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of a community, like the other people

(17) If NAMES do not fit in with the
(A) conversations
(B) conversations
(C) introductions
(D) conversations

(18) An accent indicates the features of speakers' pronunciation that can signal their
(A) regional or social background
(B) religious or social background
(C) regional or social background
(D) national or sectarian background

(19) Choose the sentence that is unacceptable in Standard English.
(A) Sally's a woman likes her husband.
(B) Sally's a woman what likes her husband.
(C) Sally's a woman she likes her husband.
(D) All the above

(20) The term *Matched guise* refers to a method which investigates people's
(A) attitudes to different luggage's
(B) attitudes to different languages
(C) attitudes to similar languages
(D) attitudes to difficult languages.

(21) According to *Difference Theory* women and men develop because
segregated at important stages of their lives.
(A) similar styles of talking
(B) different styles of walking
(C) different styles of talking
(D) different castile of talking

(22) The term *ethnic majority* is used to refer to a group which has
(A) a sensually dominant culture.
(B) a socially dammed culture.
(C) a socially dominant lecture.
(D) a socially dominant culture.

The English only Movement promotes English as the language which
(A) invades
(B) ...

(34) The term *Rhetoric* refers to the art of using a language
(A) to persuade or to influence others
(B) to pursue or to influence others
(C) to pursue or to influence others
(D) to persuade or to influence others

(35) *Reclamation* is when members of ethnic minorities use derogatory ethnic labeling by using those terms themselves
(A) reuse or remove
(B) produce or remount
(C) reduce or remove
(D) deduce or mauve

(36) The term *Hedges* refers to linguistic forms which
(A) defuse
(B) dilute
(C) deluge
(D) elite

(37) *Linguistic convergence* is a process in which speakers become more similar to that of their
(A) speaker
(B) hearer
(C) girls
(D) children

(38) is a process in which speakers may maintain their own variety.
(A) Linguistic convergence
(B) Audience design
(C) Linguistic maintenance
(D) Linguistic divergence

(39) Gang members may use certain expressions which are characteristic of members of a particular gang or
(A) accent
(B) outgroup
(C) dialect
(D) ingroup

- (35) persuade or to influence others
- (36) pursue or to influx others
- (37) persuade or to influence others

(38) Exclusionism is when members of ethnic minorities utilize derogatory ethnic labeling by using those terms among themselves

- (A) name or rename
- (B) produce or reinvent
- (C) reduce or remove
- (D) deduct or move

(39) The term *Hedges* refers to linguistic forms which

- (A) define
- (B) dilute
- (C) deluge
- (D) dilute

(40) Linguistic convergence is a process in which speakers of more similar to that of their

- (A) speaker
- (B) hearer
- (C) girls
- (D) children

(41) _____ is a process in which speakers may choose not maintain their own variety.

- (A) Linguistic convergence
- (B) Audience design
- (C) Linguistic maintenance
- (D) Linguistic divergence

(42) Gang members may use certain expressions with members of a particular gang or

- (A) accent
- (B) outgroup
- (C) dialect
- (D) ingroup

(28) An accent indicates the speaker's
(A) regional or social background
(B) religious or social background
(C) regional or social background
(D) rational or sectarian background

(29) Choose the sentence that is unambiguous.
(A) Sally's a woman likes her husband
(B) Sally's a woman what likes her husband
(C) Sally's a woman she likes her husband
(D) All the above

(30) The term *Matched guise* refers to a method
(A) attitudes to different languages
(B) attitudes to similar languages
(C) attitudes to difficult languages
(D) attitudes to different languages

(31) According to *Difference Theory* women and men de-
segregated at important stages of their lives.
(A) similar styles of talking
(B) different styles of talking
(C) different castile of talking
(D) different styles of talking

(32) The term *ethnic majority* is used to refer to a group which has
(A) a sexually dominated culture
(B) a socially dominated culture
(C) a socially dominated culture
(D) a socially dominated culture

(33) The *English only Movement* promotes English as the language which ...
(A) invades
(B) destroys
(C) nullify
(D) none of the above

(40) The term refers to the notion that speakers will take into account of addressing and other their speech style accordingly.

- (A) Audience design
- (B) Linguistic book
- (C) Audio-visual setting
- (D) Architectural design

(41) The term refers to the actual use of language in both speech and

- (A) Parole
- (B) Poetics
- (C) Langue
- (D) Best

(42) Ferdinand de Saussure divided language into two parts: and par

- (A) Langue
- (B) Pragmatics
- (C) Langue
- (D) Hierarchy

(43) The term *Artificial intelligence* refers to the study of how to make com

- (A) cheaper.
- (B) more sophisticated.
- (C) more expensive.
- (D) Misshaped

(44) The term refers to any set of beliefs which, to people who hold be logical

- (A) Idealogy
- (B) Ideology
- (C) teleology
- (D) all the above

(45) When women speak, attitudes towards their are often negative

- (A) behaviors
- (B) talk
- (C) hair
- (D) shapes

...with ... Green (1997: 215), lack of intelligi
A separate ...

