

# 1<sup>st</sup> Term Applied Linguistics Exam Key

## Part I:

1. *What is the main characteristic of Applied Linguistics?*  
**b. Practical applications of language studies**
2. *What does post-modernism emphasize in opposition to a one-size-fits-all approach?*  
**b. Local and contextual knowledge**
3. *According to the third tenet of Applied Cognitive Linguistics, what influences the way language is structured?*  
**c. Cognitive and perceptual factors**
4. *What distinguishes the Language Shift Paradigm from the Language Death Paradigm?*  
**d. Presence of speakers**
5. *How does post-modernism influence the teacher-student relationship in education?*  
**b. Emphasizes a dynamic dialogue and negotiation process, challenging fixed roles.**
6. *In the evolving landscape of English as a global language, which circle includes countries where English is gaining prominence as a non-native language and is increasingly used for business, education, and international communication, despite not being a first language?*  
**d. Expanding Circle**
7. *What is a characteristic of English as a Lingua Franca (ELF)?*  
**c. It relies on clarity and comprehensibility.**
8. *What is the primary objective of Status Planning in LPP?*  
**b. Address issues of linguistic equity and identity**
9. *Which statement aligns with descriptivist views regarding language evolution and variation?*  
**a. A single absolute standard impedes linguistic diversity.**
10. *What is a key difference between linguistics and applied linguistics?*  
**b. Linguistics is concerned with theoretical aspects; applied linguistics focuses on practical applications.**
11. *According to post-modernist critiques, what role does language play in constructing and maintaining grand narratives?*  
**b. Socially constructed system**
12. *Which sub-field of Applied Linguistics is concerned with the process of learning a second language and the study of individuals and groups in this context?*  
**d. Second Language Acquisition (SLA)**

## Part II:

- 1) Analyzing the effectiveness of different corrective feedback strategies in language classrooms, considering their impact on learners' accuracy, fluency, and overall language development.  
➔ **Second Language Acquisition (SLA)**
- 2) Exploring lexical innovation in contemporary language use, employing corpus linguistics

methods to identify and analyze newly coined words, expressions, and semantic shifts.

#### ➡ **Descriptive Linguistics**

- 3) Evaluating language revitalization programs aimed at preserving endangered languages, exploring the success stories and challenges faced by communities.

#### ➡ **Language Policy and Planning**

- 4) Examining morphosyntactic patterns in dialectal variation, conducting a comparative study to analyze the grammatical structures unique to different dialects of a language.

#### ➡ **Descriptive Linguistics**

- 5) Exploring the use of crowdsourcing techniques, examining how collective intelligence contributes to the compilation, updating, and refinement of dictionaries.

#### ➡ **Lexicography**

- 6) Analyzing language change and evolution in the context of social media, investigating how online discourse platforms contribute to linguistic innovations, trends, and variations.

#### ➡ **Language and Technology**

- 7) Investigating the factors influencing language shift and maintenance in Canada, exploring the role of socio-economic, cultural, and educational factors.

#### ➡ **Multilingualism**

- 8) Investigating the use of discourse markers in the academic writing of university students to identify patterns, functions, and variations across different disciplines.

#### ➡ **Corpus Linguistics**