**TEST QUESTIONS**

**Ten will be provided (at least one from each topic) and you should choose three to answer in detail.**

**2**

What is a language?

What is meaning? How can we discover a meaning of a word?

What do we understand under the term discourse?

Can we say that: what cannot be found in a corpus, does not exist in language?

Why did Noam Chomsky object to corpora and corpus linguistics?

What is and is not corpus linguistics good for?

What are the main differences between a dictionary and a corpus?

What was first, written or spoken language?

What is a word in corpus linguistics perspective?

**3**

What is a word? What are any of the segmentation problems?

Are there any disadvantages of corpus annotation?

What are the main issues in annotating corpora?

How can the annotation influence the analysis?

Why is the semantic tagging so rare?

Why is error tagging useful?

**4**

What is a semantic unit of a language?

How can we distinguish different senses of a word?

Why is a corpus relevant for semantic research?

Why is important to know about a word’s frequency?

What is the difference between content words and function words?

What is a lexical density?

What belongs to a core vocabulary?

**5**

What does a corpus-based approach to grammar focus on?

What is an idiom principle?

What is a pattern in language and how can it be retrieved from a corpus?

What is a lexical bundle and how it differs from a collocation?

Why to look at grammar and lexis at the same time?

Are there any limitations of such an approach?

**6**

What does a corpus lexicographer do to extract a meaning of a word from a corpus?

How is a dictionary headword usually organized?

How can the individual meanings of a word (or senses) be ordered in a dictionary?

What belongs and what does not belong to a collocation dictionary?

What is semantic prosody and can you think of an example in your mother tongue?

**7**

What is the difference between descriptive and prescriptive claims or hypotheses?

What two main types of translation can we historically observe?

What is the difference between s-universals and t-universals? How can they be tested?

Should „bad“ translations be included in a parallel corpus?

Can you think of any examples of features of translation in your native language?

**8**

What is a keyword?

How can semantic tagging be useful in keyword analysis?

How can keywords be extracted from a corpus?

Why does the choice of a reference corpus matter?

What is a „cut-off point“?

Are there more types of keywords?

What is „aboutness“?

**9**

What might be an interesting topic for CADS in your home country/culture?

What is forced priming?

How can someone influence the public picture of a certain institution? How can we study that?

How can we identify what is absent in a corpus/discourse?

**10**

What are the main differences between traditional textbooks and corpus-based teaching materials?

What does DDL stand for?

What are the main principles used in exploratory learning?

How can corpora be used in creating teaching material?

What are the limitations of corpus-based approach in language teaching?

In which areas of language teaching are corpus-based approaches and materials most widely used?

What corpus resources are needed to support L1 teaching? Is there any difference from L2 teaching?

**11**

What are the most common research questions in forensic linguistics?

How can corpus-based methods help solve a case?

How can we identify a piece of plagiarism?

Why is the Derek Bentley's case considered a turning point in forensic linguistics?

**12**

What are the most frequent methods to be used in corpus-based sociolinguistics?

Can you see a difference between CADS and sociolinguistics?

What sociolinguistic variables are usually encoded in spoken corpora?

How would you sample a spoken corpus of your language?

Is there a clear social class distinction in your country?

How can swearing be analyzed from a sociolinguistic perspective?