

- (1) The link between the *signified* and the *signifier* is
- (A) arbiter
(B) Artery
(C) arbitrary
(D) artistry
- (2) is 'our [innate] knowledge of the systematic correspondences between sound and meaning which make up our language'.
- (A) Languge
(B) Teaching
(C) Leaning
(D) Parole
- (3) The promotion of English, both in Britain and in the United States, led to the of the other languages which exist there.
- (A) moralization
(B) marginalization
(C) realization
(D) modification
- (4) is the art of using language so as to persuade or to influence others.
- (A) Retroflex
(B) Orthotic
(C) Rhetoric
(D) Restock
- (5) Which sentence involves a *simile* إذا شفتوا as أو like في الجملة تصير simile
- (A) This room is an Oven
(B) Her hair was golden silk
(C) The room was like an oven
(D) The sun was a diamond in the sky
- (6) Euphemism uses to make something seem more positive than it actually appears.
- (A) bold and abusive language
(B) difficult language
(C) offensive language
(D) mild or inoffensive language.

- (13)..... is any set of beliefs which, to people who hold them, appear to be logical and natural.
- (A) Geology
 - (B) Doxology
 - (C) Eulogy
 - (D) **Ideology**
- (14).....is the way that language can systematically *vary* according to the situation in which it is used.
- (A) Registration
 - (B) Reality
 - (C) **Register**
 - (D) Rigidness
- (15)When women speak, attitudes towards their talk are often; women's talk is labelled as 'chatter' or 'gossip' about unimportant or 'trivial' topics.
- (A) **negative**
 - (B) negation
 - (C) positive
 - (D) Explosives.
- (16)..... is seen as **sub-standard** and the obligation is firmly placed on its speakers to change.
- (A) Formal English
 - (B) Arabic
 - (C) Classical Arabic
 - (D) **African American Vernacular English (AAVE).**
- (17).....is the study of how to make computers more sophisticated
- (A) Artificial Building
 - (B) art intelligence
 - (C) **Artificial intelligence**
 - (D) Human intelligence.
- (18)**Language** is a systematic way of combining smaller units into larger units for the purpose of
- (A) commutating
 - (B) computation
 - (C) competition
 - (D) **communication**

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

(A) feelings and attitudes.

(B) importance

(C) intelligence

(D) falling and failure

(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

(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.

- (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
- (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
- (25) The giving of a can indicate the acceptance of an individual into a particular culture.
- (A) fame
(B) game
(C) name
(D) aim
- (26)..... terms refer to anything which **deviates** from the norm
- (A) Marker
(B) Maker
(C) Marques
(D) Marked
- (27).....represents women and men **unequally**
- (A) English language
(B) Anglo-Saxon languages
(C) Sexist language
(D) Insisting language
- (28) **Hedges** are linguistic forms whichan assertion
- (A) elute
(B) dilute
(C) flute
(D) Deluge.

- (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.
- (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.
- (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
- (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
- (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
- (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.

- (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.
- (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.
- (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.
- (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
- (39) *Signs* do not exist in isolation, but in systems of relationship.
- (A) social
 - (B) society
 - (C) assertive
 - (D) associative
- (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.

- (41) Saussure divided language into two parts: *langue* and
- (A) paradox
 - (B) pardon
 - (C) parole
 - (D) grammar.
- (42).....is the study of how a listener recognizes words and utterances.
- (A) Linguistics
 - (B) Psychology
 - (C) Sociolinguistics
 - (D) Psycholinguistics
- (43) According to the **Dominance theory**, tend to have more power than women.
- (A) girls
 - (B) women
 - (C) men
 - (D) children
- (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
- (45).....is the background assumption embedded within a sentence or a phrase.
- (A) Imply
 - (B) Definition
 - (C) Presupposition
 - (D) Implicature
- (46) According to *The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis*, there is a ... link between culture and language.
- (A) captive
 - (B) active
 - (C) causative
 - (D) loose.

(47) *English only Movement* promotes English as the language which America.

- (A) unifies
- (B) destroys
- (C) invades
- (D) occupies

(48)..... is when members of ethnic minorities attempt to reduce, or remove, the power of **derogatory ethnic labelling** by using those terms among themselves, as positive markers of group identity.

