READ THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS CAREFULLY AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE LETTER.

1.What does Labov mean by "structured heterogeneity"?
a. Random use of alternate forms within a dialect
b. Systematic variation characterized by social differentiation
c. Language involving an abstract structure
d. None of the above

2.What is the distinction between sociolinguistics and the sociology of language?
a. Sociolinguistics focuses on language in society, while the sociology of language examines language use for its illumination of societies.
b. Sociolinguistics is a sub-part of sociology, while the sociology of language is part of the terrain mapped out in linguistics.
c. Sociolinguistics studies macro-scale patterns, while the sociology of language studies micro-scale patterns.
d. Sociolinguistics is an alter ego of the sociology of language, rather than a dichotomised pair.

3.What are the characteristics that Fischer correlated with the use of one form of the present participle over the other?
a. Sex, class, personality, mood, and formality
b. Age, occupation, social status, and ethnicity
c. Language fluency, intelligence, and physical appearance
d. None of the above

4.What is a lexical set in dialectology?
a. A set of words used to identify vowel categories.
b. A set of words used to mark isoglosses.
c. A set of words used to separate dialect areas.
d. A set of words used to identify different sounds.

5.According to William Labov, what does language involve?
a. Abstract structure
b. Structured heterogeneity
c. Quantitative paradigm
d. Urban dialectology

6.What is the focus of modern studies on dialect?
a. Obsolete rural speech forms
b. Differentiation of language into dialects
c. Urban speech and contact between speakers of different backgrounds
d. Geographical variation

7.According to Fischer, why do people adopt a linguistic variant?
a. Because it is easier to pronounce
b. Because it expresses how they feel about their relative status versus other conversants
c. Because they want to fit in with the group
d. Because they are taught to use it in school

8.What is the first step in gathering data from a community for a variationist study?
a. Conducting interviews
b. Selecting a suitable sample of people
c. Analyzing the data
d. Identifying social units

9.Which of the following is a recommended method for conducting interviews in a variationist study?
a. Written surveys
b. Multiple-choice questions
c. Informal continuous speech
d. Structured grammar exercises

10. What is the scoring system used by Labov called?
a. Centralisation index
b. Linguistic variable
c. Phonetic properties
d. Linguistic system

11. What group on Martha's Vineyard showed resistance to centralisation?
a. Fishermen from Chilmark
b. Descendants of old English families
c. People of Portuguese descent
d. Native Americans

12. What is the significance of the Martha's Vineyard study in understanding language variation?
a. It shows the influence of ethnicity on language variation
b. It demonstrates changes in speech patterns over time
c. It highlights the impact of social relationships on pronunciation choices
d. All of the above

13. How did Labov collect data during his pilot study?
a. By conducting interviews with department store employees.
b. By observing the behavior of department store customers.
c. By pretending to be a customer and interacting with salespeople.
d. By analyzing recordings of department store announcements.

14. Which of the following statements is true based on Labov's data analysis?
a. Saks Fifth Avenue employees used [r] in all four tokens.
b. Macy's employees showed the greatest increase in [r] usage.
c. Klein's employees used [r] in all four tokens.
d. All store employees used [r] in at least one of the four tokens

15. What were the four types of activities involved in the interviews for the full-scale study?
a. Continuous speech, reading passages, word lists, and word pairs.
b. Intensive reading, vocabulary assessment, grammar exercises, and listening comprehension.
c. Group discussions, role play, writing samples, and oral presentations.
d. Multiple-choice questions, essay writing, listening tests, and speaking assessments.

16. What do bundles of isoglosses close together likely represent?
a. Major dialect boundaries.
b. Linguistic innovations.
c. Patterns of prestige.
d. Relic areas.

17. What is the term used to describe the use of a particular variant beyond the target set by the prestige model?
a. Hypercorrection
b. Variationist theory
c. Secular linguistics
d. Urban dialectology

18. What terms are used to express the distinction between macro-sociolinguistics and micro-sociolinguistics?
a. Proper sociolinguistics and sub-part sociolinguistics
b. Macro-linguistics and micro-linguistics
c. Macro-sociolinguistics and micro-sociolinguistics
d. Macro-studies and micro-studies

19. What is 'free variation' in language?
a. The coexistence of two or more dialects in one locality.
b. The random use of alternate forms within a dialect.
c. The systematic variation within speech communities.
d. The study of language excluding the choices that speakers make.