

Language Development: An Introduction, 10e (Owens)
Chapter 1 The Territory

1.1 Multiple Choice Questions

- 1) Language is
A) a shared code.
B) a system for representing concepts.
C) rule-governed.
D) generative.
E) all of the above.

Answer: E

- 2) Approximately how many new words are added to the English language each day?
A) 1
B) 6
C) 18
D) 24

Answer: B

- 3) American Sign Language is
A) not rule-governed.
B) a language.
C) the English language in another mode.
D) not a language because it is not transmitted by speech.
E) all of the above.

Answer: B

- 4) Which of the following are true about language?
A) Languages stay the same over time.
B) Languages can add new words.
C) Languages can die.
D) both B and C
E) all of the above

Answer: D

- 5) Intonation, stress, and speaking rate are examples of
A) nonlinguistic cues.
B) metalinguistic cues.
C) paralinguistic cues.
D) linguistic cues.
E) none of the above.

Answer: C

6) Language has the following property/properties:

- A) it is a social tool.
- B) it is rule-governed.
- C) it is generative.
- D) all of the above

Answer: D

7) Which of the following are examples of nonlinguistic cues?

- A) eye contact
- B) facial expression
- C) rising pitch
- D) both A and B
- E) all of the above

Answer: D

8) Grammar is

- A) a set of language rules.
- B) only found in syntactic rules.
- C) the same as "parts of speech" learned in school.
- D) the same as linguistic performance.
- E) all of the above.

Answer: A

9) Language form consists of

- A) syntax, semantics, and pragmatics.
- B) syntax, morphology, and phonology.
- C) phonology, semantics, and pragmatics.
- D) morphology, phonology, and semantics.

Answer: B

10) The aspect of language concerned with word order and sentence organization is

- A) syntax.
- B) morphology.
- C) phonology.
- D) semantics.
- E) pragmatics.

Answer: A

11) Pragmatics falls under the category of language

- A) form.
- B) content.
- C) use.
- D) all of the above.

Answer: C

12) Semantics falls under what component of language?

- A) form
- B) content
- C) use
- D) all of the above

Answer: B

13) The smallest grammatical unit is a

- A) speech act.
- B) phoneme.
- C) performative.
- D) morpheme.

Answer: D

14) A phoneme is

- A) the smallest grammatical unit.
- B) a unit of sound that identically represents the letters of the alphabet.
- C) different enough from other phonemes to signal changes in meaning.
- D) all of the above.

Answer: C

15) The following are bound morphemes:

- A) -ing.
- B) -ly.
- C) is.
- D) both A and B

Answer: D

16) Language is a unique vehicle for _____.

- A) phonology
- B) metalinguistic activity
- C) vocalizations
- D) thought

Answer: D

17) All but which of the following is one of the general concerns of pragmatic rules?

- A) selection of appropriate form
- B) use of forms consistent with roles
- C) correct sound combinations
- D) use of ritualized forms

Answer: B

18) Morphology is concerned with

- A) which word combinations are grammatical and which are not.
- B) the internal organization of words.
- C) how words are used socially.
- D) what words mean.

Answer: B

19) Free morphemes are

- A) grammatical tags or markers that cannot function independently.
- B) grammatical tags or markers that can function independently.
- C) are never connected to bound morphemes.
- D) are always connected to bound morphemes.

Answer: B

20) Antonyms are words that

- A) differ in every semantic feature.
- B) differ in the opposite value of at least two important features.
- C) differ in the opposite value of one feature.
- D) are very similar.

Answer: C

1.2 True/False Questions

1) Speech is the only mode of human communication.

Answer: FALSE

2) Language remains the same across time.

Answer: FALSE

3) In face-to-face conversation, more emphasis is placed on nonverbal means of communication than on speech.

Answer: TRUE

4) Dialects are subcategories of a parent language that use similar, but not identical rules.

Answer: TRUE

5) American Sign Language is simply a manual form of spoken English.

Answer: FALSE

6) You cannot have communication without speech and language.

Answer: FALSE

7) Dialectal speakers have a language disorder.

Answer: FALSE

8) Kindergartners know most of the rules of their native language.

Answer: TRUE

9) Spoken language is more informal than written language.

Answer: FALSE

10) For mature language users, words do not refer directly to an object, event, or relationship, but to a concept.

Answer: TRUE

1.3 Short Answer Questions

1) The specific sounds of a language are called _____.

Answer: phonemes

2) The degree to which a speaker is successful in communicating is referred to as _____.

Answer: communicative competence

3) Paralinguistic mechanisms that act across elements of a sentence and have the potential to change the form and meaning of a sentence are known as _____.

Answer: suprasegmental devices

4) Learning to read and write requires _____ skills.

Answer: metalinguistic

5) The five components of language are _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____.

Answer: syntax, morphology, phonology, semantics, pragmatics

6) The main elements of a sentence include _____ and a _____.

Answer: noun phrases, verb phrases

7) Derivational morphemes include both _____ and _____.

Answer: prefixes, suffixes

8) _____ knowledge forms each person's mental dictionary.

Answer: Word

9) Words such as "mother" and "girl" share the _____ feature of "female."

Answer: semantic

10) Language use is also called _____.

Answer: pragmatics

1.4 Essay Questions

1) Describe the differences and the relationships among speech, language, and communication.

Answer: Page Ref: 5-15

2) Scenario A: A baby is reaching to be picked up. Scenario B: A girl sends a text message to her friend. Determine if each of these scenarios involves speech, language, and/or communication. Explain why each component is or is not included.

Answer: Page Ref: 5-15

3) Explain how languages grow and change over time. How do languages avoid becoming obsolete?

Answer: Page Ref: 6-7

4) Explain the importance of the English language throughout the world and how it is changing with such expansive use.

Answer: Page Ref: 9

5) Discuss the deficit and sociolinguistic approaches to dialects. Explain how the different approaches reflect two different viewpoints regarding the value of dialect use.

Answer: Page Ref: 29