

هذي اسئلة الترم الماضي + نفس الاسئلة لهذا الترم مع تغيير للكلمة المطلوبة بحط عليها علامه باللون الاصفر
وعلامة صح جنب السؤال اللي ما تغير

1-Discourse analysis is meant to enable us to solve concrete problem by making us ask and **epistemological** questions.

- a) Ontological
- b) Diglossical
- c) Undiglossia
- d) Biological

2- Analysis of discourse looks not only at the basic level of what is said, but takes into consideration the surrounding **social** and Contexts

- a) Geographical
- b) Political
- c) Historical
- d) Technological

3-In **DA** one term is looked upon a lot more favorably than the other, and this is what a Discourse Analyst would consider, as well as looking at the relationship of these terms with a.....

- a) Wider world
- b) Wider society
- c) widely used term
- d) wider culture

4- **Language** has a magical property: when we speak or write we craft what we have to say to the situation or context in which we are communicating.

- a) Fit
- b) Contradict
- c) Criticize
- d) Described

5-if institutions, committees, and committee meetings **didn't already exist**, speaking and acting this way would be.....

- a) Nonsense
- b) Meaningful
- c) Logical
- d) Clear

6-"I enter a plain 'square room" is an example of an area of **reality** which is reflect by speech the area which is reflected by this example is

- a) The meaning and value of aspects of the material world
- b) Activities
- c) Politics
- d) Semiotics

- ✓ 7- (what and how different symbol systems and different forms of knowledge “count) is an example of an area of reality which is reflect by speech the area which is reflected by this example is
- The meaning and value of aspects of the material world
 - Activities
 - Politics
 - Semiotics
- 8- “tools of inquiry” in DA means
- ways of looking at the world of talk and interaction
 - ways of writing
 - ways of reading
 - ways of constructing good sentences
- ✓ 9- When you speak or write anything, you use the resources of English to project yourself as a certain kind of.....
- object
 - topic
 - leader
 - person
- 10- If I have **no idea** who you are and what you are doing.....
- I cannot know where are you from
 - I cannot make sense of what you have said, written, or done
 - I find it easy to know what you have said, written, or done
 - I might find it difficult to understand what you have said, written, or done
- 11- Since different **identities** and activities are enacted in and through language, the study of language is integrally connected to matters of
- inequity and injustice
 - equity and injustice
 - inequity and justice
 - equity and justice
- 12-Who's **Multiple**..... be people.
- Cannot be /they need to
 - can be/ they need not always
- بقية الخيارات مش موجودة
- 13-..... , through the “anonymous” texts and products they circulate, can author or issue “utterances.” For example, we will see below that **the warning on an aspirin bottle** actually communicates multiple who's.
- teachers
 - Not just individuals, but also institutions
 - Only institutions
 - Only individuals

- ✓ 14- linguistic have focused on language, it is also important to see that making visible and recognizable who we are and what we are doing requires more than language.
- Sometimes
 - Always
 - Rarely
 - Never
- ✓ 15- There are a multitude of ways one can do being-and-becoming-a-“real-Indian.” Some of these are “Real Indians” prefer to.....
- avoid conversation with strangers
 - avoid mixing with strangers
 - take to strangers
 - take pictures with strangers

16- "Real Indians" manage face-to-face relations with others in such a way that they appear to be in

- agreement with them
- disagreement with them
- quarrel with them
- conversation with them

17-.....for who is a "real" feminist ,gang member ,patriot ,humanist ,culture scientist ,yuppie" or " regular" at the local bar .

- there are something no once and for all the local tests
- there are rarely no once for all tests
- مش موجود بالتصوير
- there are no once for all tests

- ✓ 18- The other – less studied of grammar that is considered distinctive grammar for social languages is
- the “rules” by which grammatical units like nouns and verbs, phrases and clauses, which signal characteristic whos-doing-whats-within- Discourses
 - the “rules” by which grammatical units like nouns and verbs, phrases and clauses, which do not signal characteristic whos-doing-whats-within- Discourses
 - the “rules” by which grammatical units like nouns and verbs, phrases and clauses, which signal characteristic only of whos-within- Discourses
 - the “rules” by which grammatical units like nouns and verbs, phrases and clauses, which signal characteristic whats -within- Discourses
- ✓ 19- Some studies argue the physics experimental physicists “know” is, in large part, not in their
- names

- b) nationality
- c) books, apparatus, and books
- d) heads

20-“The coffee spilled, get a mop”; in this sentence ,triggered by the word " mop" in the context ,.....

