

1. Which is TRUE about morphemes?

- A. Each one has a meaning
B. The English word *washed* consists of two morphemes
C. The English word *spin* has one morpheme
D. Every language has thousands of morphemes
E. All of these are true

2. Which is true about phonemes?

- A. Each one has a meaning in itself
B. English has about 20,000 phonemes
C. You can easily distinguish between them, in your own or in a strange language
D. The same phoneme can have different sounds in different places: like Pit, sPit, tiP.
E. All of these are true.

3. Which is NOT an expression of the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis?

- A. The pastoral Nuer of East Africa have hundreds of words to describe cows.
B. Different native languages force their speakers to perceive the world differently
C. The Hopi have no future tense, so they see things as always “becoming” rather than in a sequence of past, present, future.
D. We speak differently to different people in our own society.

4. All languages are similar in that they all:

- A. use the same sounds
B. Have the same syntax
C. Have a pattern of few dozen sounds that can be combined into thousands of word that can be arranged into an infinite number of sentences
D. Consist of thousands of separate and distinct single sounds, each with its own meaning
E. Have the same number of words for animals.

5. The use of time and space are “silent languages” according to:

- E. T. Hall Noam Chomsky Sapir & Whorf Frans Boaz Bill Clinton

6. Which is TRUE about language learning by apes?

- A. Apes can learn to use sign language, but they are incapable of speaking
B. They can use symbols to describe things they are *going* to do
C. The ape Kanzi can understand basic spoken English
D. The ape larynx is higher in the throat than the human larynx

E. All of these are true

4 points MATCH THE TERM TO THE STATEMENT BY WRITING IT IN THE BLANK

SOCIOLINGUISTICS

KINESICS

PARALANGUAGE

PHONEME

PROXEMICS **ETHNOLINGUISTICS**

SYNTAX

DISPLACEMENT

_____ was the main topic of the reading “Whose Speech is Better?”

_____ is the general study of the relationship between language and culture

_____ is the use of interpersonal space in language

_____ is a set of rules for assembling morphemes into sentences

_____ is the smallest unit of sound that will indicate a difference in meaning

_____ is the use of gestures and body language in communication

_____ the voice effects that change the meaning of a statement

_____ the ability to speak about something that is not present

PRINT YOUR NAME _____

Why did the Tiv have so much trouble understanding the anthropologist's telling of *Hamlet*?



Why English teachers were rarely hung in the old west.