

- (1) The link between the *signified* and the *signifier* is
- (A) arbiter
(B) Artery
(C) arbitrary
(D) artistry
- (2) is 'our [innate] knowledge of the systematic correspondences between sound and meaning which make up our language'.
- (A) Langue
(B) Teaching
(C) Leaning
(D) Parole
- (3) The promotion of English, both in Britain and in the United States, led to the of the other languages which exist there.
- (A) moralization
(B) marginalization
(C) realization
(D) modification
- (4) is the art of using language so as to persuade or to influence others.
- (A) Retroflex
(B) Orthotic
(C) Rhetoric
(D) Restock
- (5) Which sentence involves a *simile*
- (A) This room is an Oven
(B) Her hair was golden silk
(C) The room was like an oven
(D) The sun was a diamond in the sky
- (6) Euphemism uses to make something seem more positive than it actually appears.
- (A) bold and abusive language
(B) difficult language
(C) offensive language
(D) mild or inoffensive language.

- (7) *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.
(A) calm
(B) violent
(C) nice
(D) quiet
- (8) The.....a person is on the social scale, **the more** their speech will reflect **prestige norms**.
(A) worse
(B) higher
(C) lower
(D) healthier
- (9) Which of the following words is **acceptable** in **Standard English**?
(A) *bog*
(B) WC
(C) Privy
(D) Dunny
- (10) Choose the sentence that is **acceptable** in Standard English
(A) He's a man what likes his wife,
(B) He's a man he likes his wife
(C) He's a man who likes his wife
(D) He's a man likes his wife.
- (11) The specific class that people belong to can be determined by
(A) education
(B) occupation
(C) economic factors
(D) All the above.
- (12)..... is a social group to which the speaker belongs.
(A) Garage
(B) outgroup
(C) Ingroup
(D) Accent.

- (13)..... 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
- (14).....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
- (15)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.
- (16)..... 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).
- (17).....is the study of how to make computers more sophisticated
- (A) Artificial Building
 - (B) art intelligence
 - (C) Artificial intelligence
 - (D) Human intelligence.
- (18)*Language* is a systematic way of combining smaller units into larger units for the purpose of
- (A) commutating
 - (B) computation
 - (C) competition
 - (D) communication

- (19) The **affective function** of language expresses the speakers' or writers'.....
- (A) **feelings and attitudes.**
 - (B) importance
 - (C) intelligence
 - (D) falling and failure

(20) Choose the product that involves an insult to females customers:



- (21). is the actual use of language in both speech and writing
- (A) Power
 - (B) Languge
 - (C) **Parole**
 - (D) Bail

- (22).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.**

- (23) The dialect known as.....is the dialect of **institutions such as government and the law**
- (A) Black English
(B) **Standard English**
(C) accent
(D) variety
- (24) 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
- (25) The giving of a can indicate the acceptance of an individual into a particular culture.
- (A) fame
(B) game
(C) **name**
(D) aim
- (26)..... terms refer to anything which **deviates** from the norm
- (A) Marker
(B) Maker
(C) Marques
(D) **Marked**
- (27).....represents women and men **unequally**
- (A) English language
(B) Anglo-Saxon languages
(C) **Sexist language**
(D) Insisting language
- (28) **Hedges** are linguistic forms whichan assertion
- (A) elute
(B) **dilute**
(C) flute
(D) Deluge.

- (29).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.
- (30)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.
- (31).....is the dialect of the **higher** social classes and is therefore the **prestige** form of English.
- (A)Black English
 - (B) Accent
 - (C) **Standard English**
 - (D)variety
- (32) Gang members may use certain expressions with each other that mark them as members of a particular gang or
- (A) **ingroup**
 - (B) dialect
 - (C) Accent
 - (D)outgroup
- (33).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
- (34)..... 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.

- (35) *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.
- (36) *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.
- (37) 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.
- (38).....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
- (39) *Signs* do not exist in isolation, but in systems of relationship.
- (A) social
 - (B) society
 - (C) assertive
 - (D) associative
- (40) **Speakers tend to use their linguistic identity in order**
- (A) to disguise their membership of a particular social or regional group.
 - (B) to distance themselves from a particular social or regional group.
 - (C) to move closer to another group they want to belong to.
 - (D) All the above.

