

1. **Humans can speak language (and choke to death) because compared to other animals we have:**

- A. Larger tongues      B. a lower larynx      C. More acute sense of hearing  
D. Smaller tonsils      E. All of these

2. **Which is TRUE about language learning by apes?**

- A. Apes can learn to use sign language, but they are incapable of speaking  
B. Chantek can invent signs to name things he has no word for  
C. Some apes have learned to understand basic spoken English  
D. All of these are true

3. **How many PHONEMES in the word CATS?**    1    2    3    4    5

3a. **How many MORPHEMES in the word CATS?**    1    2    3    4    5

4. Missing question on apes or phonemes

5. **Which is FALSE?**

- A. In some societies, people stand closer to strangers when talking than people do in other societies  
B. In all societies, people stand closer to a person they know well when talking and further from a group  
C. When speaking to a group or a stranger, people speak more formally  
D. The study of how close people stand, and other uses of space in communicating, is called Proxemics  
E. The study of how we speak different versions of language in different settings is called kinesics

6. **The use of tone, timing, and emphasis in speaking is called:**

- A. Vocal qualifiers      B. Kinesics      C. Proxemics      D. Paralanguage      E. Syntax

7. **The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis states that:**

- A. Language learning is biologically programmed      B. English is a superior language  
C. Apes can learn sign language      D. Monkeys have phonemes  
E. Different languages cause speakers to have different perceptions and thought processes.

8. **All human spoken languages are similar in that they all:**

- A. use the same sounds      B. Have the same syntax      C. Do not change over time.  
D. Consist of thousands of separate and distinct single sounds, each with its own meaning  
E. Have a pattern of few dozen sounds that can be combined into thousands of words that can be arranged into an infinite number of sentences

9. **The study of how people really speak, not how they ought to speak is called:**

- A. Descriptive Linguistics      B. Prescriptive Linguistics      C. Glottochronology  
D. Paralanguage      E. Displacement

10. **The study of language change over time, the reconstruction of extinct languages, and the measurement of how closely related different languages may be, are all accomplished by the study called:**

- A. Descriptive Linguistics      B. Prescriptive Linguistics      C. Glottochronology  
D. Paralanguage      E. Displacement

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**BONUS: In the reading on Shakespeare in the Bush, why did the natives (the Tiv) have so much trouble understanding the plot of *Hamlet*?**

