



1. **Euphemism is when we use mild or inoffensive language to .....**
  - a. make something seem more negative than it actually appears
  - b. make something seem less positive than it actually appears
  - c. make something seem more positive than it actually appears
  - d. make something seem less positive than it fakely appears.
2. **Prejudice refers to ..... toward people because of gender, social class, age, disability, religion, sexuality, race/ethnicity, language, nationality, etc.**
  - a. preconceived, usually unfavorable, judgments
  - b. post-conceived, usually favorable, judgments
  - c. new, usually positive, judgments.
  - d. new, usually constructive, judgments
3. **The affective function of language expresses the speakers' or writers' .....**
  - a. intelligence
  - b. importance
  - c. feelings and attitudes
  - d. falling and failure
4. **According to Saussure the link between the signified and the signifier is..**  
.....
  - a. arbiter
  - b. artistry
  - c. arbitrary
  - d. Arabic
5. **The term 'Black' was often linked in the British media with .....signs like, fight, riot, hate, etc.**
  - a. neglected
  - b. negative
  - c. new and recent
  - d. positive
6. **Which of the following sentences contains multiple negation?**
  - a. He did not know anything
  - b. He didn't see nothing.
  - c. He did not see anything
  - d. He do not know anybody
7. **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.
8. **Physical coercion is associated with .....**
  - a. editorial staff.
  - b. democratic regimes.
  - c. dictation and dictionaries
  - d. dictatorial regimes

9. The term.....refers to the accent used by the educated and the wealthy; it gives no indication of where the speaker came from.
- Classical Language
  - Dialectal pronunciation
  - [Advanced RP](#)
  - Vernacular
10. The term..... 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.
- stream
  - [Mainstream \(RP\).](#)
  - Vernacular
  - English
11. .... is concerned with power: the power to make decisions, to control resources, to control other people's behaviour and values, etc.
- Polysemy
  - Plotlines
  - [Politics](#)
  - Politeness
12. .... language is generally used in poetry not in science.
- Referential*
  - Phatic*
  - [Affective](#)
  - Aesthetic*
13. .... terms refer to anything which deviates from the norm.
- Maintained*
  - Marques*
  - [Marked](#)
  - Morocco*
14. A sexist language represents men and women .....
- [unequally.](#)
  - equally.
  - scientifically.
  - universally.
15. Some studies show that .....use hedges because they prefer to avoid conflict.
- men.
  - [women](#)
  - babies
  - little children.
16. The .....takes the difference in power between women and men as the main cause of discursal variation
- Domineers Theory
  - Determination Theory
  - [Dominance Theory](#)
  - Minimalist Theory

17. **Speakers tend to use their linguistic identity .....**
- to move closer to another group they want to belong to.
  - to disguise their membership of a particular social or regional group.
  - to distance themselves from a particular social or regional group.
  - [All the above](#)
18. **The Labels of identity are imposed by people who may.....**
- have a weak position.
  - [be in a more powerful position.](#)
  - have no powerful position.
  - live in the Arabic Countries.
19. **A .....between you and a close friend is an informal event which won't be planned in advance.**
- casual convening
  - clausal conversation
  - casual conversion
  - [casual conversation](#)
20. **The codification of Standard English is a process where scholars analyse and record the ..... of a language.**
- contemporarily and granite patterns
  - [vocabulary and grammatical patterns](#)
  - vocabulary and groomed fattens
  - voice blurry and grammatical patterns
21. **According to 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 him.**
- Muslim
  - Jewish
  - Christian
  - [None of the above](#)
- 
22. **Standard English is the dialect of the ..... and is therefore the prestige form of English.**
- lower social classes
  - higher social classrooms
  - [higher social classes](#)
  - huger social classes
23. **..... are almost always portrayed as violent: they are drug-pushers, gang-members, pimps, etc.**
- Mexican Australians
  - Moroccan Americans
  - Mexican Amstrads
  - [None of the above](#)
- 
24. **In the United States, ... . . . . stereotypes can be associated with Spanish-accented speakers.**
- positive and intelligent
  - educated
  - professional