- (41) Saussure divided language into two parts: *langue* and
- (A) paradox
 - (B) pardon
 - (C) parole
 - (D) grammar.
- (42).....is the study of how a listener recognizes words and utterances.
- (A) Linguistics
 - (B) Psychology
 - (C) Sociolinguistics
 - (D) Psycholinguistics
- (43) According to the **Dominance theory**, tend to have more power than women.
- (A) girls
 - (B) women
 - (C) men
 - (D) children
- (44)..... 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
- (45).....is the background assumption embedded within a sentence or a phrase.
- (A) Imply
 - (B) Definition
 - (C) Presupposition
 - (D) Implicature
- (46) According to *The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis*, there is a ... link between culture and language.
- (A) captive
 - (B) active
 - (C) causative
 - (D) loose.

- (47) **English only Movement** promotes English as the language which America.
(A) unifies
(B) destroys
(C) invades
(D) occupies
- (48) 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
- (49) **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.
- (50) The word was often linked in the British media with negative signs like *hate, fight, riot*
(A) Black
(B) White
(C) Orange
(D) Red
- (51) The term refers to features of speakers' **pronunciation** that can signal their regional or social background.
(A) Linguistics
(B) language
(C) dialect
(D) Accent
- (52) 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

- (53) The comprises people who **do not belong** to that group.
(A) garage
(B) ingroup
(C) accent
(D) **outgroup.**
- (54) The term **MEDIA** can refer to.....
(A) the press
(B) television
(C) World Wide Web
(D) **all the above**
- (55)..... 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.
- (56) 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**
- (57).....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
- (58).....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).**

- (59) **Matched guise experiment** is a method investigating people's.....to different languages
(A) attires
(B) latitudes
(C) attitudes
(D) tattoos
- (60)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
- (61)..... 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
- (62)The term **Ethnic majority** is used to refer to a group which has a socially.....culture.
- (A) ruminant
(B) difficult
(C) diamond
(D) dominant
- (63) **Physical coercion** is associated with
- (A) legal laws
(B) dictatorial regimes
(C) Persuasion and consent.
(D) Democratic regime
- (64)..... **language** is usually used in poetry not in science.
- (A) Referential
(B) Affective
(C) Aesthetic
(D) Phatic.

- (65)..... 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
- (66)..... is the ability of its holders to force obedience of other people to their will.
(A) Parole
(B) Language
(C) Power
(D) Signifier.
- (67)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
- (68)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
- (69)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.
- (70)..... refers to the rules that attempt to control social interaction in the virtual world.
(A) Nitrite
(B) Netiquette
(C) decorum
(D) Nebulas

- (1) **Euphemism in which we uses mild or inoffensive language to**
- (A) make something seem more negative than it actually appears
 - (B) make everything 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 actually appears
- (2) **Prejudice refers totoward people because of gender, social class, age, disability, religion, sexuality, race/ethnicity, language, nationality or other personal characteristics.**
- (A) **preconceived ,usually unfavorable, judgments**
 - (B) preconceived ,usually favorable, judgments
 - (C) pre ,usually favorable, judgments
 - (D) pre ,usually unfavorable, 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 Saussure the link between the *signified* and the *signifier* is**
- (A) arbiter
 - (B) artery
 - (C) **arbitrary**
 - (D) Arabic
- (5) **The term '*Black*' was often linked in the British media with signs like hate, fight, riot etc**
- (A) neglected
 - (B) **negative**
 - (C) new and recent
 - (D) positive
- (6) **Which of the following sentences that 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) dictatorial staff
 - (B) democratic regimes
 - (C) dictatorial and democratic.
 - (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.**
- (A) Classical Language
 - (B) Dialectal pronunciation
 - (C) Advanced RP**
 - (D) 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 on national television.**
- (A) stream
 - (B) Mainstream (RP).**
 - (C) Vernacular
 - (D) English
- (11)..... **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
- (12)..... ***language* is generally used in poetry not in science.**
- (A) *Referential*
 - (B) *Phatic*
 - (C) *Affective*
 - (D) *Aesthetic***

