

مع تحياتي الطائر

(1) It is true that DA aims to enable us to solve concrete problem by making us ask and epistemological question.

- A. Philosophical
- B. Ontological**
- C. Diglossia
- D. Metaphysical

(2) It is well known fact that discourse analysis helps us find the hidden ...which stands beyond a text.

- A. Hints
- B. Marks
- C. Motivation**
- D. Critics

(3) When analysing a discourse, it is necessary to consider the surrounding social and Context.

- A. Environmental
- B. Political
- C. Historical**
- D. Technological

(4) Discourse analysis is modern discipline of thethat covers a wide verity of different sociolinguistic approaches.

- A. Social science**
- B. Psychology
- C. Medicine
- D. Engineering

(5) When we speak everybody crafts what he has to say to fit thein which we are communicating.

- A. Context**
- B. Hall
- C. Hotel
- D. Desire

(6) When we speak everybody crafts what he has to say to fitin the way we are communicating.

A. Context

B. Hall

C. Hotel

D. Room

(7) it is well known fact that if insinuation ,committees and committee meetings did not already exist,.....in certain ways would be nonsense.

A. Speaking and acting

B. Writing

C. Logically writing

D. Acting

(8) we always and simultaneously construct or buildarea of reality whenever we speak .

A. Twelves

B. Three

C. Two

D. Six

(9) “ I talk and act in such a way that visibly angry male in a committee meeting (perhaps its me) is “ standing his ground on principle ,” but visibly angry female is” hysterical “ is example of an area of reality which is reflected by speech .The area which is reflected by this example of

A. Sports

B. Celebration

C. Politics

D. Semiotics

(10) Situated meetings don't simply reside in individual; very often they are negotiated between people in and through communicative social interactions.

A. Minds

B. Hearts

C. History

D. Prehistory

(11) Ways of looking at the world of talk and interaction are what we mean by.....in discourse analysis.

- A. Tools of inquiry
- B. Ways of succeeding
- C. Ways of failing
- D. Ways of constructing good sentences

(12) Words like “work” and “coffee” seem to have more..... than are apparent in the word of situated meanings we have discussed so far.

- A. Specific meaning
- B. Limited meaning
- C. Negative meaning
- D. General meaning

(13) When you write or speak, you try to project yourself as engaged in a certain kind of

- A. Class
- B. Upper class
- C. Activity
- D. Low class

(14) the first thing that comes to our minds when we think about how meaning is situated in actual context of use, is a property of language called “.....”

- A. Reflexivity
- B. Reflexive pronoun
- C. Reflexive noun
- D. Justice

(15) Which comes first ? The situation or language? This question reflects an image ofbetween language and reality.

- A. Disconnection
- B. Reciprocity
- C. Miss understanding
- D. Misleading

(16) We can say that an “utterance” has meaning only if and when it communicates

- A. A who and whome
- B. A what and which
- C. A who and what

D. A why and only why

(17) a semiotic aspect , that is the “.....” such as language,gestures,ages, or other symbolic system.

- A. Blind system
- B. Mathematical system
- C. Metaphorical system
- D. Sign system

(18) a political aspect , that is, the distribution of “.....” in the interaction ,such as,power,status , and anything else deemed a social good by participant in terms of their cultural models and discourse.

- A. Social products
- B. Social goods
- C. Social habits
- D. Social beliefs

(19) The anglo-American young woman named “Jane” we took about 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 girl friend of being intimate with her boyfriend.
- B. Is playing the same role
- C. Behaves similarly with her parents and boyfriends
- D. Parents that she has only one social language

(20) some studies argue the chmestiry expermental chemist is recognized , in large part, in their

- A. Titles
- B. Countries
- C. Apparatus and books
- D. Faces

(21) The tools of inquiry that are important in discourse are the tools that are relevant to... we (together with others) buildand activities.

- A. Personality
- B. Ambition
- C. Dreams
- D. Identities

(22) Some of the non-language “stuff” which are important in discourse are :

.....

- A. Different ways of thinking, acting and interacting.
- B. Sleeping
- C. Dreaming
- D. Imagining

(23) “Tools of inquiry” in DA means:

- A. ways of looking at the world of talk and interaction
- B. ways of writing
- C. ways of reading
- D. ways of constructing good sentences

(24) People have differential access to different identities and activates, connected to different sorts of status and social goods and that is considered as

.....

- A. A root source of inequality
- B. A root source of equality
- C. A root source of prejudice
- D. A root source of injustice

(25) Lots of interesting complication can set in when we think about identity enacted in and through.....

