

Lamyaa Alasadi E304A - 55179189

Course: E304B (Book3-Quiz1-Ch1&2)

أ. لمياء الأسدي

Mrs. Lamyaa Alasadi - 55179189

Quiz One: Chapters 1 and 2

1. _____ refers to the material resources used in communication and whether they are auditory (e.g. speech) or visual (e.g. signed or written language), and for written language, whether it is hand-written, digitally produced, carved in stone and so on.

- Channel
- Podcasting
- **Medium**

2. _____ is an item that refers to a more general class and links to members of its class.

- **Co-hyponymy**
- Meronymy
- Co-meronymy

3. A text has a texture when strings of connected words (lexical chains) come together to create an overall impact and meaning.

- **True**
- False

4. _____ refers to the composition, relationship between parts of a whole, for example *book = chapters*.
- Antonymy
 - Hyponymy
 - **Meronymy**
5. In less casual conversation, repetition gives emphasis to certain key words and creates cohesion by echoing what other speakers say.
- **True**
 - False
6. “A *secret system of caves and conduits*” in this previous noun group “*secret*” is _____.
- Post-modifier
 - Describer
 - **Classifier**
 - Determiner
7. The _____ describes the way the text is produced and organized, for example, it is spontaneous or non-spontaneous, interactive, or non-interactive.
- Field
 - **Mode**
 - Tenor

8. When examining **spontaneity** In a text, we are concerned with whether the text is constructed through a process of interaction between multiple interlocutors or non-interactivity by one writer or speaker in isolation.

- True
- **False** /Interactivity/

9. **Low** lexical density reflects huge amount of planning involved in producing a text.

- True
- **False** /high/

10. _____ is the weaving or binding together meanings by linguistic devices to create a unified text which is sometimes described as giving texture to a text.

- Lexical chain
- **Cohesion**
- Coherence
- Interpretation

11. Decide the register of this text:

'Nowadays virtually all treatments involve recompression and slow decompression while breathing oxygen. Although recompression several hours or even days after the onset of a symptoms can insult in improvement, a favorable outcome is most likely when recompression begins quickly'

- **Academic writing**

- Conversation
- News report

12. _____ is the use of a noun to represent a process or quality which makes it possible to pack into one noun group a number of meanings that might otherwise be expressed using verb groups and adjective groups.

- **Nominalization**

- Spontaneity
- Interactivity
- Lexical density

13. _____ is measured by calculating lexical words – nouns, adjectives, adverbs and lexical verbs – as a percentage of the total number of words in a text.

- **Lexical density**

- Spontaneity
- Interactivity
- Role of language

14. Medium refers to the material resources used in communication and whether they are auditory (e.g. speech) or visual (e.g. signed or written language), and for written language, whether it is hand-written, digitally produced, carved in stone and so on.

- **True**

- False

15. **Cohesion** is a mental phenomenon, generated by the experience of a reader or listener rather than by the texts itself.

- True

- **False** /Coherence/

16. Lexical density refers to the way information is packaged in a text which is affected by the amount of planning involved in its production.

- **True**

- False

17. What is the taxonomic lexical relations in the following text?

'Insects are sometimes pests and they are sometimes useful. There are hundreds of insects, e.g. flies, mosquitoes, moths and cicadas. Flies are annoying but also an insect looking very much the same is a bee. They produce honey and wax. They are not pests.'

- **Hyponymy**
- Meronymy
- Part-whole

18. _____ is a set of related words which provides evidence of the unity of meaning and consistency through strings of connected words within a text.

- **Lexical chain**
- Cohesion
- Coherence
- Interpretation

19. In casual conversation, repetition does **not** give the conversation unity and cohesion.

- True
- **False** /give/

20. What is the taxonomic lexical relations in the following text?

'The winged insects can be put into two groups. In one group, the newly hatched insects look rather like the adults except that their wings are not fully developed. The other group have young called larvae which are quite different from the adult.'

- Co-meronymy
- **Hyponymy**
- Meronymy

21. _____ is a key aspect of mode in SFL, which is concerned with whether the text was produced 'on-the-spot', that is, spontaneously and without the opportunity for re-editing or correction.