- (13) *terms* refer to anything which deviates from the norm
(A) *Maintained*
(B) *Marques*
(C) *Marked*
(D) *Morocco*
- (14) A **Sexist language** represents men and women
- (A) *unequally*
(B) *equally*
(C) *scientifically*
(D) *None*
- (15) **Some studies show that** use hedges because they prefer to avoid conflict
- (A) *men*
(B) *Women*
(C) *babies*
(D) *male children*
- (16) **The** takes the difference in power between women and men as the main cause of discorsal variation
- (A) *Domineers Theory*
(B) *Determination Theory*
(C) *Dominance Theory*
(D) *Minimalist Theory*
- (17) **Speakers tend to use their linguistic identity**
- (A) *to move closer to another group they want to belong to.*
(B) *to disguise their membership of a particular social or regional group.*
(C) *to distance themselves from a particular social or regional group.*
(D) *All the above.*
- (18) **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 Arabic Countries*

- (19) A between you and a close friend is an informal event which won't be planned in advance.
- (A) casual convening
 - (B) clausal conversation
 - (C) casual conversion
 - (D) casual conversation
- (20) The *Codification* of Standard English is a process where scholars analyse and record the of a language.
- (A) contemporarily and granite patterns
 - (B) vocabulary and grammatical patterns
 - (C) vocabulary and groomed patterns
 - (D) 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 the child.
- (A) Muslim
 - (B) Jewish
 - (C) Christian
 - (D) None of the above
- (22) Standard English is the dialect of the and is therefore the prestige form of English.
- (A) lower social classes
 - (B) higher social classrooms
 - (C) higher social classes
 - (D) huger social classes
- (23) are almost always portrayed as violent:they are drug-pushers, gang-members, pimps , etc
- (A) Mexican Australians
 - (B) Mexican Americans
 - (C) Mexican Amstrads
 - (D) None of the above
- (24) In the United States, stereotypes can be associated with Spanish-accented speakers.
- (A) positive and intelligent
 - (B) educated
 - (C) professional
 - (D) negative and criminal

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

- (32) The term *Ethnic majority* is used to refer to a group which has
- (A) a sensually dominant culture
 - (B) a socially dammed culture
 - (C) a socially dominant lecture
 - (D) a socially dominant culture
- (33) *English only Movement* promotes English as the language which America.
- (A) invades
 - (B) destroys
 - (C) nullify
 - (D) none of the above
- (34) The term *Rhetoric* refers to the art of using language so as
- (A) to persuade or to infected others.
 - (B) to peruse or to influence others.
 - (C) to peruse or to influx others.
 - (D) to persuade or to influence others.
- (35) *Reclamation* is when members of ethnic minorities attempt to, the power of derogatory ethnic labelling by using those terms among themselves, as positive markers of group identity.
- (A) reverse or remove
 - (B) produce or remove
 - (C) reduce or remove
 - (D) deduce or mauve
- (36) The term *Hedges* refers to linguistic forms which an assertion
- (A) defuse
 - (B) dilute
 - (C) deluge.
 - (D) elute
- (37) *Linguistic convergence* is a process in which speakers change their speech to make it more similar to that of their.....
- (A) speaker
 - (B) hearer
 - (C) girls
 - (D) children
- (38).....is a process in which speakers may choose not to converge, but instead to maintain their own variety.
- (A) Linguistic convergence
 - (B) Audience design
 - (C) Linguistic maintenance.
 - (D) Linguistic divergence

- (39) Gang members may use certain expressions with each other that mark them as members of a particular gang or
- (A) accent
 - (B) outgroup
 - (C) dialect
 - (D) ingroup
- (40) The term refers to the notion that speakers will take into account whom they are addressing and alter their speech style accordingly.
- (A) Audience design
 - (B) Linguistic book
 - (C) Audio visual design
 - (D) Audi central 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* is 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, appear 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 is acceptable in Standard English?
- (A) Tallet
(B) Lavatory
(C) WC
(D) All the above
- (48) Power refers to the ability of its holders to forceof other people to their will.
- (A) strike
(B) language
(C) parole
(D) obedience
- (49) The termrefers 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) fissure and nature.
(C) culture and language.
(D) language and physics

