

علم اللغة الاجتماعي

الفصل الدراسي الاول ١٤٣٦ هـ

1- Lippi-Green 1(997: 215) points out that in the United States :

- A. lack of intelligence is associated with women with northern accents
- B. lack of intelligence is associated with men and women with southern accents
- C. lack of intelligence is associated with women with southern accents
- D. lack of intelligence is associated with women with eastern accents

2- people's attitudes to different languages :

- A. Matching guise is a method of investigating
- B. Matched guise is a method of investigating
- C. Matched quizzes is a method of investigating

3- Choose the correct sentence :

- A. The ethnic minority has established for a longer period of time and the minority groups are the more recent products of migration
- B. The ethnic majority has established for a longer period of time and the minority groups are the more ancient products of migration
- C. The elastic majority has established for a longer period of time and the minority groups are the more recent products of moderation
- D. The ethnic majority has established for a longer period of time and the minority groups are the more recent products of migration

4- Prejudice refers to toward people because of gender, social class, age, disability, religion, sexuality or other personal characteristics :

- A. postconceived, usually unfavorable, judgments
- B. preconceived, usually unfavorable, judgments
- C. preconceived, usually favorable, judgments
- D. preconceived, usually favorable, jam and mint

5- who speaks or behaves in a manner that indicates a lack of sophistication :

- A. Country bumpkin refers to vegetable, usually from a rural area
- B. Country thick skin refers to a person, usually from an urban area
- C. Counting bumpkin refers to a calculation of plants, usually from a rural area
- D. Country bumpkin refers to a person, usually from a rural area

6- It is difficult to give an exact linguistic definition of Standard English because :

- A. luggage varies in its use
- B. language worries in its use
- C. language varies in its use
- D. lasagna varies in its muse

7- The style of language you use depends on :

- A. the form laity of the context and the rout of planning that was involved
- B. the informality of the context and the manner of planning that is involved
- C. the formality of the context and the amount of planning that is involved
- D. the formality of the pretext and the amount of planning that is involved

8- The motivation for making children speak standard English in school is explicitly :

- A. given as the need to communicate effectively
- B. given as the need to use language referentially
- C. given as the need to communicate efficiently
- D. given as the need to communicate mistakenly

9- In 1995, the British government launched the 'Better English Campaign', whose aim :

- A. was to improve standards of spoken French around the country
- B. was to improve standards of spoken English around the country
- C. was to disapprove standards of spoken English around the capital
- D. was to improve standards of written English around the country

10- Norman Tebbit, MP, 1985 shows that there is a close relation between :

- A. the language we learn and our political standards
- B. the luggage we carry and our language standards
- C. the language we speak and our social standards
- D. the lasagna we eat and our social standards

11- In Britain, although many languages are in daily use :

- A. only English has an unofficial recognition
- B. only French has official recognition
- C. only English has official recognition
- D. only English has efficient recognition

12- For the English especially, multilingualism is viewed with :

- A. superstition and as a support to national unity
- B. circumcision and as a feat to national unity
- C. sophistication and as a threat to international unity
- D. suspicion and as a threat to national unity

13- divisive, even dangerous, and a threat to political, social or economic stability :

- A. Minority languages and their speakers may be seen as
- B. Majority languages and their speakers may be seen as
- C. Minority languages and their carriers may be seen as
- D. Martyr languages and their writers may be seen as

14- high class people usually shows of English in Britain :

- A. positive attitudes toward non-standard varieties
- B. negative attitudes toward standard varieties
- C. negative attitudes toward non-standard varieties
- D. negative attitude toward non-standard varieties

15- According to Sacks 1995, Labels of identity are imposed by people who may be :

- A. in a less powerful position
- B. in a more powerful position
- C. in a more powerless position
- D. in a more forceful cohesion

16- in which speakers change their speech to make it more similar to that of their hearer :

- A. Linguistic maintenance is a process
- B. Linguistic divergence is a process
- C. Linguistic diseases is a process
- D. Linguistic convergence is a process

17- Linguistic maintenance is a process in which :

- A. speakers may choose not to maintain, but instead to converge their own variety
- B. writers may choose not to maintain, but instead to diverge their own variety
- C. speakers may choose not to converge, but instead to maintain their own variety
- D. listeners may choose not to converge, but instead to change their own variety

18- Linguistic divergence is a process in which :

- A. speakers choose to move closer from the Linguistic norms of their hearer
- B. speakers choose not to move away from the Linguistic norms of their writers
- C. speakers choose to move away from the Linguistic norms of their hearer
- D. speakers choose to move away from the Linguistic norms of their hearer