- (A) Relation
- (B) Reclamation
- (C) Redirection
- (D) Relaxation

(49) *Difference Theory* suggests that women and men develop **different** styles of talking because they are at important stages of their lives.

- (A) aggregated
- (B) aggravated
- (C) segregated
- (D) congregated.

(50) The word was often linked in the British media with negative signs like *hate, fight, riot*

- (A) Black
- (B) White
- (C) Orange
- (D) Red

(51) The term refers to features of speakers' **pronunciation** that can signal their regional or social background.

- (A) Linguistics
- (B) language
- (C) dialect
- (D) Accent

(52) Lippi-Green (1997: 215) points out that, in the United States, lack of intelligence is associated with women with

- (A) southern accents
- (B) western accents
- (C) Arabic accents
- (D) Standard English

- (53) The comprises people who **do not belong** to that group.
- (A) garage
 - (B) ingroup
 - (C) accent
 - (D) outgroup.
- (54) The term **MEDIA** can refer to.....
- (A) the press
 - (B) television
 - (C) World Wide Web
 - (D) all the above
- (55)..... refers to preconceived, usually unfavorable, judgments toward people because of gender, social class, age, disability, religion, sexuality, race/ethnicity, language, nationality or other personal characteristics.
- (A) Prejudice
 - (B) Language
 - (C) English
 - (D) Linguistics.
- (56) The **Media** can represent a powerful source in society because it
- (A) can select what counts as news.
 - (B) can decide who gets on the television, radio or newspaper.
 - (C) has become an integral part of most people's lives
 - (D) all the above
- (57).....refers to the accent used by the educated and the wealthy; it gives no indication of what part of the country the speaker came from.
- (A) Advanced RP
 - (B) Classical Arabic
 - (C) Vernacular
 - (D) Dialectal pronunciation
- (58).....refers to an accent which sounds less formal than advanced RP and is the one that most people in Britain generally hear when they listen to newsreaders on national television.
- (A) Vernacular
 - (B) French
 - (C) Arabic
 - (D) Mainstream (RP).

- (59) **Matched guise experiment** is a method investigating people's.....to different languages
(A) attires
(B) latitudes
(C) attitudes
(D) tattoos
- (60)The prevailing way that a culture talks about or represents something is called
- (A) the domino discourse
(B) the dominant discourse
(C) the doming discourse
(D) the committed discourse
- (61)..... suggests that women and men develop **different** styles of talking because they are segregated at important stages of their lives
- (A) Domineers Theory
(B) Determination Theory
(C) Dominance Theory
(D) Difference Theory
- (62)The term **Ethnic majority** is used to refer to a group which has a socially.....culture.
- (A) ruminant
(B) difficult
(C) diamond
(D) dominant
- (63) **Physical coercion** is associated with
- (A) legal laws
(B) dictatorial regimes
(C) Persuasion and consent.
(D) Democratic regime
- (64)..... **language** is usually used in poetry not in science.
- (A) Referential
(B) Affective
(C) Aesthetic
(D) Phatic.

- (65)..... of Standard English is a process where scholars analyse and record the vocabulary and grammatical patterns of a language.
(A) Codification
(B) Translation.
(C) Writing
(D) Confiscation
- (66)..... is the ability of its holders to force obedience of other people to their will.
(A) Parole
(B) Language
(C) Power
(D) Signifier.
- (67)A casual conversation between you and a close friend is an event which won't be planned in advance.
(A) formal
(B) informal
(C) feral
(D) far
- (68)The of language you use depends on the formality of the context and the amount of planning that is involved.
(A) style
(B) tattoo
(C) stole
(D) taboo
- (69)In the United States, negative and.....can be associated with Spanish-accented speakers.
(A) criminal stereotypes
(B) critical stiff types
(C) curly stripe
(D) crispy meal file.
- (70)..... refers to the rules that attempt to control social interaction in the virtual world.
(A) Nitrite
(B) Netiquette
(C) decorum
(D) Nebulas

مع التمنيات الطيبة بالتوفيق