

1. **Lippi-Green 1(997: 215), point out that in the United States .....**
  - a) lack of intelligence is associated with women with southern accents
  - b) lack of intelligence is associated with women with southern accents
  - c) **lack of intelligence is associated with women with southern accents**
  - d) lack of intelligence is associated with women with southern accents
  
2. **..... people's attitudes to different languages**
  - a) *Matching* goose refers a method which investigating
  - b) *Matched* guise refers a method which indicating
  - c) ***Matched* guise refers a method which investigating**
  - d) *Matched* quizzes refers a method which investigating
  
3. **Choose the correct sentence :**
  - a) The ethnic minority has been established for a longer period of time and the minority groups are the more recent products of migration.
  - b) The ethnic majority has been established for a shorter period of time and the minority groups are the more ancient products of migration.
  - c) The elastic majority has been established longer period of time and the minority groups are the more recent products of moderation.
  - d) **The ethnic majority has been established for a longer period of time and the minority groups are the more recent products of migration.**
  
4. **Prejudice refers to .....toward people because of gender, social class, age, etc**
  - a) postconceived ,usually unfavorable, judgments
  - b) **preconceived ,usually unfavorable, judgments**
  - c) preconceived, usually favorable, judgments
  - d) preconceived, usually favorable, ham and mint
  
5. **..... who speaks or behaves in a manner that indicates a lack of sophistication**
  - a) Country bumpkin refers to vegetables , usually from a rural area
  - b) Country thick skin refers to a person, usually from a urban area
  - c) Counting bumpkins refers to a calculation of plants, usually from a rural area
  - d) **Country bumpkin refers to a person, usually from a rural area**
  
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.
  - c) **language varies in its use.**
  - d) lasagna varies in its use.

7. **The style of language you use depends on .....**
- a) the form laity of the context and the rout of planning that is 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. **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. **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.**
  - c) was to disapprove standards of spoken English around the capital city.
  - d) was to improve standards of written English around the laundry.
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. **In Britain, although many languages are in daily use .....**
- a) only English has unofficial recognition.
  - b) only French has official recognition.
  - c) **only English has official recognition.**
  - d) only English has efficient recognition.
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. .... **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. **High class people, usually, show ..... of English in Britain**
- positive attitudes toward non-standard varieties
  - negative attitudes toward standard varieties
  - negative attitudes toward non-standard varieties**
  - negative latitude toward non-standard findings
15. **According to Sacks 1995, Labels of identity are imposed by people who may be .....**
- in a less powerful position.
  - in a more powerful position.**
  - in a more powerless position.
  - in a more forceful cohesion.
16. **.....in which speakers change their speech to make it more similar to that of their hearer**
- Linguistic maintenance is a process
  - Linguistic divergence is a process
  - Linguistic diseases is a process
  - Linguistic convergence is a process**
17. **Linguistic maintenance is a process in which .....**
- speakers may choose not to maintain, but instead to converge their own variety.
  - writers may choose not to mountain, but instead to diverge their own variety.
  - speakers may choose not to converge, but instead to maintain their own variety.**
  - listeners may choose not to converge, but instead to champagne their own variety.
18. **Linguistic divergence is a process in which .....**
- speakers choose to move closer to the Linguistic norms of their hearer
  - speakers choose not to move away from the Linguistic norms of their writers
  - speakers loose to move away from the lingering norms of their harper
  - speakers choose to move away from the Linguistic norms of their hearer**
19. **Choose the correct sentences**
- Loss of a language can be associated with a loss of cultural fortuity.
  - Loss of a luggage cannot be associated with a floss of social ideology.
  - Loss of a language can be disassociated from the loss of political identity.
  - Loss of a language can be associated with a loss of cultural identity.**
20. **Languages can be lost because .....**
- speakers may choose to shift from one language to another as social conditions change**
  - people may learn another language especially English
  - One language may be studied as a course at school or university
  - both b and c

21. **The dialect known as Standard English has special status because .....**
- It is the dialect of governmental and legal institutions and the dialect of literacy and education.
  - It is the dialect taught as 'English' to foreign learners and the dialect of the higher social classes.
  - It is the prestige form of English.
  - All the above**
22. **The grammar of standard American..... because it contains *multiple negation*.**
- does not allow a sentence like I didn't know anything
  - does not allow a sentence like He didn't know the answer
  - does not allow a sentence like She didn't see nothing.**
  - does not allow a sentence like We did nothing yesterday
23. **The most obvious difference in the way people speak is in their .....**
- Accent and Dialect
  - Social class and education.
  - all the above**
  - none of the above
24. **Choose the correct sentences**
- Names cause no problems, particularly if they don't fit in with the conventions of a community
  - Names can cause problems, if they fit in with the conventions of a community
  - Names can cause problems, if they don't fit in with the universal conventions of a community
  - Names can cause problems, particularly if they don't fit in with the conventions of a community**
25. **To disregard the rules of the systems of address can lead to some form of .....**
- approval or can be interpreted as a complement
  - disproval or cannot be interpreted as an insult
  - disapproval or can be interpreted as an insult**
  - disestablishment or can be interpreted as an insult
26. **The term *accent* refers to .....**
- features of writers' pronunciation that cannot signal their regional or social background.
  - features of speakers' pronunciation that can signal their regional or social background.**
  - features of speakers' written grammatical structures that can signal their regional background.
  - features of speakers' listening skills that can signal their political background.
27. **Choose the correct sentences**
- The lower a person is on social scale , the less their speech will reflect the prestige.
  - The older a person is on political scale , the less their speech will reflect the prestige.
  - The higher a person is on social scale , the more their speech will reflect the prestige.**
  - The higher a person is on the societal scale , the more their speech will reflect the prestige.

