

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
اسئلة اختبار علم اللغة الاجتماعي الفصل الدراسي الاول 1436
[أسئلة اختبار - علم اللغة الاجتماعي -

1) 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) 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) 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
- **The ethnic majority has established for a longer period of time and the minority groups are the more recent products of migration**

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

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

5) 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) 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
- **language varies in its use**
- D. lasagna varies in its muse

7) 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) 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 commutate efficiently
- D. given as the need to communicate mistakenly

9) 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**
- was to disapprove standards of spoken English around the capital
- D. was to improve standards of written English around the laundry

10) 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) 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) 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) 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 luggage and their carriers may be seen as
- D. Martyr languages and their writers may be seen as

14) 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 latitude toward non-standard varieties

15) 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) 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) 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 mountain, 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 champion their own variety

18) 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 loose to move away from the Linguistic norms of their harper
- **D. speakers choose to move away from the Linguistic norms of their hearer**

19) 19- Choose the correct sentence :

- A. Loss of a language can be associated with a loss of cultural fertility
- B. Loss of a luggage cannot be associated with a floss 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) 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) 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) 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) 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) 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) 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) 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) 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) 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) 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) 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) 31- Williams and Kerswill found that that the accents of the three towns (Hull, Melton Keynse, Reading) :

- **A. were converging - levelling or becoming more alike**
- B. were diverging - divelling or becoming more different
- C. were contradicting - cavelling or becoming funnier
- D. were conflicting - limiting or becoming addicted

32) 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) 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) 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) 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) 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) 37- is the actual use of language in both speech and writing :

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

38) 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) 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) 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 passengers 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) 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) 42- Marked terms refer to anything which :

- A. deviates from the norm and this deviation is not signaled by any cue

- B. deviates from the norm and this deviation is signaled by additional amount of money

- **C. deviates from the norm and this deviation is signaled by additional information**

- D. deviates from the norm and this deviation is signaled by additional information

43) 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) 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) 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) 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) 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) 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) 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) 50- is the background assumption embedded within a sentence or a phrase :

- Implicature
- B. Preposition
- **C. Presupposition**
- D. Propsition