19- Choose the correct sentence :

- A. Loss of a language can be associated with a loss of cultural fertility
- B. Loss of a language cannot be associated with a loss of social ideology
- C. Loss of a language can be disassociated with a loss of political identity
- D. Loss of a language can be associated with a loss of cultural identity

20- Languages can be lost because :

- A. speakers may choose to shift from one language to another as social conditions change
- B. people may learn another language especially English
- C. one language may be studied as a course at school or university
- D. both b and c

21- The dialect known as standard English has special status because :

- A. It is the dialect of government and legal institutions and the dialect of literacy ... (**not clear**)
- B. It is the dialect taught as 'English' to foreign learners and the dialect of the higher social classes
- C. It is the prestige form of English
- D. All the above

22- The grammar of standard American because it contains multiple negation :

- A. does not allow a sentence like *I didn't know anything*
- B. does not allow a sentence like *He didn't know the answer*
- C. does not allow a sentence like *She didn't see nothing*
- D. does not allow a sentence like *We did nothing yesterday*

23- The most obvious difference in the way people speak is in their :

- A. accent and dialect
- B. social class and education
- C. all the above
- D. none of the above

24- Choose the correct sentence :

- A. Names cause no problems, particularly if they don't fit in with the ... (**not clear**)
- B. Names can cause problems, if they fit in with the conventions of a community
- C. Names can cause problems, if they don't fit in with the universal conventions of a community
- D. Names can cause problems, particularly if they don't fit in with the conventions of a community

25- To disregard the rules of the system of address can lead to some form of :

- A. approval or can be interpreted as a complement
- B. disapproval or cannot be interpreted as an insult
- C. disapproval or can be interpreted as an insult
- D. disestablishment or can be interpreted as an insult

26-The term Accent refers to :

- A. features of writers' pronunciation that cannot signal their regional or social background
- B. features of speakers' pronunciation that can signal their regional or social background
- C. features of speakers' written grammatical structures that can signal their regional or social background
- D. features of speakers' listening skills that can signal their political ... (**not clear**)

27- Choose the correct sentence :

- A. The lower a person is on the social scale, the less their speech will reflect prestige norms
- B. The older a person is on the political scale, the less their speech will reflect prestige norms
- C. The higher a person is on the social scale, the more their speech will reflect prestige norms
- D. The higher a person is on the societal scale, the more their speech will reflect prestige norms

28- speakers at the top of the social scale speak :

- A. informal English with very clear regional variation
- B. standard English with very little regional variation
- C. non-standard English with very little political variation
- D. colloquial English with very clear financial variation

29- The main problem with equating social class with education is that :

- A. it is entirely possible that an individual who is middle-class might not earn more than an average amount of money
- B. it is impossible possible that an individual who is middle-class might earn more than an average amount of money
- C. it is entirely possible that a student who is middle-class school might score more than an average students in math
- D. it is entirely possible that a school girl who is in third class might not earn more than an average amount of gold

30- Labov 1962 found that :

- A. the higher the social class of the speakers, the more instances of post-vocalic 'r' they would use
- B. the lower the profession of the speakers, the less instances of vocalic 'r' they would use
- C. the higher the social class of the listeners, the less instances of pre-vocalic 'r' they would use
- D. the higher the education of the speakers, the more instances of no vocalic 'r' they would use

31- Williams and Kerswill found that that the accents of the three towns (Hull, Melton Keynes, Reading) :

- A. were converging - levelling or becoming more alike
- B. were diverging - diverging or becoming more different
- C. were contradicting - diverging or becoming funnier

D. were conflicting - limiting or becoming addicted

32- A Language characteristics for the over-sixty-fives is that the Older people may :

- A. require slightly longer processing time to produce and understand complex sentences
- B. require slightly less processing time to produce and understand complex sentences
- C. require shorter processing time to produce and understand child language
- D. require slightly bigger bedrooms to produce and understand complex sentences

33- Some of the characteristics of Child Directed Language are :

- A. calling the child by name, often using a 'pet' name or term of endearment
- B. shorter, grammatically simpler sentences and more repetition
- C. more use of questions or question tags and the use of 'baby-talk' words
- D. All of the above

34- is the study of how a listener recognize words and utterances, or how damage to our brains results in certain kind of language disorders

- A. Psycholinguistics
- B. Sociolinguistics
- C. Artificial science
- D. grammar

35- Referential use of language can be found in examples that :

- A. giving information or instructions the hearer wants the speaker to do
- B. giving wrong information or instructions the speaker wants the hearer to do
- C. giving information or instructions the speaker wants the hearer to do
- D. keep communication lines open and are used in science, not in poetry

