

1. It is not possible to give definition(s) of discourse analysis.
 - a) a single
 - b) two
 - c) three
 - d) 25
2. Discourse analysis helps to the hidden motivation behind a given text
 - a) hide
 - b) reveal
 - c) complicate
 - d) water
3. Discourse analysis is meant to provide a of the hidden motivations in others and in ourselves.
 - a) higher awareness
 - b) low awareness
 - c) hidden awareness
 - d) black awareness
4. Critical thinking about the analysis of texts is as as Mankind.
 - a) new
 - b) ancient
 - c) very new
 - d) extremely new
5. Discourse Analysis is briefly written (its acronyms) as(.....).
 - a) AA
 - b) DD
 - c) AD
 - d) DA
6. looks not only at the basic level of what is said, but takes into consideration the surrounding social and historical contexts.
 - a) Analysis of discourse
 - b) Reading a discourse
 - c) Writing a discourse
 - d) Listening to a discourse
7. In discourse analysis a word like mop triggers the meaning that the coffee which is spilled is
 - a) Grains
 - b) Liquid
 - c) Concrete
 - d) Solid

8. Talking to strangers help a person to appear as native American.
- does not
 - sometimes does
 - rarely does
 - always does
9. In order to fully understand a given discourse you have to consider the context.
- historical
 - geographical
 - anthropological
 - archaeological
10. According to Gee, words like are very important in discourse analysis
- doors and windows
 - cars and buses
 - colonisation and occupation
 - houses and rooms
11. We build things when we speak or write.
- three
 - four
 - six
 - seven
12. Discourse analysts , and this just means anything that communicates a message.
- will look at any given text
 - won't look at any given text
 - will look only linguistic texts
 - will look only literary texts
13. If somebody does not have an idea who you are and what you are doing, then he cannot make sense of what you have
- forget
 - remember
 - hate
 - said
14. You project a (an) identity at a formal dinner party than you do at the family dinner table.
- similar
 - different
 - clear
 - ambiguous
15. One of the best linguists to write about discourse analysis is
- Gee
 - Chomsky
 - Charles Dickens
 - Shakespeare

16. Since different identities and activities are enacted in and through language, the study of language is integrally connected to matters of
- justice
 - injustice
 - generosity
 - modernity
17. Lots of interesting complications can set in when we think about identity enacted in and through language. Who's can be multiple and they need not always be
- difficult
 - easy
 - people
 - animals
18. The President's can issue an utterance that is, in fact, authored by a speech writer and authorized (and even claimed) by the President.
- press secretary
 - thoughts
 - past experience
 - company
19. Not just individuals, but also, through the "anonymous" texts and products they circulate, can author or issue "utterances."
- persons
 - animals
 - soldiers
 - institutions
20. The warning on an aspirin bottle actually communicates multiple
- Whats
 - Whos
 - Whichs
 - Wheres
21. Though Gee has focused on language, it is important to see that making visible and recognizable who we are and what we are doing always requires more than
- language
 - grammar
 - syntax
 - phonology
22. In fact, to be a particular who and to pull off a particular what requires that we act, value, interact, and use language in with or in coordination with other people.
- sync
 - syntax
 - grammar
 - writing

23. To see this wider notion of language as integrated with “other stuff” (.....), we will briefly consider Wieder and Pratt’s (1990a, b) fascinating work
- Objects
 - Objects and values**
 - Dreams
 - Games
24. Wieder and Pratt’s work will also make clear how the (the whos) we take on are flexibly negotiated in actual contexts of practice.
- Names
 - titles
 - identities**
 - past
25. The term “real Indian” is, of course, an “ ’ term.”
- Outsider
 - Outskirt
 - Outlook
 - Insider**
26. Indeed, the use of some terms by native Americans in enacting their own identity work non- Native Americans to use the term.
- license
 - does not license**
 - sometimes license
 - always license
27. The problem of “recognition and being recognized” is very consequential and for Native Americans.
- problematic**
 - is not problematic
 - easy
 - rare
28. In order to be considered a “real Indian,” one must be able to make some claims to with others who are recognized as “real Indians,” this by no means settles the matter.
- friendship
 - partnership
 - warship
 - kinship**
29. One of the most important keys to Discourses is “ ”
- awareness
 - ignorance
 - recognition**
 - skepticism

30. All of us master and control more than one
- psychological language
 - social language**
 - social dictioart
 - social relations
31. We always think of the and ever-changing “conversation” in the U.S. and Canada between the Discourses of “being an Indian” and “being an Anglo”.
- long-running**
 - short-running
 - never-running
 - never ever-running
32. Imagine I freeze a moment of thought, talk, action, or interaction for you, in the way in which a projector can freeze a piece of film. To make sense of that moment, you have to recognize the involved in it.
- identities
 - activities
 - identities and activities**
 - pictures
33. This is what Gee call “.....” People engage in such work when they try to make visible to others.
- Anthropological deeds
 - Biological facts
 - Anthropological facts
 - Recognition work**
34. Each of the who-doing-whats we saw on the aspirin bottle is linguistically expressed in different “.....”
- social behaviors
 - social languages**
 - Anthropological languages
 - Difficult languages
35. Each social language has its own distinctive
- Phonology
 - Biology
 - Maths
 - Grammar**
36. Whenever people think about how meaning is situated in actual contexts of use, we quickly face an important property of language, a property I will call “ ”.
- Reflexive passive pronoun
 - reflexivity**
 - active voice
 - passive voice

37. Studying the way in which situations produce and reproduce institutions, and are, in turn, sustained by them, is an important part of
- Discourse analysis
 - Discourse
 - Courses explained
 - Analyzing easy texts
38. Though discourse analysis usually focuses on the language (.....) aspect, it can start from any of these aspects of a situation.
- pismitic
 - active
 - passive
 - semiotic
39. Any piece of language, oral or written, is composed of a set of cues or clues that help listeners or readers to build six things.
- psychological
 - grammatical
 - social
 - historical
40. building is one of the six building tasks through which we use language.
- Rosic
 - Endemic
 - Chronic
 - Semiotic
41. