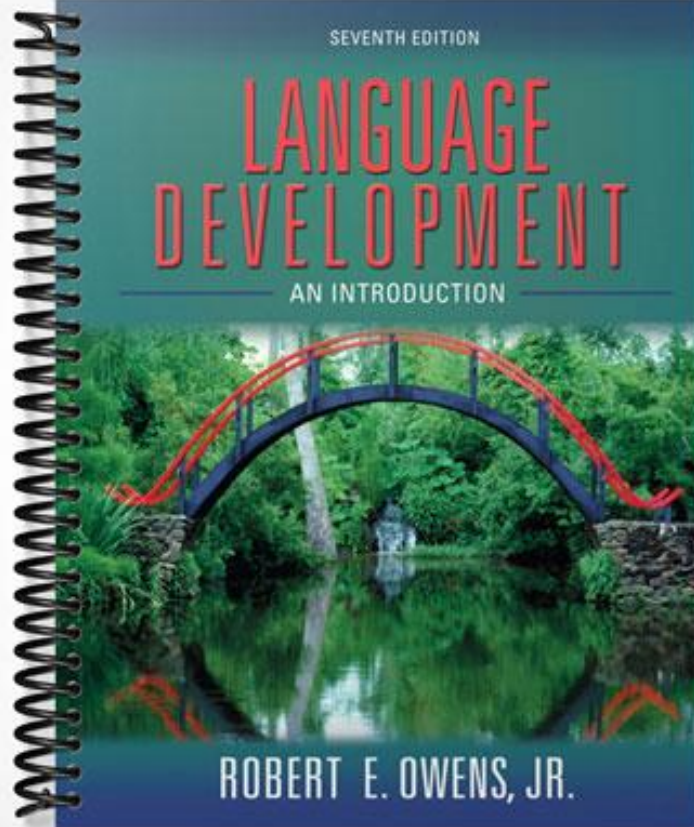


TEST BANK

SEVENTH EDITION

LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

AN INTRODUCTION



ROBERT E. OWENS, JR.

- Pye, C., Wilcox, K., & Siren, K. (1988). Refining transcription: The significance of transcription "errors." *Journal of Child Language*, 15, 17–37.
- Resnick, J.S., & Goldfield, B.A. (1994). Diary vs. representative checklist assessment of productive vocabulary. *Journal of Child Language*, 21, 465–472.
- Tompkins, C.A. (1998) Special forum on online measures of comprehension: Implications for speech-language pathologists. *American Journal of Speech-Language Pathology*, 7, 48.

Videos and DVDs

The sociolinguistics of language. (1987). Insight Media. Includes information on cross-language sociolinguistic research, introducing language variation, ethnography, language in social context, language change, and speech act theory. 25 minutes.

Websites

Site contains an abundant list of links to culturally diverse sites in areas such as language and ethnography.

<http://pegasus.cc.ucf.edu/~abrice/Cross-cultural.html>

The Child Language Data Exchange System (CHILDES) contains a wealth of child language data including transcripts.

<http://childes.psy.cmu.edu/>

Test Bank

The Territory

1.1 MULTIPLE CHOICE

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

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 4–5

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

Answer: B

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 5

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

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 6

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 drop word endings.
 - D) Both B and C
 - E) All of the above

Answer: D

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 4–7

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

Answer: C

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 10

6. Which of the following are examples of paralinguistic codes?
- A) words
 - B) stress
 - C) intonation
 - D) gestures
 - E) both B and C

Answer: E

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 10

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

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 11

8. A 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

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 13

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

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 16

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

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 16

11. Syntax falls under the category of language
- A) form.
 - B) content.
 - C) use.
 - D) all of the above.

Answer: A

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 16

12. Semantics falls under what component of language?
- A) form
 - B) content
 - C) use
 - D) all of the above

Answer: B

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 16–17

13. The smallest grammatical unit is a
- A) speech act.
 - B) phoneme.
 - C) performative.
 - D) morpheme.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 19

14. A phoneme is
- A) the smallest linguistic unit of sound.
 - B) a family of very similar sounds.
 - C) different enough from other phonemes to signal changes in meaning.
 - D) all of the above.

Answer: D

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 19–20

15. The following are bound morphemes:
- A) -ing
 - B) -ly
 - C) is
 - D) in
 - E) both A and B

Answer: E

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 19–20

16. We cannot use the term “male mother” due to
- A) suprasegmental devices.
 - B) accessibility.
 - C) semantic features.
 - D) selection restrictions.