28. **speakers at the top of the social scale speak .....**
- informal English with very clear regional variation.
  - standard English with very little regional variation.**
  - non-standard English with very little political variation.
  - colloquial English with very clear financial variation.
29. **The main problem with equating social class with education is that .....**
- it is entirely possible that an individual who is middle-class might not earn more than an average amount of money.**
  - it is impossible that an individual who is middle-class might earn more than an average amount of money.
  - it is entirely possible that a student who is middle-class school might score more than students in math.
  - it is entirely possible that a school girl who is third-class might not earn more than an average amount of gold.
30. **Labov 1962 found that .....**
- the higher the social class of the speakers, the more instances of post-vocalic 'r' they would use**
  - the lower the profession of the speakers, the less instances of vocalic 'r' they would use.
  - the higher the social class of the listeners, the less instances of pre-vocalic 'r' they would use.
  - the higher the education of the speakers, the more instances of no-vocalic 'r' they would use.
31. **Williams and Kerswill found that that the accents of the three towns (Hull, Melton Keynes and Reading) .....**
- were converging - leveling or becoming more alike.**
  - were diverging - diverse or becoming more different.
  - were contradicting - caviling or becoming funnier.
  - were conflicting - limiting or becoming more addicted.
32. **Language characteristics for the over-sixty-fives age group is that older people may .....**
- require slightly longer processing time to produce and understand complex sentences.**
  - require slightly less processing time to produce and understand complex sentences.
  - require shorter processing time to produce and understand child language.
  - require slightly bigger bedrooms to produce and understand complex sentences.
33. **Some of the Characteristics of Child Directed Language are .....**
- calling the child by name, often using a 'pet' name or term of endearment
  - shorter, grammatically simpler sentences and more repetition
  - more use of questions or question tags and use of 'baby-talk' words
  - all the above**

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**
- Psycholinguistics**
  - sociolinguistics
  - artificial science
  - grammar
35. **Referential use of language can be found in examples that .....**
- give information or instructions that the hearer wants the speaker to do.
  - give wrong information or instructions that the speaker does not want the hearer to do.
  - give information or instructions that the speaker wants the hearer to do.**
  - keep communication lines open and are used in science , not in poetry.
36. **The term ..... refers to our [innate] knowledge of the systematic correspondences between sound and meaning which make up our language.**
- Lasagna
  - Language
  - Lungs
  - Languge**
37. .... is the actual use of language in both speech and writing
- competence
  - comparison
  - langue
  - None of the above**
38. **Choose the correct sentences :**
- The term 'signifier' refers to the meaning or concept associated with the signified.
  - The term 'signified' refers to the meaning or concept associated with the signified.**
  - The term 'langue' refers to the meaning or concept associated with the parole.
  - The term 'hedges' refers to the meaning or concept associated with the signified.
39. **According to the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, there is a .....**
- casual link between agriculture and language.
  - causative sink between hose and router.
  - causative link between culture and language.**
  - No causative lings before lecture and luggage.

## 40. Choose the correct sentences :

- 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) Luggage 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. The most Common stereotypes 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

## 42. Marked terms refer to anything which .....

- a) deviates from the norm and this deviation is not signaled by any car
- b) disdain from the form and this distention is signaled by additional amount of money
- c) deviates from the norm and this deviation is signaled by additional information
- d) debuses about the mourn and this debate is signaled by additional information

## 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 write than men.
- c) men act as if they can write more than women to , 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. \_\_\_\_\_ 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

45. .... is a rhetorical device which expresses several ideas in a series of similar structures.
- The rule of three
  - Euphemism
  - Parallelism.**
  - Paralysis
46. ... can be used to indicate that you don't want to sound completely certain about something
- transitive verbs
  - intransitive verbs
  - phrasal verbs
  - none of the above**
47. The weak points of Dominance Theory are that is represents .....
- women as 'powerless victims' and shows men as excluding and demeaning women.**
  - men as 'powerless victims' and shows women as excluding and demeaning women.
  - women as 'powerful victims' and shows men as careful about and looking highly.
  - women as 'cowardice venom' and shows them as committing sign.
48. Choose the correct sentences
- An ethnic majority refers a group which has a socially dominant culture.**
  - An ethnic minority refers a group which has a socially dominant culture.
  - An ethnic minority refers a group which has a politically dominant lecture.
  - An ethnic majority refers a group which does not have a socially dominant culture.
49. Choose the correct sentences
- Sexist language represents women and men equally, as if members of one sex were somehow less completely humid, or can write more than members of the other sex.
  - Sexon language represents women and men untidily, as if members of one sex were somehow less committedly human, or had fewer rats than to remembers number six.
  - Sexophonist language represents women's and men's voices unequally, as if members of musical instrument were not loud enough.
  - 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. .... is the background assumption embedded within a sentence or a phrase.
- Implicature
  - Preposition
  - Presupposition**
  - Proposition