- Interactivity
- **Spontaneity**
- Role of language

22. 'Comets are made of ice, and comets with tails are made of water vapour' The relationship between 'ice' and 'water vapour' is called _____.

- **Co-meronymy**
- Co-hyponymy
- Class-subclass

23. Podcasting is a digital audio or video file or recording, which is usually part of themed series, that can be downloaded from a website to a media player or computer.

- **True**
- False

24. In conversation repetition is called lexical words whereby the speaker repeats partially or exactly what has been said. It is a sign of dysfluency.

- **True**
- False

25. _____ is a mental phenomenon, generated by the experience of a reader or listener rather than by the texts itself to make a text hang together.

- Lexical chain
- Cohesion
- **Coherence**
- Analysis

26. _____ is a digital audio or video file or recording, which is usually part of themed series, that can be downloaded from a website to a media player or computer.

- **Podcasting**
- Medium
- Channel

27. What are the taxonomic lexical relations in the following text?

'The body of an insect is divided into three, the head, thorax and abdomen. The thorax has three pairs of walking legs and can also have two pairs of wings'

- Class-subclass
- Hyponymy
- **Meronymy**

28. Meronymy and co-meronymy make it possible to discuss classification systems.

- **True**
- False

29. **Medium** refers to the physical means by which a message is transmitted, whether face to face or via a computer, phone, TV, radio (and so on).

- True
- **False** /channel/

30. _____ refers to the physical means by which a message is transmitted, whether face to face or via a computer, phone, TV, radio (and so on).

- Medium
- Podcasting
- **Channel**

31. In casual conversation, repetition is time-gaining device to plan and gather thoughts (need to keep talking threaten to run ahead of mental planning).

- **True**
- False

32. What are the taxonomic lexical relations in the following text?

‘Socialism is the general ideology that capitalism should be replaced by public ownership and control of industry, production and services. There are two broad types, Revolutionary and Reformist.’

- Part-whole
- Meronymy
- **Hyponymy**

33. **Lexical words** (also known as **content** words), determiners, numeratives, demonstratives, pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions, connectors, and auxiliary verbs, such as is, was, has, will, must, must and should.

- True
- **False** /function or grammatical words/

34. When several lexical chains come together in a text to create overall impact and meaning, the text is said to be lexically cohesive.

- **True**
- False

35. A cohesive device is a linguistic item which connects one part of a text to another.

- **True**
- False

36. The more time you spend planning a text, the greater the density of information.

- **True**
- False

37. When we are able to plan our language in advance, we tend to package information more densely, but with spontaneous language this is more difficult to do, and it is also more difficult for a listener to process densely packed information.

- **True**
- False

38. Too much repetition may negatively impact on a planned written text.

- **True**
- False

39. "A secret system of caves and conduits" in this previous noun group "of caves and conduits" is _____.

- **Post-modifier**
- Numerative
- Pre-modifier
- Classifier

40. Lexical words (also known as content words) comprises all nouns, adjectives, adverbs, and lexical verbs.

- **True**
- False

41. Lexical words (also known as content words), which comprise all _____.

- **Nouns, adjectives, adverbs, and lexical verbs**
- Prepositions, conjunctions, connected, and auxiliary verbs
- Determiners, numeratives, demonstratives and pronouns

42. A text is coherent when meanings in a text make sense in relation to the context and the listener's or reader's prior experience and cultural knowledge.

- **True**
- False

43. In conversation repetition is called _____ whereby the speaker repeats partially or exactly what has been said.

- Lexical bundles
- Lexical words
- **Lexical chains**

44. The use of _____ increases dramatically in topic which are bases on abstract concepts, properties, and theories.

- **Nominalization**
- Thematic organization
- Thematic categorization

45. _____ is a significant move away from the everyday ways in which we talk about the world. There is a grammatical shift away from what we might expect in everyday language to more technical kinds of expression.

- **Nominalization**
- Thematic organization
- Thematic categorization

46. Decide the register of this text.

'The scientists were last night using diving pressure chambers in a battle to save a family who were poisoned by gas central heating fumes.'