Answer: D

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 22

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: C

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 23

1.2 TRUE/FALSE

1. Speech is the only mode of human communication.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 4

2. Language remains the same across time.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 4

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

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 4

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

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 4

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

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 6

6. You cannot have communication without speech and language.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 13

7. Language and grammar are the same.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 13

8. Linguistic competence can never be determined without observing linguistic performance.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 13–14

9. Dialectal speakers have a language disorder.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 14

10. Kindergartners know most of the rules of their native language.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 14

11. Morphology specifies which word combinations are grammatical and which are not.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 5 Page Ref: 16
12. Spoken language is more informal than written language.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 5 Page Ref: 18
13. Free morphemes are grammatical tags or markers that cannot function independently.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 5 Page Ref: 19
14. For mature language users, words do not refer directly to an object, event, or relationship, but to a concept.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 5 Page Ref: 21
15. Antonyms are words that differ in the opposite value of at least two important features.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 5 Page Ref: 22

1.3 SHORT ANSWER

1. The specific sounds of a language are called _____.
Answer: phonemes
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 4
2. The three properties of language are that it is _____, _____, and _____.
Answer: a social tool, rule-governed, generative
Diff: 5 Page Ref: 4, 7
3. Language is a unique vehicle for _____.
Answer: thought
Diff: 5 Page Ref: 5
4. Words such as “jet” in French and “sushi” in English are examples of _____ words.
Answer: borrowed
Diff: 5 Page Ref: 7
5. The degree to which a speaker is successful in communicating is referred to as _____.
Answer: communicative competence
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 9
6. Give examples of each of the following: paralinguistic codes, nonlinguistic cues, and metalinguistic skills.
Answer:
Paralinguistic codes include intonation, stress or emphasis, speed or rate of delivery, and pause or hesitation. These cues enhance or change the speech signal by expressing the attitude or emotion of the speaker.

Nonlinguistic cues include gestures, body posture, facial expression, eye contact, head and body movement, and physical distance. These cues enhance or change the speech signal or may be substituted for the speech signal.

Metalinguistic skills are the ability to talk about language, think about it, judge it, and see it as an entity separate from its content.

Diff: 8 Page Ref: 10–12

7. Communication is a tool for _____.

Answer: social action

Diff: 8 Page Ref: 10

8. 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

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 11

9. Learning to read and write requires _____ skills.

Answer: metalinguistic

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 12

10. The five components of language are _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____.

Answer: syntax, morphology, phonology, semantics, pragmatics

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 16

11. The main elements of a sentence are a _____ and a _____.

Answer: noun phrase, verb phrase

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 16

12. Derivational morphemes include both _____ and _____.

Answer: prefixes, suffixes

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 19

13. What are the three ways phonemes are classified?

Answer:

1) acoustic or sound properties, 2) the way they are produced, 3) the place of production (voice, manner, place)

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 20

14. Phonological rules govern the _____ and _____ of phonemes.

Answer: distribution, sequencing

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 21

15. Semantics is _____.

Answer: a system of rules governing the meaning or content of words and word combinations

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 21

16. _____ knowledge forms each person's mental dictionary.

Answer: Word

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 21

17. Words such as “mother” and “girl” share the _____ feature of “female.”

Answer: semantic

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 22

18. Language use is also called _____.

Answer: pragmatics

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 22

1.4 ESSAY

1. Describe the differences between and the relationship of speech, language, and communication.

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 4–12

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 communication. Explain why each component is or is not included.

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 4–12

3. How do languages grow and change over time? What needs to happen to prevent a language from becoming obsolete?

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 5–9

4. Language is said to be a generative system. Explain what this means, and include at least three conditions that allows for linguistic creativity.

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 15

5. Name and describe the five main components of language. Use a sentence or two and determine which parts of each sentence are representative of those five components.

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 16–26

Describing Language

2.1 MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which type of language scientist is most interested in linguistic or cultural context? A) sociolinguist B) speech-language pathologist C) linguist D) behavioral psychologist

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 30

2. According to behavior theory, complex language structures are learned by
 A) extinction.
 B) successive approximation.
 C) stimulus management.
 D) none of the above.

Answer: B

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 32

3. According to behavioral theory, longer sentences are learned by
 A) chaining.
 B) extinction.
 C) punishment.
 D) stimulus management.

Answer: A

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 32

4. The deep structure of an utterance is
 A) formed by the transformational rules.
 B) what the speaker actually says.
 C) formed using the phrase structure rules.
 D) all of the above.

Answer: C

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 36–37

5. The formula $NP_2 + be + V + -ed + by + NP_1$
 A) is a transformational rule.
 B) is a phrase structure rule.
 C) forms the deep structure of an utterance.
 D) is found in the LAD.