is not an advantage of translanguaging **(Surface understand)**

211. to show a video documentary in one language with subtitles in other language is an example of _____. **(Co-languaging)**

212. translanguaging can be a /an (Translation; Indirect translation; Gist of speech; **All**)

213. when you teach according to cognitive approach, your focus is on the (**Strategies**)

214. IRE stand for (**Initiation response evaluation**)

215. It has been noticed that over almost 3 generations language shift is observed in ..... Communities **(Immigrant)**

216. bilingualism education program which are built on translanguaging practice ensure the..... Interrelationship of the language **(Functional)**

217. which model is used in flexible convergent teaching? **(Convergent)**

218. which type of learning tells us 'when' and 'where' to apply the knowledge that learners have **(Procedural)**

219. most importantly, we need deciding about the suitability of the switching method in a classroom by looking at..... Needs **(Learner's)**

220. in bilingualism education a part of the curriculum is reserved for bringing two languages together for **(Thematic)**

BS English Files

ENG512:Quiz No 2

Quiz Start Time: 04:09 PM, 01 September 2020

Question # 6 of 10 (Start time: 04:10:37 PM, 01 September 2020)

Total Marks: 1

Bilinguals who code-switch also have a high degree of _____ over various languages simultaneously (Zentella, 1997).

Select the correct option

- cognitive control
- excessive practice
- behavioral command
- rational norms

Click to Save Answer & Move to Next Question

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ENG512:Quiz No 2

Quiz Start Time: 04:09 PM, 01 September 2020

Question # 2 of 10 (Start time: 04:09:48 PM, 01 September 2020)

Total Marks: 1

New Concurrent approach was _____.

Select the correct option

- notorious
- objectionable
- not popular
- very popular

Click to Save Answer & Move to Next Question

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ENG512:Quiz No 2

Quiz Start Time: 04:09 PM, 01 September 2020

Question # 4 of 10 (Start time: 04:10:09 PM, 01 September 2020)

Total Marks: 1

After 10 years of bilingual education, we need to revisit the choices and decisions because of the _____.

Select the correct option

- changing governments
- technological innovations
- flux that comes
- constant state

Click to Save Answer & Move to Next Question

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Question # 4 of 10 (Start time: 03:03:27 PM, 01 September 2020)

Which of the following is NOT one of the actors in language planning?

Select the correct option

- Governments
- International institutions
- Local institutions
- Individuals

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