- A. Personality
- B. Dreaming
- C. Writing
- D. Language

(26), through the “anonymous “texts and product they circulate, can author or issue “utterances”

- A. Institutions
- B. Secretary
- C. Individual and institutions
- D. Individual

(27) We can point out what who’s and what’s.....

- A. Are not really discrete and sparable
- B. They are discrete and sparable
- C. Are not really discrete
- D. Are not really separable

(28) a language can be integrated with other stuff such as

- A. Object values and times
- B. Time and place
- C. Other people, objects, values, time and places
- D. Other people

(29) Being “real Indian” is not something one can simply be. Rather, it is something that one.....in and through the doing of it.

- A. Becomes
- B. Is born being
- C. Dies
- D. Imagine being

(30) Being “real Indian” also requires appropriate accompanying.....

- A. Places
- B. Times
- C. Objects
- D. Objects, times, and places.

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

- A. A discourse
- B. An advanced course
- C. An average course
- D. Part of a discourse

(32) The discourse we enact existed before each of us came on the scene and most of them.....

- A. Will exist longer after we have left the scene
- B. Will not exist longer after we have left the scene
- C. Will exist longer before we have left the scene
- D. Will not exist longer before we have left the scene

(33) This is what I call “.....” People engage in such work then they try to make visible to others (and to themselves, as well) who they are and what they are doing.

- A. Unreal work
- B. Real work
- C. Recognition work

D. Unfamiliar work

(34) Discourse analysis is a product of Period.

A. Ancient

B. Pre ancient

C. Old

D. Post modern

(35) In discourse analysis it is important to consider the relation between terms and it is also important to look at the relation between these terms with

.....

A. Narrower world

B. More complex society

C. Widely used term

D. Wider culture

(36) How we speak or write..... that very situation or context in which we are communicating.

A. Does not create

B. Creates

C. Avoid descript

D. Does not avoid descript

(37) "He gets into a plain ,”triangle house” is an example of an area of reality which is reflected by speech, The area which is reflected by this example is

.....

A. Sports

B. The meaning and value of aspects of material world.

C. Diplomatic

D. Semiotics

(38) Different identities or social position we enact and recognize in different settings are what we mean by

A. Situated meaning

B. Situated styles

C. Situated identities

D. Situated stuff

(39) You project yourself as a certain kind of a person when

- A. You pretend yourself as a hero
- B. You speak or write anything, and you use all of the sources of your language.
- C. You speak or write anything, and you avoid using any other language.
- D. You give up hope.

(40) Everybody presents a different identity at a formal meeting that does at the family meeting. And, though these are both meetings.....

- A. They are the same kind of activities
- B. They are not activities
- C. They are different activities
- D. They are insignificant activities

(41) So, Language then always..... reflects and construct the situation or context in which it is used.

- A. Simultaneously
- B. Continuously
- C. Negatively
- D. Positively

(42) A....., that is, the personal, social, and cultural knowledge, feelings, values, identities, and relationship relevant in the interaction.

- A. Sociolinguistic aspect
- B. Linguistic aspect
- C. Sociocultural aspect
- D. Negative cultural aspect

(43) there are several “tools of inquiry” that will help us study how building tasks are carried out and with what social and political

- A. Reasons
- B. Consequences
- C. Motives
- D. Goals

(44) Conversation with a capital C means long-running and That have been the focus of a variety of different texts and interactions.

- A. Important them imagining
- B. Important themes or motifs**
- C. Long running but not important themes or motifs.
- D. Important them for acting positively.

(45) a socially –situated identity , means the “.....” one is seeking identity and enact here and now.

- A. Kind of dream
- B. Kind of a person**
- C. Kind of rank
- D. Kind of imagining

(46) An utterance can be authored by

- A. One person
- B. Groups
- C. One person or group**
- D. A secretary and other only two managers

(47) The term “real Indian” is, of course , an “insider” term, The fact that is used by some Native American in enacting their own identity work Native American to use the term.

- A. Does not license non**
- B. Does license non
- C. Sometimes it licenses
- D. Never licenses

(48)is considered the key to Discourse.

- A. Imagining
- B. Sleeping
- C. Traveling
- D. Recognition**

(49) To make sense of a given moment, you have to recognize theinvolved in it.

- A. Identities and activities**

- B. Identities
- C. Activities
- D. Environment

(50) There is another term that it is useful in place of cumbersome phrase “who doing what,” at least as far as the language aspects of “who –doing-whats” are concerned (remembering that language is caught up with “other stuff” in Discourses). This term is

- A. Psychological language
- B. Physical language
- C. Social language
- D. Metaphysical language