مع التمنيات الطيبة بالتوفيق

- (1) **The term *Prejudice*toward people because of gender, social class, age, etc.**
 (A) **refers to preconceived , usually unfavorable, judgments**
 (B) refers to post-conceived , usually favorable, judgments
 (C) refers to new ,usually positive , judgments
 (D) refers to newly acquired , usually constructive , regiments
- (2) **The affective function of language expresses the speakers' or writers'**
 (A) feeding and attendance.
 (B) **feelings and attitudes.**
 (C) flying and turpitudes
 (D) falling and failure
- (3) **..... 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
- (4) ***Rhetoric* is the art of**
 (A) using language so as to provide food influence others.
 (B) using language so as to precede or to fluctuate others.
 (C) **using language so as to persuade or to influence others.**
 (D) using language so as to persuade and influence girls.
- (5) **Reclamation is when members of, as positive markers of group identity.**
 (A) ethics and virtues attempt to reduce or remove the power of derogatory ethnic labelling by using those terms with other people.
 (B) **ethnic minorities attempt to reduce or remove, the power of derogatory ethnic labeling by using those terms among themselves**
 (C) ethnic majorities attempt to reduce the power of derogatory ethnic labeling by using words among themselves .
 (D) ethnic minorities attempt to remove, the power of complimentary labeling by using terms among themselves .
- (6) ***Euphemism* uses than it actually appears.**
 (A) titled or offensive language to make something seem more negative
 (B) **mild or inoffensive language to make something seem more positive**
 (C) mild or inoffensive language to make something seem more negative
 (D) mild or inoffensive luggage to make people seem to forgive

- (7) **A casual conversation between you and a close friend is**
 (A) a formal event which won't be planned in advance.
 (B) an informal evidence which will be found in advance.
 (C) **an informal event which won't be planned in advance.**
 (D) an informal event which won't be planned in an adventure.
- (8) **Codification of Standard English is a process where**
 (A) scholars describe and videotape the vocabulary and grammatical patterns of a language
 (B) scholars analyse and record the idiomatic expressions of a language
 (C) women analyse and record the minority and majority groups of a language
 (D) **scholars analyse and record the vocabulary and grammatical patterns of a language**
- (9) **In the Hindu religion, a child can be given two names ;the first name was believed.....**
 (A) to give the child weakness and the second was believed to kill him
 (B) to give the child a present and the second was believed to attack him
 (C) to give the child the seventh present and the second was believed to defend him
 (D) **to give the child strength and the second was believed to protect the him**
- (10) **Which of the following words is acceptable in Standard English?**
 (A) Lavatory
 (B) Toilet
 (C) WC
 (D) **All the above**
- (11) **The term Power is refers to the ability of its holders**
 (A) to force disobedience of other people to their will
 (B) to force providence of other people to their will
 (C) **to force obedience of other people to their will**
 (D) to force ordinance of other animals to their will
- (12) **.....refers to the background assumption embedded within a sentence or a phrase.**
 (A) Implicature
 (B) **Presupposition**
 (C) Imply
 (D) Preposition
- (13) **The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, claims that**
 (A) there is a fizzy milk between nature and lasagna.
 (B) **there is a causative link between culture and language.**
 (C) there is no link between culture or language .
 (D) there is a causative link between culture or language.

- (14) **Labels of identity are imposed by people who may.....**
(A) have a weak position.
(B) have no powerful position.
(C) live in the Gulf Countries .
(D) **be in a more powerful position.**
- (15) **Advanced RP refers to the what part of the country the speaker came from.**
(A) dialect used by the uneducated and poor; it gives indication of
(B) **accent used by the educated and the wealthy; it gives no indication of**
(C) accent used by the eradicated and the filthy; it gives all indications of
(D) language used by the indicated and the healthy; it gives some indication of
- (16) **Choose the correct sentence.**
(A) Politics is concerned with tower to make detention, to control other people's money and education.
(B) **Politics is concerned with power to make decisions, to control resources, to control other people's behaviour and values.**
(C) Politics is not concerned with power to make decisions, nor withl resources, but with the control other pupils' classroom values.
(D) Politics is confirmed in the hour : the hour at which you make decisions, to console other people's behaviour and values.
- (17) **The use of language is usually used in poetry not in science.**
(A) Referential
(B) Affective
(C) Phatic
(D) **None of the Above**
- (18) **Choose the correct sentence.**
(A) Marking *terms* refer to any grading which can deviate from the form
(B) **Marked *terms* refer to anything which deviates from the norm**
(C) Marked *terms* refer to anything which refuse the horn
(D) Unmarked *terms* refer to anything which deviates from the norm
- (19) **A Sexist language represents men and women**
(A) universally
(B) **unequally**
(C) equally
(D) scientifically