36- The term refer to our [innate] knowledge of the systematic correspondences between sound and meaning which make up our language :

- A. lasagna
- B. language
- C. lungs
- D. langue

37- is the actual use of language in both speech and writing :

- A. Competence
- B. Comparison
- C. Langue
- D. None of the above

38- Choose the correct sentence :

- A. The term 'Signifier' is the meaning or concept associated with the signified
- B. The term 'Signified' is the meaning or concept associated with the signified
- C. The term 'Langue' is the meaning or concept associated with the ... (**not clear**)
- D. The term 'hedges' is the meaning or concept associated with the signified

39- According to Sapir-Whorf hypothesis , there is :

- A. causal link between agriculture and language
- B. causative sink between hose and router
- C. causative link between culture and language
- D. No causative links before lecture and luggage

40- Choose the correct sentence :

- A. Languages of similar cultures involve similar systems of representation which are necessarily equivalent
- B. Languages of different structures involve similar systems of grammar which are necessarily equivalent
- C. Languages of different structures involve parallel systems of representation which are necessarily equivalent
- D. Languages of different cultures involve distinct systems of representation which are not necessarily equivalent

41- The most common stereotype about women's speech is that :

- A. men talk a lot
- B. women talk a little
- C. women talk a lot
- D. women talk a quickly

42- Marked terms refer to anything which :

- A. deviates from the norm and this deviation is not signaled by any car
- B. disdain from the form and this deviation is signaled by additional amount of money
- C. deviates from the norm and this deviation is signaled by additional information
- D. debates about the norm and this debate is signaled by additional information

43- The extent to which men interrupt women indicate that :

- A. women act as if they have more right than men to speak in mixed-sex conversations, and that men act as if they had less right to speak than women
- B. men act as if they have less right than women to speak in mixed-sex conversations, and that women act as if they had more right to speak than men
- C. men act as if they can write more than women, and that women act as if they had more right to buy books
- D. men act as if they have more right than women to speak in mixed-sex conversations, and that women act as if they had less right to speak than men

44- gives no indication of what part of the country the speaker came from :

- A. Colloquial Pronunciation
- B. Received Pronunciation
- C. Received Pronunciation
- D. Allophonic Pronunciation

45- is a rhetorical device which expresses several ideas in a series of similar structures

- A. The rule of three
- B. Euphemism
- C. Parallelism
- D. Paralysis

46- can be used to indicate that you don't want to sound completely certain about something :

- A. transitive verbs
- B. intransitive verbs
- C. phrasal verbs

D. none of the above

47- The Weak points of Dominance theory are that it represents :

- A. women as 'powerless victims' and shows men as undermining, excluding and demeaning women
- B. men as 'powerless victims' and shows women as undermining, excluding and demeaning women
- C. women as 'powerful victims' and shows men as careful about looking highly ... (**not clear**)
- D. women as 'cowardice venom' and shows them as committing sins

48- Choose the correct sentence :

- A. An ethnic majority refers to a group which has a socially dominant culture
- B. An ethnic minority refers to a group which has a socially dominant culture
- C. An ethnic minority refers to a group which has a politically dominant lecture
- D. An ethnic majority refers to a group which does not have a socially dominant culture

49- Choose the correct sentence :

- A. Sexist language represents women and men equally, as if members of one sex were somehow less completely human, or can write more than members of the other sex
- B. Saxon language represents women and men untidily, as if members of one six were somehow less committedly human, or had fewer rats than to remember number six
- C. saxophonist language represents women's and men's voices unequally, as if ... (**not clear**) musical instrument were not loud enough
- D. Sexist language represents women and men unequally, as if members of one sex were somehow less completely human, or had fewer rights than members of the other sex

50- is the background assumption embedded within a sentence or a phrase :

- A. Implicature
- B. Preposition
- C. Presupposition
- D. Proposition

(توزيع الاسئلة حسب المحاضرات)

Lecture 1	34 - 35
Lecture 2	36 - 37 - 38
Lecture 3	39 - 40 - 50
Lecture 4	45
Lecture 5	41 - 44 - 49
Lecture 6	42 - 43 - 46
Lecture 7	3 - 4 - 47 - 48
Lecture 8	-
Lecture 9	32 - 33
Lecture 10	26 - 27 - 28 - 29 - 30 - 31
Lecture 11	23 - 24 - 25
Lecture 12	15 - 16 - 17 - 18 - 19 - 20 - 21 - 22
Lecture 13	6 - 7 - 8 - 9 - 10 - 11 - 12 - 13 - 14
Lecture 14	1 - 2 - 5