




- (1) The link between the *signified* and the *signifier* is .....
- (A) arbiter  
- (B) Artery
- (C) arbitrary 
- (D) artistry
- (2) ..... is 'our [innate] knowledge of the systematic correspondences between sound and meaning which make up our language'.
- (A) **Langue**
- (B) Teaching
- (C) Leaning
- (D) Parole
- (3) The promotion of English, both in Britain and in the United States, led to the ..... of the other languages which exist there.
- (A) moralization
- (B) **marginalization**
- (C) realization
- (D) modification
- (4) ..... is the art of using language so as to **persuade** or to influence others.
- (A) Retroflex
- (B) Orthotic
- (C) **Rhetoric**
- (D) Restock
- (5) Which sentence involves a **simile**
- (A) This room is an Oven
- (B) Her hair was golden silk
- (C) **The room was like an oven**
- (D) The sun was a diamond in the sky
- (6) **Euphemism** uses ..... to make something seem more positive than it actually appears.
- (A) bold and abusive language
- (B) difficult language
- (C) offensive language
- (D) **mild or inoffensive language.**

- (7) *Mexican stereotypes* in film and television have one thing in common: Mexican Americans are almost always portrayed as .....: they are drug-pushers, gang-members, pimps.
- (A) calm  
(B) violent  
(C) nice  
(D) quiet
- (8) The.....a person is on the social scale, the more their speech will reflect prestige norms.
- (A) worse  
(B) higher  
(C) lower  
(D) healthier
- (9) Which of the following words is acceptable in Standard English?
- (A) bog  
(B) WC  
(C) Privy  
(D) Dunny
- (10) Choose the sentence that is acceptable in Standard English
- (A) He's a man what likes his wife,  
(B) He's a man he likes his wife  
(C) He's a man who likes his wife  
(D) He's a man likes his wife.
- (11) The specific class that people belong to can be determined by .....
- (A) education  
(B) occupation  
(C) economic factors  
(D) All the above.
- (12)..... is a social group to which the speaker belongs.
- (A) Garage  
(B) outgroup  
(C) Ingroup  
(D) Accent.

- (13)..... is any set of beliefs which, to people who hold them, appear to be **logical and natural**.
- (A) Geology
  - (B) Doxology
  - (C) Eulogy
  - (D) **Ideology**
- (14).....is the way that language can **systematically vary according** to the situation in which it is used.
- (A) Registration
  - (B) Reality
  - (C) **Register**
  - (D) Rigidness
- (15)When women speak, attitudes towards their talk are often .....; **women's talk is labelled as 'chatter' or 'gossip' about unimportant or 'trivial' topics.**
- (A) **negative**
  - (B) negation
  - (C) positive
  - (D) Explosives.
- (16)..... is seen as **sub-standard** and the **obligation** is **firmly placed on its speakers** to change.
- (A) Formal English
  - (B) Arabic
  - (C) Classical Arabic
  - (D) **African American Vernacular English (AAVE).**
- (17).....is the study of how to make computers more **sophisticated**
- (A) Artificial Building
  - (B) art intelligence
  - (C) **Artificial intelligence**
  - (D) Human intelligence.
- (18)**Language** is a systematic way of **combining** smaller units into larger units for the **purpose** of .....
- (A) commutating
  - (B) computation
  - (C) competition
  - (D) **communication**

- (19) The **affective function** of language expresses the speakers' or writers' .....
- (A) **feelings and attitudes.**
- (B) importance
- (C) intelligence
- (D) falling and failure

(20) Choose the product that involves an **insult** to females customers:



- (21). .... is the **actual use** of language in both speech and writing
- (A) Power
- (B) Languge
- (C) **Parole**
- (D) Bail

- (22).....is a process in which speakers may choose not to **converge**, but instead to **maintain** their own **variety**.
- (A) Linguistic divergence
- (B) Linguistic convergence
- (C) Audience design
- (D) **Linguistic maintenance.**

- (23) The dialect known as.....is the dialect of institutions such as government and the law  
(A) Black English  
(B) Standard English  
(C) accent  
(D) variety
- (24) In the ..... religion, a child was given two names. The first name was believed to give the child strength and the second was believed to protect the child.  
(A) Hindu.  
(B) Muslim  
(C) Christian  
(D) Jewish
- (25) The giving of a ..... can indicate the acceptance of an individual into a particular culture.  
(A) fame  
(B) game  
(C) name  
(D) aim
- (26)..... terms refer to anything which deviates from the norm  
(A) Marker  
(B) Maker  
(C) Marques  
(D) Marked
- (27).....represents women and men unequally  
(A) English language  
(B) Anglo-Saxon languages  
(C) Sexist language  
(D) Insisting language
- (28) Hedges are linguistic forms which .....an assertion  
(A) elute  
(B) dilute  
(C) flute  
(D) Deluge.