- (20) **Choose the sentence with *multiple negation*.**
- (A) Nadia did not hear anything
 (B) Nadia does not see anybody
 (C) Nadia didn't not eat anything
 (D) **Nadia didn't eat nothing.**
- (21) **Saussure divided language into**
- (A) **two parts: langue and parole**
 (B) three parts: langue , morphology and grammar
 (C) two parts: luggage and parrots
 (D) two parts: syntax and phonetics
- (22) ***Artificial intelligence* is the study of how to make computers**
- (A) more suffocated
 (B) **more sophisticated**
 (C) more expensive
 (D) more seriated
- (23) **Some studies show that women use *hedges* because they**
- (A) prefer to avoid working hard.
 (B) **prefer to avoid conflict.**
 (C) like to provoke conflict .
 (D) prefer to confront other people.
- (24) **Choose the correct sentence.**
- (A) In the Arab Emirates , negative and criminal stereotypes can be associated with Spanish-accented speakers.
 (B) In the United States, professional and honest stereotypes can be associated with Spanish-accented speakers.
 (C) **In the United States, negative and criminal stereotypes can be associated with Spanish-accented speakers.**
 (D) In the United Kingdom, Positive and intelligent stereotypes can be associated with Spanish-accented speakers.
- (25) **Speakers tend to use their linguistic identity in order to disguise their membership of a particular social or regional group and**
- (A) to distill the water of a particular social group and moan about another group.
 (B) to distance their children from a particular group and to establish another group they want to belong to .
 (C) to distort a particular regional group and to attack a group they want to belong to.
 (D) **to distance themselves from a particular social or regional group and to move closer to another group they want to belong to.**

(26) **Choose the correct sentence.**

- (A) Netiquette indicates the rules that attempt to control political induction in the virtual world.
- (B) Netiquette indicates the roles that attempt to control social interaction in the actual world.
- (C) Etiquette indicates the roles that attempt to control social interaction in the virtual world.
- (D) **Netiquette indicates the rules that attempt to control social interaction in the virtual world.**

(27) **Choose the correct sentence.**

- (A) The higher a person is on social scale , the less their speech will reflect the prestige.
- (B) The lower a person is on social scale , the more their speech will reflect the prestige.
- (C) The faster a person is on social scale , the more their money will reflect the prestige.
- (D) **The higher a person is on social scale , the more their speech will reflect the prestige.**

(28) **Names can cause problems, particularly if they**

- (A) don't fit in with the consumption of a community
- (B) fit in with the conventions of a community
- (C) **don't fit in with the conventions of a community**
- (D) don't fit in with the conventions of a immunity

(29) **The term *accent* refers to features of**

- (A) listener's pronunciation that can't signal their regional or social background.
- (B) speakers' writing that can signal their regional or social background.
- (C) **speakers' pronunciation that can signal their regional or social background.**
- (D) speakers' pronunciation that can signal their economic or political background.

(30) **Choose the sentence that is unacceptable in Standard English**

- (A) Sally's a mother what likes her children.
- (B) Sally's a mother she likes her children.
- (C) Sally's a mother likes her children.
- (D) **All of the above**

(31) **Standard English is the dialect of form of English.**

- (A) the lower social classes and is therefore the prestige
- (B) **the higher social classes and is therefore the prestige**
- (C) the higher economic classes and is not however the prestige
- (D) the higher political classes and is therefore the shameful

(32) **Mexican Americans are almost always portrayed as Mexican Australians**

- (A) violate ; they are dark-pushers, grown-up members, carrying bombs.
- (B) vaunt ; they are dung-pushers, single-members, apes.
- (C) **violent ; they are drug-pushers, gang-members, pimps .**
- (D) vacant ; they are dog-owners, gnaw-members, shrimps .

(33) **Choose the correct sentence.**

- (A) Etymology is any set of beliefs which, to some people, disappears and unnatural.
 (B) **Ideology is any set of beliefs which, to people who hold them, appear to be logical and natural.**
 (C) pedagogy is any set of bluffs which, to people who hold them, appear to be logical and natural.
 (D) Ideology is any set of beliefs which, to animals , appears to be illogical and unnatural.

(34) **women's talk is usually labeled as**

- (A) 'charter' or 'gimps' about unimportant or 'trivial' rabbits
 (B) **'chatter' or 'gossip' about unimportant or 'trivial' topics**
 (C) 'crater' or 'goose' about important or 'naval' topics
 (D) 'chapter' or 'geese' about unimportant or 'travel' topics.

