1. It is difficult to count languages.
   True
   False
   1 point

2. Languages merge into one another.
   True
   False
   1 point

3. Prior to Chomskian intervention into the understanding of learning of language, researchers focused and believed that the input is proportionately responsible for the output in the process of learning ignoring the generative capacity of human mind.
   True
   False
   1 point

4. Creoles emerge when there is a common ground between the speakers of two different languages.
   True
   False
   1 point

5. Multilingualism is synonymous with language.
   True
   False
   1 point

6. The idea of "a language" is the best viable option for education.
   True
   False
   1 point

7. Higher the level of multilinguality, the higher the academic achievements, social tolerance and cognitive flexibility
Fill up using the cues given in the table below

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Konkani</th>
<th>Agnihotri</th>
<th>Fluidity</th>
<th>Language continuum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bernstein</td>
<td>Language mixing</td>
<td>Halliday</td>
<td>Heath</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Learning about language is learning the genesis of learning itself.

1 point

9. Tulu and Marathi

1 point

10. Language is constitutive of humans

1 point

11. School is a place where young minds learn and develop much of their sociolinguistic competence and repertoire.

1 point

12. Restricted code and elaborated code

1 point

13. Language boundaries are not rigid.

1 point

14. Varieties of Hindi from Kabul to Kohima and Rangun.

1 point
15. English Vinglish

1 point

Answers

1. True
2. True
3. True
4. False
5. True
6. False
7. True
8. Halliday
9. Konkani
10. Agnihotri
11. Heath
12. Bernstein
13. Fluidity
14. Language continuum
15. Language mixing