- (29). .....is a process in which speakers change their speech to **make it more similar** to that of their hearer.
- (A) Linguistics
  - (B) Linguistic study
  - (C) **Linguistic convergence**
  - (D) Semantics.
- (30)Some studies show that women use hedges because they .....
- (A) prefer to make troubles
  - (B) like to make problems
  - (C) **prefer to avoid conflict**
  - (D)prefer to confront other people.
- (31).....is the dialect of the **higher social classes** and is therefore **the prestige** form of English.
- (A)Black English
  - (B) Accent
  - (C) **Standard English**
  - (D) variety
- (32) **Gang members** may use **certain expressions** with each other that mark them as members of **a particular gang** or .....
- (A) **ingroup**
  - (B) dialect
  - (C) Accent
  - (D) outgroup
- (33). .....refers to **the notion** that speakers will take into account whom they are **addressing** **and alter their speech style accordingly.**
- (A)Linguistic convergence
  - (B) **Audience design**
  - (C) Linguistic maintenance
  - (D) linguistics
- (34)..... is a process in which speakers choose to **move away from** the **linguistic norms** of **their hearer** in **order to emphasise the difference** between themselves and the person or people they are talking to.
- (A) **Linguistic divergence**
  - (B) Linguistic convergence
  - (C) Audience design
  - (D)Linguistic maintenance.

- (35) **Labels of identity** are **imposed** by people who may.....
- (A) speak two languages
  - (B) **be in a more powerful position**
  - (C) have no powerful position
  - (D) live in Saudi Arabia.
- (36) **Names** can cause problems, **particularly** if they ..... with the **conventions of a community**
- (A) **don't fit in.**
  - (B) conform
  - (C) agree
  - (D) are very long.
- (37) Choose the sentence that involves **multiple negation**.
- (A) I did not see anything
  - (B) I do not know anybody
  - (C) I did not know anything
  - (D) **I didn't know nothing.**
- (38).....takes the difference in **power** between women and men as the main cause of **discoursal variation**
- (A) Domineers Theory
  - (B) Determination Theory
  - (C) **Dominance Theory**
  - (D) Minimalist Theory
- (39) **Signs** do not exist in isolation, but in systems of ..... relationship.
- (A) social
  - (B) society
  - (C) assertive
  - (D) **associative**
- (40) Speakers tend to use their **linguistic identity** in order .....
- (A) to **disguise their membership of a particular social or regional group.**
  - (B) to **distance themselves from a particular social or regional group.**
  - (C) to move closer to another group they want to belong to.
  - (D) **All the above.**

- (41) Saussure **divided language** into two parts: *langue* and .....
- (A) paradox
  - (B) pardon
  - (C) **parole**
  - (D) grammar.
- (42).....is **the study of how a listener recognizes words and utterances.**
- (A) Linguistics
  - (B) Psychology
  - (C) Sociolinguistics
  - (D) **Psycholinguistics**
- (43) According to the **Dominance theory**, ..... tend to have more power than women.
- (A) girls
  - (B) women
  - (C) **men**
  - (D) children
- (44)..... is **concerned with power**: the power to **make decisions**, to **control resources**, to **control other people's behaviour and values.**
- (A) **Politics**
  - (B) Politeness
  - (C) Polysemy
  - (D) Polylines
- (45).....is the **background assumption embedded** within a **sentence or a phrase.**
- (A) Imply
  - (B) Definition
  - (C) **Presupposition**
  - (D) Implicature
- (46) **According to The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis**, there is a ... link between culture and language.
- (A) captive
  - (B) active
  - (C) **causative**
  - (D) loose.



