

- (1) 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
- (2)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
- (3) 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.
- (4) 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).
- (5)is the study of how to make computers more sophisticated
 (A) Artificial Building
 (B) art intelligence
 (C) Artificial intelligence
 (D) Human intelligence.
- (6) Language is a systematic way of combining smaller units into larger units for the purpose of
 (A) commutating
 (B) computation
 (C) competition
 (D) communication

- (7) **The affective function of language expresses the speakers' or writers'.....**
 (A) **feelings and attitudes.**
 (B) importance
 (C) intelligence
 (D) falling and failure
- (8) **..... is the actual use of language in both speech and writing**
 (A) Power
 (B) Languge
 (C) **Parole**
 (D) Bail
- (9) **.....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.**
- (10) **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
- (11) **The giving of a can indicate the acceptance of an individual into a particular culture.**
 (A) fame
 (B) game
 (C) **name**
 (D) aim
- (12) **..... terms refer to anything which deviates from the norm**
 (A) Marker
 (B) Maker
 (C) Marques
 (D) **Marked**
- (13) **.....represents women and men unequally**
 (A) English language
 (B) Anglo-Saxon languages
 (C) **Sexist language**
 (D) Insisting language

- (14) **Hedges** are linguistic forms whichan assertion
- (A) elute
 - (B) dilute**
 - (C) flute
 - (D) Deluge.
- (15).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.
- (16) **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.
- (17).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
- (18)...... 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.**
- (19) **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.

(20) **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.

(21) **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.**

(22) **.....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

(23) **Signs do not exist in isolation, but in systems of relationship.**

- (A) social
- (B) society
- (C) assertive
- (D) **associative**

(24) **.....is the study of how a listener recognizes words and utterances.**

- (A) Linguistics
- (B) Psychology
- (C) Sociolinguistics
- (D) **Psycholinguistics**

(25) **..... 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

- (26).....is the background assumption embedded within a sentence or a phrase.
 (A) Imply
 (B) Definition
 (C) **Presupposition**
 (D) Implicature
- (27) According to *The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis*, there is a ... link between culture and language.
 (A) captive
 (B) active
 (C) **causative**
 (D) loose.
- (28)*English only Movement* promotes English as the language which America.
 (A) **unifies**
 (B) destroys
 (C) invades
 (D) occupies
- (29)..... 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
- (30)*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.
- (31)The word was often linked in the British media with negative signs like *hate, fight, riot*
 (A) **Black**
 (B) White
 (C) Orange
 (D) Red

- (32) 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
- (33) The comprises people who do not belong to that group.
- (A) garage
 - (B) ingroup
 - (C) accent
 - (D) outgroup.
- (34)..... 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.
- (35).....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
- (36).....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).

(37) *Matched guise experiment* is a method investigating people's.....to different languages

- (A) attires
- (B) latitudes
- (C) attitudes
- (D) tattoos

(38) 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

(39)..... 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

(40) The term *Ethnic majority* is used to refer to a group which has a socially.....culture.

- (A) ruminant
- (B) difficult
- (C) diamond
- (D) dominant

(41) *Physical coercion* is associated with

- (A) legal laws
- (B) dictatorial regimes
- (C) Persuasion and consent.
- (D) Democratic regime

(42)..... *language* is usually used in poetry not in science.

- (A) Referential
- (B) Affective
- (C) Aesthetic
- (D) Phatic.

- (43)..... 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
- (44)..... is the ability of its holders to force obedience of other people to their will.
(A) Parole
(B) Language
(C) Power
(D) Signifier.
- (45)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
- (46)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
- (47)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.

مع التمنيات الطيبة بالتوفيق