(35) **Lippi-Green 1(997: 215) point out that , in the**

- (A) United Kingdom, lack of intelligence is associated with women with southern accents
 (B) United States, intelligence is associated with women with southern accents
 (C) United States, lack of intelligence is associated with men with northern accents
 (D) **United States, lack of intelligence is associated with women with southern accents**

(36) **Choose the correct sentence.**

- (A) *Hedges* are linguistic forms which delinquent assumptions
 (B) *Hedges* are luggage forms which defuse an assertion
 (C) ***Hedges* are linguistic forms which dilute an assertion**
 (D) *Hedges* are linguistic forms which deluge an assertion

(37)..... **is a process in which speakers change their speech to make it more similar to that of their hearer .**

- (A) Linguistic divergence
 (B) **Linguistic convergence**
 (C) Linguistic maintenance
 (D) None of the above

(38) **Choose the correct sentence.**

- (A) **Linguistic maintenance is a process in which speakers may choose not to converge, but instead to maintain their own variety.**
 (B) Linguistic divergence is a process in which speakers may choose not to speak at all, but to maintain any variety.
 (C) Linguistic convergence is a process in which speakers choose not to converge nor to maintain their variety.
 (D) Linguistic maintenance is a process in which listener choose n to use the addressee's variety.

- (39) **Members of a gang may use certain expressions with each other that**
(A) mark them as members of a particular outgroup.
(B) mark them as members of a particular entrance or ingress.
(C) mark them as members of a general jargon or dialect.
(D) mark them as members of a particular gang or ingroup.
- (40) **Audience design refers to the notion that speakers will take into account**
(A) whom they are adding to the list and alter their writing style accordingly.
(B) whom they are watching and alter their reading style accordingly.
(C) whom they are addressing and alter their speech style accordingly.
(D) whom they are working for and alter their contract strategies accordingly.
- (41) **..... is the actual use of language in both speech and writing**
(A) Baseball
(B) Parrot
(C) Parole
(D) Patrol
- (42) **The link between the *signifier* and the *signified* is**
(A) arbiter
(B) arbitrary
(C) Arabic
(D) artistry
- (43) **The *Media* can represent a powerful source in society because it**
(A) can select what counts as fuse , can despise whoever gets on the television, radio or newspaper and has become a trivial part of some people's lives
(B) can't select what counts as news , can devoid or tally database who gets on the and an integral part of all politician's lives
(C) can select what counts as bruises , can't decide on television, and has become an interdental part of all people's lives
(D) can select what counts as news , can decide who gets on the television, radio or newspaper and has become an integral part of most people's lives
- (44) **Choose the correct sentence.**
(A) Physical coercion is disassociated with editorial staff
(B) Physical correction is associated with Dictation dictionaries
(C) Physical coercion is associated with dictatorial regimes
(D) Physiological condition is associated with Democratic regimes

(45) Choose the product that involves an insult to females customers:



(46) The term '*Black*' was often linked in the British media with

- (A) new and recent signs like fate, right, quiet
- (B) positive signs like rate, might, carrot
- (C) negative signs like hate, fight, riot
- (D) neglected signs like gate, sight, helot

(47) *Matched guise* is a method investigating

- (A) people's attitudes to similar language
- (B) people's attitudes to different languages
- (C) people's turpitude to different languages
- (D) people's personalities to different languages

(48) *Difference Theory* suggests that..... at important stages of their lives.

- (A) women and girls develop different styles of talking because they are segregated
- (B) women and men develop similar styles of talking because they are segregated
- (C) women and men develop different styles of talking because they lives together
- (D) women and men develop different styles of talking because they are segregated

(49) **Choose the correct sentence**

- (A) The term *Ethnic minority* is used to refer to a group which has a socially dominant culture
- (B) The term *Ethnic majority* is used to refer to a group which has a politically dammed culture
- (C) The term *Ethnic majority* is used to refer to a group which has a socially minimal culture
- (D) The term *Ethnic majority* is used to refer to a group which has a socially dominant culture

(50) **English only Movement promotes English as**

- (A) the language which unifies America.
- (B) the language which purifies America.
- (C) the language which identifies America.
- (D) the language which unifies America.

مع التمنيات الطيبة بالتوفيق

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 totoward 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 Tebbitt, 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

- (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

- (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