- a) you create a situated meaning something like food we eat
- b) you create a situated meaning something like water
- c) you create a situated meaning something like "grains that we make our coffee from
- d) you create a situated meaning something like dark liquid we drink for coffee .

✓ 21-“cultural models are (like a mental movie). or information theories shared by people belonging to specific social or cultural groups.

- a) Stereotypeline families with disconnected
- b) Storylines families of connected images
- c) Stereotype families with connected images
- d) Storylines families with disconnected realities

✓ 22-Any piece of language , oral or written, is composed of a set of cuse or cluse that help listeners or readers to build six things.

- a) Psychological
- b) Grammatical
- c) Social
- d) Historical

✓ 23-connection building , that is , using cues and clues to make assumptions about how the past and future of an interaction

- a- Different
- b- Similar
- c- Equal
- d- Linked

✓ 24-the use of the following sort of pattern of grammatical features (such as " when I thought about it" , or the use of mitigators such as " I do not know") or complex subordinate clauses) by a young woman who is speaking to her parents , is indicative of a particular

- a- Historical language
- b- Social language
- c- Academic language
- d- Regional language

✓ 25-conversation as it is used in discourse analysis can involve

- a- Values
- b- Groups
- c- Controversy
- d- Controversy and Values

26- Discourse analysis will enable to reveal the hiddenbehind a text

- a- Result
- b- Author
- c- Motivations
- d- Critic

27- Though critical thinking about the analysis of **texts** is as ancient as mankind, discourse analysis is perceived as the product ofperiod

- a- Modern
- b- Premodern
- c- Old
- d- Postmodern

28- the use of a term like **"colonization"** or a "occupation" is something that is..... important in DA.

- a. Sometimes
- b. Always
- c. Rarely
- d. Seldom

29- **Discourse Analysis** (DA) is a modern discipline of the social sciences that covers a wide variety of different..... approaches.

- a. Linguistic
- b. Psycholinguistic
- c. Syntactic
- d. Sociolinguistic

30- How **we speak or write**..... that very situation or context in which we are communicating.

- a. Does not create
- b. Creates
- c. Avoids to describe
- d. Does not avoid to describe

31- Whenever we **speak or write** we always and simultaneously construct or build areas of "reality":

- a. Five
- b. Two
- c. Four
- d. Six

32- "I talk and act in such a way that a visibly angry male in a committee meeting (perhaps its me!) Is "standing his ground on principle," but a visibly angry female is

"hysterical" is an example of an area of reality which is reflect by speech. The area which is reflected by this example is.....

- a. The meaning and value of aspects of the material world
- b. Activities
- c. Politics
- d. Semiotics

33- "Situating identities," means.....

- a. Different identities or social positions we enact and recognize in different settings
- b. Different styles of language that we use to enact and recognize different identities in different setting
- c. Different ways in which we humans integrate language with non-language "stuff"
- d. Long- running and important themes or motifs that have been the focus of variety of different texts

34- discourses "with a capital "D" means.....

- a. Different identities or social positions we enact and recognize in different settings
- b. Different styles of language that we use to enact and recognize different identities in different setting
- c. Different ways in which we humans integrate language with non-language "stuff"
- d. Long- running and important themes or motifs that have been the focus of variety of different texts

35- When you write or speak you try to project yourself as engaged in a certain kind of

- a. Society
- b. Activity
- c. World
- d. Class

✓ 36- You project a different identity at a formal dinner party than you do at the family dinner table. And, though these are both dinner,.....