- (47) **English only Movement** promotes English as the language which ..... America.  
(A) unifies  
(B) destroys  
(C) invades  
(D) occupies
- (48) ..... is when members of ethnic minorities attempt to reduce, or remove, the power of **derogatory ethnic labelling** by using those terms among themselves, as **positive markers of group identity**.  
(A) Relation  
(B) Reclamation  
(C) Redirection  
(D) Relaxation
- (49) **Difference Theory** suggests that women and men develop **different** styles of talking because they are ..... at important stages of their lives.  
(A) aggregated  
(B) aggravated  
(C) segregated  
(D) congregated.
- (50) The word ..... was often linked in the British media **with negative signs like hate, fight, riot**  
(A) Black  
(B) White  
(C) Orange  
(D) Red
- (51) The term ..... refers to **features of speakers' pronunciation** that can **signal their regional or social background**.  
(A) Linguistics  
(B) language  
(C) dialect  
(D) Accent
- (52) Lippi-Green (1997: 215) points out that, in the United States, **lack of intelligence is associated with women** with .....  
(A) southern accents  
(B) western accents  
(C) Arabic accents  
(D) Standard English

- (53) The ..... comprises people who **do not belong** to that group.  
(A) garage  
(B) ingroup  
(C) accent  
(D) **outgroup.**
- (54) The **term MEDIA** can refer to.....  
(A) the press  
(B) television  
(C) World Wide Web  
(D) **all the above**
- (55)..... **refers to preconceived, usually unfavorable, judgments toward people** because of **gender, social class, age, disability, religion, sexuality, race/ethnicity, language, nationality or other personal characteristics.**  
(A) **Prejudice**  
(B) Language  
(C) English  
(D) Linguistics.
- (56) The **Media** can **represent a powerful source in society** because it .....  
(A) can select what counts as news.  
(B) can decide who gets on the television, radio or newspaper.  
(C) has become an **integral part** of most people's lives  
(D) **all the above**
- (57).....refers to the accent used by the **educated and the wealthy**; it **gives no indication** of what part of the country the speaker came from.  
(A) **Advanced RP**  
(B) Classical Arabic  
(C) Vernacular  
(D) Dialectal pronunciation
- (58).....refers to an accent which **sounds less formal** than advanced RP and is the one that most people in Britain **generally** hear when they **listen to newsreaders on national television.**  
(A) Vernacular  
(B) French  
(C) Arabic  
(D) **Mainstream (RP).**

- (59) **Matched guise experiment** is a **method investigating people's** .....to different languages  
(A) attires  
(B) latitudes  
(C) **attitudes**  
(D) tattoos
- (60)The **prevailing way** that a culture talks about or represents something is called .....  
(A) the domino discourse  
(B) **the dominant discourse**  
(C) the doming discourse  
(D) the committed discourse
- (61)..... suggests that women and men **develop different styles of talking** because they are segregated at important stages of their lives  
(A) Domineers Theory  
(B) Determination Theory  
(C) Dominance Theory  
(D) **Difference Theory**
- (62)The **term Ethnic majority** is used to refer to a group which has a **socially** .....culture.  
(A) ruminant  
(B) difficult  
(C) diamond  
(D) **dominant**
- (63) **Physical coercion** is associated with .....  
(A) legal laws  
(B) **dictatorial regimes**  
(C) Persuasion and consent.  
(D) Democratic regime
- (64)..... **language** is usually used in **poetry not in science**.  
(A) Referential  
(B) Affective  
(C) **Aesthetic**  
(D) Phatic.

- (65)..... of Standard English is a **process where scholars analyse and record the vocabulary and grammatical patterns of a language.**
- (A) **Codification**  
 (B) Translation.  
 (C) Writing  
 (D) Confiscation
- (66)..... is the **ability of its holders to force obedience of other people to their will.**
- (A) Parole  
 (B) Language  
 (C) **Power**  
 (D) Signifier.
- (67)A **casual conversation** between you and a close friend is an ..... event which won't be planned in advance.
- (A) formal  
 (B) **informal**  
 (C) feral  
 (D) far
- (68)The ..... of language you use **depends on the formality of the context and the amount of planning that is involved.**
- (A) **style**  
 (B) tattoo  
 (C) stole  
 (D) taboo
- (69)In the United States, **negative** and.....can be **associated with Spanish-accented speakers.**
- (A) **criminal stereotypes**  
 (B) critical stiff types  
 (C) curly stripe  
 (D) crispy meal file.
- (70)..... refers to the **rules that attempt to control social interaction in the virtual world.**
- (A) Nitrite  
 (B) **Netiquette**  
 (C) decorum  
 (D) Nebulas

مع التمنيات الطيبة بالتوفيق

الحلول من مجهودي **كومي** .. موفقين .. دعواتكم ☺