

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

1. Which of the research areas below DOES NOT belong to ecolinguistics?
 - a. communicative linguistics
 - b. lingosemiotics
 - c. cognitive linguistics
 - d. structural linguistic

2. Cognitive ecology of language investigates _____.
 - a. the co-existence of languages within a given area
 - b. how language relates to the biological surroundings
 - c. how language relates to the social and cultural forces
 - d. how language is enabled by the dynamics between biological organisms and their environment, focusing on mental capacities

3. 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

4. Einar Haugen is the founding father of _____.
 - a. “language ecology”
 - b. “ecological linguistics”
 - c. “linguistic ecology”
 - d. “critical ecological studies”

5. 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

6. Michael Halliday is a _____.
 - a. generativist
 - b. structuralist
 - c. cognitivist
 - d. functionalist

7. Which conception does this course of ecolinguistics focus on?
 - a. the lexicogrammar of a particular language affects people’s perception of and action on the environment;
 - b. natural environment affects lexicogrammar;
 - c. lexicogrammar and the environment are in a dynamic relationship mutually affecting each other;
 - d. lexicogrammar and the environment change over time as part of a culture.

8. The correlation between the disappearance of languages and destruction of the environment was first established by _____.
 - a. Einar Haugen
 - b. Peter Mühlhäusler
 - c. Michael Halliday
 - d. Leonard Talmy

9. Which science defines anthropocentrism as “the act of seeing oneself in the mirror of language”?
 - a. linguistics
 - b. philosophy
 - c. history
 - d. anthropology

10. The claim that the nonhuman world has value only insofar as it directly or indirectly serves human interests is a ____ form of anthropocentrism.
 - a. strong
 - b. weak
 - c. primary
 - d. a+c

11. The phrase *environmental bankruptcy* illustrates _____.
 - a. strong
 - b. weak
 - c. primary
 - d. a+c

- a. human evaluations are imposed on nature
 - b. nature viewed in terms of economic entities
 - c. the world arranged according to human priorities
 - d. a+b+c
12. In which of the following is anthropocentrism most obvious?
- a. conventional metaphors
 - b. novel metaphors
 - c. affective terms
 - d. literal vocabulary
13. Which is an example of contested terms?
- a. *the web of life*
 - b. *a landfill*
 - c. *pests*
 - d. *natural resources*
14. The conceptual metaphor NATURE is THE HUMAN BODY was dominant for ____.
- a. antiquity
 - b. the Middle Ages
 - c. the Renaissance
 - d. the Enlightenment
15. Anthromorphising is ____.
- a. attribution of human traits to non-human entities
 - b. characteristic of human psychology
 - c. our dealing with nature
 - d. a+b
16. R. Langacker, in his *Foundations of Cognitive Grammar*, established ____.
- a. canonical event structure
 - b. the structure of typical transitive clause in English
 - c. the correspondence between a and b
 - d. none of the above
17. 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
18. 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
19. Patterns of human interaction with the environment stressing the power of humans over nature are obvious in ____.
- a. *as crooked as a dog's hind leg*
 - b. *climate change*
 - c. *the over-pumping of groundwater*
 - d. none of the above
20. The practice of dehumanisation is illustrated by ____.
- a. *as mad as a wet hen*
 - b. *eating more locally grown food*
 - c. *landslide*
 - d. *hail*