- Conversation
- **News report**
- Academic writing

47. The relationship between different sporting events, such as the World Championship, Olympics, and Yorkshire Games as members of the same class is called _____.

- Meronymy
- Co-meronymy
- Hyponymy
- **Co-hyponymy**

48. Semiotic resources (or meaning-making resources) and part of the meaning of a text may be communicated through graphic effects and physical action.

- **True**
- False

49. In casual conversation, repetition shows that the participants are **not following** each other's line of thought (it does not create solidarity among speakers.).

- True
- **False /following/**

50. What are the taxonomic lexical relations in the following text?

'The class Insecta is divided into two sub-classes. Apterygota comprises the wing-less insects. Pterygota includes all insects which have wings at some stage in their life cycle'

- Meronymy
- Part-whole
- **Hyponymy**

51. The lower lexical density of a certain news text may result from effort on the part of the journalist to make the text relatively- easy to comprehend for a general readership.

- **True**
- False

52. A _____ is a variety of language which is distinguished its context of use.

- Speech
- **Register**
- Text

The definitions of chapter 1

1. Channel:

The physical means by which a message is transmitted e.g. TV, radio, computer, face to face.

2. Congruent:

A grammatical form is congruent when it encodes experience in the most natural way, with nouns for participants, verbs for processes, adverbs and prepositional groups for circumstances, and conjunctions for relations between processes.

3. Grammatical metaphor:

This occurs when a grammatical form is not congruent with the world of experience, for example, when a process and circumstance are represented by a noun group rather than a verb and adverb: They paused briefly → a brief pause.

4. Grammatical word [function word]:

Grammatical words are words that express grammatical relationships and classifications, such as determiners, conjunctions, prepositions, pronouns and auxiliary verbs. They can be contrasted with lexical words.

5. Interactivity:

This is an aspect of mode relating to the extent to which different participants contribute to the discourse (rather than one speaker or writer in isolation).

OR • Interactivity: One of the key aspects of mode that concerns whether the text is interactive between multiple interlocutors, such as in casual conversations, or non-interactive by one writer or speaker, such as in an essay.

6. Lexical density:

A measure of how much information is packed into a text, calculated by dividing the number of lexical words by the total number of words.

OR: Lexical Density: the proportion of content words, such as nouns, adjectives, adverbs, and lexical verbs, to function words, such as pronouns, conjunctions, and auxiliary verbs, in a text. The higher the proportion of content words, the greater the lexical density and vice versa.

7. Lexical word [content word]:

Lexical words are words that have semantic content, rather than indicating grammatical relationships. Nouns, verbs, adjectives, and most adverbs are lexical words. They can be contrasted with grammatical words.

8. Medium:

The material resources used to produce a message, whether auditory (e.g. vocal signals), visual (e.g. hand signals, print, handwriting, digital writing) or tactile (e.g. braille)

9. Nominalisation:

Nominalisation occurs when events and qualities are represented as 'things', using an abstract noun instead of a verb or adjective: submit → submission; free → freedom.

OR: Nominalisation: Is where a noun group used to represent a process or a clause. For example, the verb “Adapt” is nominalised into “adaptation”.

10. Role of language:

This is an aspect of mode relating to whether language constitutes all of the meaning-making, or whether other semiotic resources share in the meaning-making activity.

OR • Role of Language: One of the key aspects of mode that concerns whether or not the language in a text constitutes all the communication or it is accompanied by semiotic resources such as body language in casual conversations or diagrams in presentations

11. Spontaneity:

This is an aspect of mode relating to the extent to which a text was produced spontaneously, without the opportunity for editing or correction.

OR • Spontaneity: One of the key aspects of mode that concerns whether the text was produced in real-time, which means produced without editing or correction such as in casual conversation or produced after planning and editing such as in essays.

12. Semiotic resource [meaning-making resource]:

Semiotic resources are the resources for making meaning. Apart from language, other semiotic resources include visual images, sounds and gestures.

The definitions of chapter 2

1. Antonymy:

The relation between items with opposite or contrasting meanings: Some essays were too long; others were too short.

OR • Antonym: The relationship between words with opposite meanings, such as hot and cold.