- d. [negative and criminal](#)
25. .... refers to the rules that attempt to control social interaction in the virtual world.
- Nitrite
  - Etiquette
  - [Netiquette](#)
  - Nebulas
26. The ..... a person is on the social scale, the more their speech will reflect prestige norms.
- [higher](#)
  - lower
  - smaller
  - shorter
27. If NAMES do not fit in with the ..... of a community, they can cause problems.
- conversions
  - conversations
  - conductions
  - [conventions](#)
28. An accent indicates the features of speakers' pronunciation that can signal their .....
- regional or social backyard
  - religious or social background
  - [regional or social background](#)
  - rational or sectarian background
29. Choose the sentence that is unacceptable in Standard English.
- Sally's a woman likes her husband.
  - Sally's a woman what likes her husband.
  - Sally's a woman she likes her husband.
  - [All the above](#)
30. The term Matched guise refers to a method which investigates people's .....
- attitudes to different luggage's
  - [attitudes to different languages](#)
  - attitudes to similar languages
  - attitudes to difficult languages.
31. According to Difference Theory women and men develop ..... because they are segregated at important stages of their lives.
- similar styles of talking
  - different styles of walking
  - [different styles of talking](#)
  - different castile of talking
32. The term ethnic majority is used to refer to a group which has .....
- a sensually dominant culture.
  - a socially dammed culture.
  - a socially dominant lecture.

d. [a socially dominant culture.](#)

33. **The English only Movement promotes English as the language which ..... America.**
- invades
  - destroys
  - nullify
  - [none of the above](#)
34. **The term Rhetoric refers to the art of using a language so as to .....**
- [to persuade or to influence others](#)
  - to peruse or to influence authors
  - to pursue or to influx others
  - to persuade or to influence ogres
35. **Reclamation is when members of ethnic minorities attempt to .....the power of derogatory ethnic labeling by using those terms among themselves.**
- reuse or remote
  - produce or remount
  - [reduce or remove](#)
  - deduce or mauve
36. **The term Hedges refers to linguistic forms which .....an assertion**
- defuse
  - [dilute](#)
  - deluge
  - elute
37. **Linguistic convergence is a process in which speakers change their speech to make it more similar to that of their .....**
- speaker
  - [hearer](#)
  - girls
  - children
38. **.....is a process in which speakers may choose not to converge, but instead to maintain their own variety.**
- Linguistic convergence
  - Audience design
  - [Linguistic maintenance](#)
  - Linguistic divergence
39. **Gang members may use certain expressions with each other that mark them as members of a particular gang or .....**
- accent
  - outgroup
  - dialect
  - [ingroup](#)
40. **The term .....refers to the notion that speakers will take into account whom they are addressing and alter their speech style accordingly.**
- [Audience design](#)
  - Linguistic book

- c. Audio-visual setting
  - d. Architectural design.
41. The term ..... refers to the actual use of language in both speech and writing.
- a. [Parole](#)
  - b. Panda
  - c. Langue
  - d. Bail
42. Ferdinand de Saussure divided language into two parts: ..... and parole.
- a. landaus
  - b. pragmatics
  - c. [langue](#)
  - d. lingering
43. The term Artificial intelligence refers to the study of how to make computers.....
- a. cheaper.
  - b. [more sophisticated .](#)
  - c. more expensive .
  - d. Misshaped
44. The term ..... refers to any set of beliefs which, to people who hold them, appears to be logical
- a. Ideal logy
  - b. [Ideology](#)
  - c. teleology
  - d. all the above
45. When women speak, attitudes towards their .....are often negative.
- a. behaviors
  - b. [talk](#)
  - c. hair
  - d. shapes
46. According to Lippi-Green (1997: 215), lack of intelligence in the United States is associated with .....
- a. women with northern accents
  - b. [women with southern accents](#)
  - c. men with southern accents
  - d. women with Syrian accents
47. Which of the following words are used in Standard English?
- a. Toilet
  - b. Lavatory
  - c. WC
  - d. [All the above](#)
48. Power refers to the ability of its holders to force ..... of other people to their will.
- a. strike
  - b. Language
  - c. Parole

d. Obedience

49. The term.....refers to the background assumption embedded within a sentence or a phrase.

a. Presupposition

b. Imply

c. Implicature

d. Preposition

50. The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis claims that there is a causative link between .....

a. all languages.

b. fissures and nature.

c. culture and language.

d. language and physics.

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