

Exercise one: State whether these statements are TRUE or FALSE

1. Structural Linguistics deals with language as a system which includes a collection of unconnected items rather than interwoven elements.....
2. De Saussure and his fellow structural linguists stressed the significance of the spoken aspect of language over the written aspect.....
3. The synchronic study of language was of paramount importance in the structural school of thought, i.e., the school was not diachronic in its orientation.....
4. According to De Saussure, individual speakers have full control over Langue in that they have the ability to influence it due to the idiosyncratic nature of Langue.....
5. Thorndike's law of attraction states that behaviors that lead to satisfying outcomes are more likely to be repeated than behaviors that lead to undesirable outcomes.....

Exercise two: Write down the right concepts or definitions to fill in these gaps

1. In structural linguistics, the relation between signifier and signified is deemed to be, which means that
2. De Saussure views that linguistic units are relational, i.e., these relations consist of two basic ones:andrefers to a relation ofwhile.....deals with a relation of.....
3. American structuralism introduced a new approach to account for language structure. Sapir claimed that there is a strong relationship betweenand
4. Bloomfield's structural view led to the emergence of a method to analyse sentence structure called

Exercise three: Fill in the gaps with one of the following types of conditioning: operant conditioning or classical conditioning

1.deals with relationship between two stimuli, whereastackles the relationship between a response and its effects.
2. What follows a response is the interest of, whilestresses on what precedes a response.
- 3.....is based on involuntary or reflexive behavior, in contrast to which is based on voluntary behavior (done with choice).
4. Responses are under the control of the organism in, yet under the control of the stimulus in