2. Class–subclass taxonomy [classifying taxonomy]:

A taxonomy based on hyponymy (class–subclass relationships).

OR • Class-subclass Taxonomy: A category of meaning relations between a class (the superordinate) and the members of that class. For example, the transport system is the class (superordinate), whereas car and bus are members of that class.

3. Coherence:

The way, in which a text holds together through links in meanings both within the text, and in relation to the wider context, including the background knowledge of the listener or reader.

4. Cohesion:

The way, in which a text holds together through grammatical and lexical features which link one part of the text with another.

5. Cohesive device [cohesive tie]:

Cohesive devices are grammatical and lexical features which link one part of the text with another.

OR • Cohesive Devices: The devices that make a text hang together (cohesive) as a whole, such as transitional words, repetition of key words, and references that “point back” to ideas in the text.

6. Co-hyponymy [co-class]:

The relation between items which are examples of the same superordinate: Roses and lilies are both popular flowers.

OR • Co-hyponymy: The relationship between the members of the same class. For example, car and bus.

7. Co-meronymy [co-part]:

The relation between the different parts which make up a whole: A computer consists of a system unit, monitor, keyboard, and mouse.

OR • Co-meronymy: The relationship between two parts of the same whole. For example, between a living room and bathroom.

8. Co-reference:

The relation between different items that refer to the same entity: I don't think my son can come. The lad's got his exams next week, and he really needs to study.

9. Dysfluency:

Features that disturb the fluency of speech, including fillers, hesitations, pauses, false starts and repetitions.

10. Hyponymy [class–subclass relationship]:

The relation between a general class and individual members of that class: Roses and lilies are both popular flowers.

OR • Hyponymy: The relationship between class and subclass such as between transport systems and cars.

11. Lexical chain [lexical string]:

A set of items at different points in a text which are linked together by lexical cohesion.

OR • Lexical Chain: Strings of connected words that come together to relate to an overall topic (field), making a text lexically cohesive.

12. Lexical cohesion:

The way in which a text holds together through lexical features, such as repetition, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, and meronymy, which link one part of the text with another.

13. Meronymy [part–whole relationship]:

The relation between a whole and the parts that make up the whole: A computer consists of a system unit, monitor, keyboard, and mouse.

OR• Meronymy: The relationship between a whole and one of its parts. For example, between a house and one of its rooms.

14. Part–whole taxonomy:

A taxonomy based on meronymy (part–whole relationships). A category of meaning relations between a whole and the parts that make up the whole. For example, a house (the whole) consists of a living room, kitchen, and bathroom (parts).

15. Reference:

In general, reference is the relationship between a linguistic expression and the entity it refers to. Within a text, many reference items act cohesively to signal that the identity of what is being talked or written about can be recovered from the surrounding text: My maths teacher was really boring – you’d fall asleep listening to him.

OR • Reference: A grammatical device, such as pronouns, that refers to participants within the text. For example, in “Ali plays football. He also plays tennis”, “He” is a reference to “Ali”.

16. Reiteration:

The general process by which one lexical item refers back to another, whether through repetition or through sense relations such as synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy or meronymy.

OR• Reiteration: The process by which one lexical item restates the meaning of another lexical item.

17. Relexicalisation:

The use of different lexical forms to talk about the same meaning: There's food in the fridge if you want something to eat. No, I'll grab a bite at work.

18. Repetition [local repetition]:

The reiteration of the same word or group within a text. This is typically a form of lexical cohesion but may also occur in spontaneous speech as a type of dysfluency.

OR • Repetition: The process by which the same word or group is repeated throughout the text.

19. Superordinate:

An item referring to a general class, as opposed to the individual members of that class: Roses and lilies are both popular flowers.

20. Synonymy:

The relationship between words or phrases with the same or similar meaning such as "sad" and "unhappy". By using the device of synonymy, cohesion is achieved by referring to the same entity in slightly different ways.

21. Taxonomy [classification system]:

An organised classification system, typically found in scientific and technical fields.

22. Texture:

The quality that distinguishes a text from a random collection of words; the way a text holds together as a unit.

OR • Texture: The binding together of meanings to produce a unified text by using cohesive devices.

Lamyaa Alasadi 55179189