

TEST

on block 1 (Ecolinguistics) of the elective course “Cognitive/communicative approach to analyzing language”

1. Ecolinguistics is a study of ____.
 a. how natural, cognitive and cultural phenomena are integrated into language
 b. how language is integrated into the cognitive, social and natural environment
 c. interactions between language and its cognitive, social and natural environment
 d. none of the above
2. Einar Haugen is the founding father of ____.
 a. “language ecology”
 b. “ecological linguistics”
 c. “linguistic ecology”
 d. “critical ecological studies”
3. The term “lexicogrammar” is underpinned with the idea of ____.
 a. discreteness of vocabulary and grammar
 b. interdependence of vocabulary and grammar
 c. the “building metaphor”
 d. modular approach to language
4. The correlation between the disappearance of languages and destruction of the environment was established by ____.
 a. Einar Haugen
 b. Peter Mühlhäusler
 c. Michael Halliday
 d. Leonard Talmy
5. The claim that the nonhuman world has value only insofar as it serves human interests is a ____ form of anthropocentrism.
 a. strong
 b. weak
 c. primary
 d. a+c
6. In which of the following linguistic phenomena is anthropocentrism most obvious?
 a. conventional metaphors
 b. novel metaphors
 c. affective terms
 d. literal vocabulary
7. The conceptual metaphor NATURE is THE HUMAN BODY was dominant for ____.
 a. antiquity
 b. the Middle Ages
 c. the Renaissance
 d. the Enlightenment
8. Anthromorphising is ____.
 a. attribution of human traits to non-human entities
 b. characteristic of human psychology
 c. our dealing with nature
 d. a+b
9. Phrases involving nominalization (e.g. *air pollution*) ____.
 a. eliminate the actor
 b. assumes that humans produce natural objects
 c. stress the power of humans over nature
 d. have a negative effect on ecology
10. Selecting *who* rather than *which* in respect to animals implies ____.
 a. high level of sentience
 b. animals commonly used as food
 c. companion animals
 d. a+c