- a. They are same kind of activities
- b. They are not activities
- c. They are different activities
- d. They are insignificant activities

✓ 37- An oral or written "utterance" has meaning then, only if and when it communicates

- a. A who

- b. A what
- c. A who and a what
- d. A why

38- An **utterance** A sort of overlapping who

- a. Can communicate/ but not compound
- b. Can communicate/ but compound
- c. Cannot communicate/ but not compound
- d. Cannot communicate/ but compound

39- it is better, in fact, to say that utterances communicate an (a)....., though often multiple or" " who- doing- what.

- a. Integrated/ heteroglossic
- b. Integrated/ homoglossic
- c. disintegrated/ heteroglossic
- d. disintegrated/ homoglossic

40- Being a "real Indian" is not something one can simply be Rather. It is something that one becomes in and through, that is.....

- a. carrying out the actual performance of being a real Indian
- b. kinship only.
- c. Something that one can simply be without doing it
- d. carrying out the actual performance of being a real Indian and kinship

41- By which "Indians" call **"razzing"** each participant further establishes cultural competency in the eyes of the other.

- a. Only correctly responding to the sparring
- b. correctly engaging to the sparring
- c. correctly responding to the sparring and correctly engaging to the sparring
- d. avoiding engaging to the sparring

✓ 42- when we think about how meaning is situated in actual contexts of use, we quickly face an important property of language, a property which is called.....

- a. reflexivity
- b. reflex
- c. logicity
- d. reflexivity

43- Each social language has its own distinctive grammar. One of these is the.....

- a. Modern set like accent
- b.ture set like unused words

- c.t set of units like verses of poetry
- d. the traditional set of units like nouns
- ✓ 44-in the example of the upper-middle-class ,Anglo-American young woman named " Jane",took in our course , Jane
 - a- is making visible and recognizable two different versions of who, one is a daughter having dinner with her proud parents "and in the other case she is "a girlfriend being intimate with her boyfriend."
 - b- is making visible and recognizable three different versions of who she is and what she is doing , In one case she is "a dutiful and intelligent daughter having dinner with her proud parents "and in the other case she is "a girlfriend being intimate with her boyfriend." And in the third case she is a student
 - c- behaves similarly with her parents and with boyfriend
 - d- uses the same social language
 - ✓ 45- A situated meaning is“on the spot” as we communicate in a given context, based on our construal of that context and on our past experiences
 - a- a concept that we ignore
 - b- a concept that we remember
 - c- an image that we assemble
 - d- an image that we forget
 - ✓ 46--“The coffee spilled, get a broom”; in this sentence ,triggered by the word " broom" in the context ,.....
 - a) you create a situated meaning something like food we eat
 - b) you create a situated meaning something like water
 - c) you create a situated meaning something like "grains that we make our coffee from
 - d) you create a situated meaning something like dark liquid we drink for coffee .
 - ✓ 47-situations , when they involve communicative social interactions, always involve
 - a) emiotic aspect
 - b) emetic aspect
 - c) emotional aspect
 - d) semiotic aspect
 - ✓ 48-world building , that is, using cues or clues to assemble situated meaning about
 - a) what activity is going on
 - b) what is here and now reality
 - c) what is the heading
 - d) the past and the future
 - ✓ 49-.....at play allow people to enact and recognize different discourse at world
 - a) psychological language and situated meanings

- b) situated meanings and cultural models
- c) Social meaning and cultural models
- d) Social language , situated meanings and cultural models

✓ 50-All of us control many different social languagesin different context .

- a) And switch between only two of them
- b) And switch among them
- c) But do not switch among them
- d) But they could not switch among them

الاسئلة الاضافيه هي

1-The key to Discourses is "recognition."

2-If you put language, action, interaction, values, beliefs, symbols, objects, tools, and places together in such a way that others *recognize* you as a particular type of who (identity) engaged in a particular type of what (activity) here and now, then you have pulled off a **Discourse**

3-It is sometimes helpful to think about social and political issues as if it is not just us humans who are talking and interacting with each other, but rather, the **Discourses** we represent and enact, and for which we are "carriers

4- of the long-running and ever-changing "conversation" in the U.S between the Discourses of "being an Indian" and "being an Anglo"

5-, in the way in which a projector can freeze a piece of film. To make sense of that moment, you have to recognize **the identities and activities** involved in