

(41) Saussure divided language into two parts: *langue* and .....

- (A) paradox
- (B) pardon
- (C) parole
- (D) grammar.

divided language  
 two parts → *langue* and

(42) ..... is the study of how a listener recognizes words and utterances

- (A) Linguistics
- (B) Psychology
- (C) Sociolinguistics
- (D) Psycholinguistics

listener recognizes  
 words and utterances

(43) According to the **Dominance theory**, ..... tend to have more power than women

- (A) girls
- (B) women
- (C) men
- (D) children

Dominance theory  
 ↓  
 difference Power

(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

concerned with power  
 People's behaviour and values

(45) ..... is the background assumption embedded within a sentence or a phrase

- (A) Imply
- (B) Definition
- (C) Presupposition
- (D) Implicature

background assumption  
 embedded  
 sentence or phrase

(46) According to **The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis**, there is a ..... link between culture and language

- (A) captive
- (B) active
- (C) causative
- (D) loose.

The sapir  
 whorf hypothesis

us government  
1990

(A) نموذج

الفصل الأول ١٤٣٣/١٤٣٤ هـ

(علم اللغة الاجتماعي)

(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.

Speakers change their speech  
make it more similar

(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.

Some studies  
women - hedges

(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

higher social  
Prestige

(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

Gang members  
gang

(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

addressing

(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

Move away from

(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

Labels of identity

(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

Names → don't fit in  
Problems - Conventions  
community

(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**

multiple  
negation

(38) takes the difference in power between women and men as the main cause of discursal variation

(A) Domineers Theory

(B) Determination Theory

**(C) Dominance Theory**

(D) Minimalist Theory

difference Power  
discursal variation

(39) Signs do not exist in isolation, but in systems of relationship

(A) social

(B) society

(C) assertive

**(D) associative**

signs  
not exist in isolation  
systems - relationship

(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**

Speakers tend  
linguistic identity

- (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
- dialect known institutions such as government and the law
- (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
- religion - two names  
first name → child strength  
second → protect the child
- (25) The giving of a ..... can indicate the acceptance of an individual into a particular culture.
- (A) fame
  - (B) game
  - ✓ (C) name
  - (D) aim
- giving - indicate  
acceptance - individual  
Particular culture
- (26) ..... terms refer to anything which deviates from the norm
- (A) Marker
  - (B) Maker
  - (C) Marques
  - ✓ (D) Marked
- anything which deviates
- (27) ..... represents women and men unequally
- (A) English language
  - (B) Anglo-Saxon languages
  - ✓ (C) Sexist language
  - (D) Insisting language
- women and men  
unequally
- (28) Hedges are linguistic forms which ..... an assertion
- (A) elute
  - ✓ (B) dilute
  - (C) flute
  - (D) Deluge.
- Hedges  
linguistic  
assertion

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linguistic  
assertion

(19) The affective function of language expresses the speakers' or writers' .....

- (A) feelings and attitudes
- (B) importance
- (C) intelligence
- (D) falling and failure

affective  
function

(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) Langue
- (C) Parole
- (D) Bail

actual  
speech and writing

(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

not to converge  
instead to maintain