

1) 26. The term Accent refers to

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

2) 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 regional variation
- D- colloquial English with very clear financial variation

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

4) 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

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

- **A. were converging – leveling or becoming more alike**
- B- were diverging – diverse or becoming more different
- C- were contradicting - caviling or becoming funnier

- D- were conflicting – limiting or becoming more addicted

6) 32. A language characteristic of the over sixty-five age group 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.

7) 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 the above**

8) 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

9) 35. Referential use of language can be found in examples that

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

10) 38. Choose the correct sentence:

- A- The term 'signifier' refers to meaning or concept associated with the signified.
- **B- The term 'signified' refers to the meaning or concept associated with the signified.**
- C- the term 'langue' refer to the meaning or concept associated with the pa
- D- the term 'hedges' refers to the meaning or concept associated with the signified.

11) 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 are which are necessarily equivalent

- **D- Languages of different cultures involve distinct systems of representation are which are not necessarily equivalent**

12) 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 quickly

13) 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 t .. men act as if they have less right to listen than women

- B- men act as if they have less right than women to speak in mixed-sex conversations, and t... women act as if they had more right to write than men

- C- men act as if they can write more than women, and that women act as if they had more r buy books.

- **D- men act as if they have more right than women to speak in mixed-sex conversations ar..... women act as if they had less right to speak than men**

14) 44. gives no indication of what part of the country the speaker came from.

- A- Colloquial Pronunciation

- B- Received Pronominalisation

- **C-Received Pronunciation**

- D- Allophonic Pronunciation

15) 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

16) 46. can be used to indicate that you don't to sound completely certain about some.

- A- transitive verbs

- B- intransitive verbs
- C- phrasal verbs
- **D- none of the above**

17) 47. The weak points of Dominance Theory are that it represents

- **A- women as 'powerless victims' and shows men as excluding and demeaning women**
- B- men as 'powerless victims' and shows women as excluding and demeaning women
- C- women as 'powerful victims' and shows men as careful about and looking highly
- D- women as 'cowardice venom and shows them as committing sins