(47) Which of the following words are used in Standard
(A) Toilet
(B) Lavatory
(C) WC
(D) All the above

(48) Power refers to the ability of its holders to force
(A) strike
(B) Language
(C) Parole
(D) Obedience

(49) The term.....refers to the background ass
a phrase.
(A) Presupposition
(B) Imply
(C) Implicature
(D) Preposition

(50) The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis claims that ther
(A) all languages.
(B) fissures and nature.
(C) culture and language.
(D) language and physics.

(11) *Exaggeration* is when we see mild or inoffensive language to describe something seem more negative than it actually appears.
(12) *Exaggeration* is when we see mild or inoffensive language to describe something seem less positive than it actually appears.
(13) *Exaggeration* is when we see mild or inoffensive language to describe something seem more positive than it actually appears.
(14) *Exaggeration* is when we see mild or inoffensive language to describe something seem less positive than it likely appears.

(15) *Prejudice* refers to toward people because of gender, social class, disability, religion, sexuality, race/ethnicity, language, nationality, etc.
(A) preconceived, usually unfavorable, judgments
(B) preconceived, usually favorable, judgments
(C) bias, usually positive, judgments
(D) bias, usually constructive, judgments

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

(17) According to Saussure the link between the signified and the signifier is
(A) arbitrary
(B) arbitrary
(C) arbitrary
(D) Arabic

(18) The term 'Black' was often linked in the British media with
(A) neglected
(B) negative
(C) new and recent
(D) positive

(19) Which of the following sentences contains multiple negation?
(A) He did not know anything.
(B) He didn't see nothing.
(C) He did not see anything.
(D) He do not know anybody.

(20) The Media can represent a powerful source in society
(A) can select what counts as news.
(B) can decide who gets on the television, radio or news.
(C) has become an integral part of most people's lives.

- (10) Physical exercise is associated with
- (A) Industrial staff
 - (B) Democratic regimes
 - (C) Dictation and dictionaries
 - (D) Dictatorial regimes
- (11) The term refers to the accent used by the educated and the wealthy; it gives indication of where the speaker came from.
- (A) Classical Language
 - (B) Dialectal pronunciation
 - (C) Advanced RP
 - (D) Vernacular
- (12) The term refers to an accent which sounds less formal than advanced is the one that most people in Britain generally hear when they listen to newscasters.
- (A) Stream
 - (B) Mainstream (RP)
 - (C) Vernacular
 - (D) English
- (13) is concerned with power: the power to make decisions, to control or control other people's behaviour and values, etc.
- (A) Polysemy
 - (B) Pictorial
 - (C) Politics
 - (D) Politeness
- (14) language is generally used in poetry not in science.
- (A) Referential
 - (B) Phatic
 - (C) Affective
 - (D) Aesthetic
- (15) terms refer to anything which deviates from the norm.
- (A) Maintained
 - (B) Marquis
 - (C) Marked
 - (D) Morocco
- (16) A sexist language represents men and women
- (A) unequally.
 - (B) equally.
 - (C) scientifically.

- (15) Some studies show that use hedges because they prefer to avoid conflict.
- (A) men.
 - (B) women
 - (C) babies
 - (D) little children.
- (16) The takes the difference in power between women and men as the basis of discursive variation
- (A) Dominance Theory
 - (B) Deterritorialisation Theory
 - (C) Dominance Theory
 - (D) Minimalist Theory
- (17) Speakers tend to use their linguistic identity
- (A) to move closer to another group they want to belong to.
 - (B) to disguise their membership of a particular social or regional group.
 - (C) to distance themselves from a particular social or regional group.
 - (D) All the above
- (18) The *Labels of identity* are imposed by people who may
- (A) have a weak position.
 - (B) be in a more powerful position.
 - (C) have no powerful position.
 - (D) live in the Arabic Countries.
- (19) A between you and a close friend is an informal event which won't be planned in advance.
- (A) casual converging
 - (B) clausal conversation
 - (C) casual conversion
 - (D) casual conversation
- (20) The *codification of Standard English* is a process where scholars analyse of a language.
- (A) contemporarily and granite patterns
 - (B) vocabulary and grammatical patterns
 - (C) vocabulary and groomed fatters
 - (D) voice blurry and grammatical patterns

21) According to the religion, a child was given two names; the first name
believed to give the child strength and the second was believed to protect him
(A) Muslim
(B) Jewish
(C) Christian
(D) None of the above

22) Standard English is the dialect of the and is therefore the present
English.
(A) lower social classes
(B) higher social classrooms
(C) higher social classes
(D) higher social classes

23) are almost always portrayed as violent: they are drug-pushers,
pimps, etc.
(A) Mexican Australians
(B) Moroccan Americans
(C) Mexican Amstrads
(D) None of the above

24) In the United States, stereotypes can be associated with
speakers.
(A) positive and intelligent
(B) educated
(C) professional
(D) negative and criminal

25) refers to the rules that attempt to control social interaction.
(A) Nitrite
(B) Etiquette
(C) Netiquette
(D) Nebulas

26) The a person is on the social scale, the more their behavior conforms to
norms.
(A) higher
(B) lower