

- (1) **Lippi-Green (page 215 in 1997), points out that in the United States ..... is associated with women with southern accents**
- (A) intelligence
  - (B) cleverness
  - (C) **lack of intelligence**
  - (D) looking nice
- (2) **The term 'Prejudice' can refer to ..... toward people because of gender, social class, age, disability, religion, sexuality, race/ethnicity, language, nationality or other personal characteristics.**
- (A) post-conceived ,usually favorable, judgments
  - (B) **preconceived ,usually unfavorable, judgments**
  - (C) new, usually constructive , judgments
  - (D) new, usually positive, judgments
- (3) **The affective function of language expresses the speakers' or writers' .....**
- (A) intelligence
  - (B) importance
  - (C) falling and failure
  - (D) **feelings and attitudes.**
- (4) **The Media can represent a powerful source in society because it .....**
- (A) cannot select what counts as news.
  - (B) cannot decide who gets on the television, radio or newspaper.
  - (C) **has become an integral part of most people's lives**
  - (D) helps us fail
- (5) **The term ..... refers to the accent used by the educated and the wealthy; it gives no indication of where the speaker came from.**
- (A) Intonation Language
  - (B) Vernacular
  - (C) **Advanced RP**
  - (D) Accent
- (6) **..... is a process in which speakers change their speech to make it more similar to that of their hearer .**
- (A) Linguistic divergence
  - (B) Linguistic study
  - (C) **Linguistic convergence**
  - (D) Sociolinguistics

- (7) .....is a process in which speakers may choose not to converge, but instead to maintain their own variety.
- (A) Linguistic convergence
  - (B) Linguistic maintenance.
  - (C) Audience design
  - (D) Linguistic divergence
- (8) Gang members may use certain expressions with each other that mark them as members of a particular gang or .....
- (A) outgroup
  - (B) ingroup
  - (C) foreign language
  - (D) accent
- (9) ..... refers to the notion that speakers will take into account whom they are addressing and alter their speech style accordingly.
- (A) Audio-visual setting
  - (B) Audience design
  - (C) Linguistic book
  - (D) Architectural design
- (10) Names can cause problems, particularly if they ..... with the conventions of a community
- (A) are very long.
  - (B) conform
  - (C) don't fit in.
  - (D) agree
- (11) The term ..... refers to features of speakers' pronunciation that can signal their regional or social background.
- (A) Linguistics
  - (B) language
  - (C) dialect
  - (D) Accent
- (12) Choose the sentence that is acceptable in Standard English
- (A) She's a mother what likes her son.
  - (B) She's a mother she likes her son.
  - (C) She's a mother who likes her son.
  - (D) She's a mother likes her son.

- (13).....is the dialect of the higher social classes and is therefore the prestige form of English.  
(A) Black English  
(B) Standard English  
(C) Accent  
(D) variety
- (14)*Mexican stereotypes* in film and television have one thing in common: Mexican Americans are almost always portrayed as .....: they are drug-pushers, gang-members, pimps, etc.  
(A) vanilla like  
(B) violent  
(C) velvet  
(D) uvula
- (15).....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) RP  
(B) Mainstream (RP).  
(C) French  
(D) Stream
- (16)..... is concerned with power: the power to make decisions, to control resources, to control other people's behaviour and values.  
(A) Polysemy  
(B) Plotlines  
(C) Politics  
(D) Politeness
- (17) The term "*Physical coercion*" is usually associated with .....  
(A) editorial staff  
(B) dictation and dictionaries  
(C) democratic regime  
(D) dictatorial regimes
- (18)..... *language* is generally used in poetry not in science.  
(A) Referential  
(B) Aesthetic  
(C) Phatic  
(D) Affective

- (19) ..... terms refer to anything which deviates from the norm  
(A) Dictionary  
(B) American  
(C) Marked  
(D) Complex
- (20) A Sexist language represents women and men .....  
(A) unequally  
(B) equally  
(C) objectively  
(D) universally
- (21) *Hedges* are linguistic forms which ..... an assertion  
(A) elute  
(B) defuse  
(C) dilute  
(D) deluge
- (22) The term 'Black' was often linked in the British media with ..... signs like *hate, fight, riot etc*  
(A) positive  
(B) negative  
(C) new and recent  
(D) neglected
- (23) Choose the sentence that involves *multiple negation*.  
(A) We do not know anybody  
(B) We **didn't see nothing**.  
(C) We did not see anything  
(D) We did not know anything
- (24) Saussure divided language into two parts: ..... and parole  
(A) pragmatics  
(B) lingering  
(C) langue  
(D) landaus.
- (25) Artificial intelligence is the study of how to make computers .....  
(A) misshaped  
(B) more sophisticated  
(C) more expensive.  
(D) cheaper.

- (26) **Some studies show that women use hedges because they .....**
- (A) prefer to void working hard
  - (B) like to provide conflict
  - (C) prefer to avoid conflict
  - (D) prefer to confront other people.
- (27) **.....takes the difference in power between women and men as the main cause of discursal variation**
- (A) Determination Theory
  - (B) Minimalist Theory
  - (C) Dominance Theory
  - (D) Domineers Theory
- (28) **Speakers tend to use their linguistic identity in order .....**
- (A) to disguise their membership of a particular social or regional group.
  - (B) to not distance themselves from a particular social or regional group.
  - (C) to kill one person from any group
  - (D) to organize serial killings
- (29) **..... is the actual use of language in both speech and writing**
- (A) Panda
  - (B) Langue
  - (C) Parole
  - (D) Bail
- (30) **According Saussure the link between the *signified* and the *signifier* is .....**
- (A) ordinary
  - (B) obituary
  - (C) arbitrary
  - (D) artistry
- (31) **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 western Countries
- (32) **Difference Theory suggests that women and men develop different styles of talking because they are ..... at important stages of their lives.**
- (A) killed
  - (B) segregated
  - (C) greeted
  - (D) educated

- (33) The term *Ethnic* ..... is used to refer to a group which has a socially dominant culture  
(A) majority  
(B) minority  
(C) minimalism  
(D) cleansing
- (34) The “*English only Movement*” promotes English as the language which ..... America.  
(A) beautifies  
(B) invades  
(C) unifies  
(D) occupies
- (35) ..... is when members of ethnic minorities attempt to reduce, or remove, the power of derogatory ethnic labeling by using those terms among themselves, as positive markers of group identity.  
(A) Toleration  
(B) Redirection  
(C) Relaxation  
(D) Reclamation
- (36) ..... is the art of using language so as to persuade or to influence others.  
(A) Retroflex  
(B) Rhetoric  
(C) Orthotic  
(D) Restock
- (37) Euphemism uses **mild or inoffensive language** to make something seem more ..... than it actually appears.  
(A) negative  
(B) positive  
(C) nagger  
(D) disgusting

(38) A casual conversation between you and a close friend is an ..... event which won't be planned in advance.

- (A) inferior
- (B) internal
- (C) informal
- (D) infinite

---

مع التمنيات الطيبة بالتوفيق