

1. Which is FALSE about phonemes?

- A. Every phoneme has a meaning in itself
- B. English has about 40 or 50 phonemes
- C. A phoneme is the smallest unit of sound that will indicate a difference in meaning between two words, such as the change from "pit" to "bit".
- D. A phoneme is a set different sounds that speakers use in different places: like the P in pit, spit, tip; but native speakers hear them as the same sound.
- E. Chinese people have trouble distinguishing the English words 'rice' and 'lice' because the l and r sounds are in the same phoneme in Chinese.

2. Which is FALSE about morphemes?

- A. Each morpheme is a string of sounds that has a meaning
- B. The English word *rabbits* consists of two morphemes
- C. Children learn morphemes one at a time, but learn many every day
- D. Every language has about 200 morphemes
- E. Morphemes are the smallest units of meaning in a language, and they can be rearranged to form an unlimited number of sentences using the rules of syntax.

3. All languages are similar in that all languages:

- A. use the same sounds
- B. Have the same rules of syntax
- C. Have a pattern of few sounds that combine into words that are arranged into an infinite sentences
- D. Consist of thousands of separate and distinct single sounds, each with its own meaning
- E. All of these

4. Consider this statement: The Hopi see things as always "becoming" rather than in a sequence of past, present, future, like we do, because their language expresses verb tenses differently." This statement is an example of WHOSE hypothesis?

- A. Sapir & Whorf
- B. E. T. Hall
- C. Franz Boas
- D. M Mead
- E. Malinowski

5. Which is FALSE about language learning by apes?

- A. Apes can learn to use sign language, but they are incapable of speaking
- B. They can use signs to describe things they are *going* to do
- C. Chantek and Washoe are apes who learned ASL
- D. The ape larynx is lower in the throat than the human larynx, one reason apes cannot speak

6. Many anthropologists think humans are biologically built for language; which statement is evidence in support of that idea?

- A. The position of the human larynx allows speech but also allows choking on food
- B. Children learn language quickly and with little effort
- C. The structure of all languages is similar: phones combine into morphemes, morphemes into sentences, as if that were structured in the brain.
- D. Chimps lack development of language areas of the brain & fine motor control of muscles used in speaking
- E. These all are evidence

7. Which is TRUE?

- A. In the movie *Dances with Wolves*, the male Indian actors were actually speaking women's Lakota
- B. "Displacement" means talking about something not present
- C. The form of speech used in speaking to a large audience is more like writing than everyday conversation is
- D. The American hand gesture that means "TWO" is an obscene gesture in some other countries.
- R. All of these are true

8. "Descriptive Linguistics" refers to:

- A. The ideal version of a language
- B. The study of how people actually do speak, the "real"
- C. The Prescriptive grammar you learned in school
- D. The study of gestures not sounds
- E. The study and description of the larynx

9/10MATCH THE TERM TO THE STATEMENT BY WRITING IT IN THE BLANK:

PARALANGUAGE SOCIOLINGUISTICS KINESICS PROXEMICS
 LATIN GLOTTOCHRONOLOGY SYNTAX PHONETIC

- _____ is the use of interpersonal space in language; in some countries people stand closer
- _____ is the use of gestures and body language in communication: part of the gesture-call system
- _____ is the general study of the relationship between language and culture, such as code switching in different social situations
- _____ is the study of the voice effects in speech that convey extra meaning
- _____ a writing system in which each written character stands for a sound, not a word or an idea
- _____ the language family that includes Spanish and French
- _____ the rules for combining words into sentences
- _____ comparing basic words in different languages to reconstruct the history of their divergence

NAME _____

BONUS QUESTION What is one of the specific conclusions of "Whose Speech is Better?"?

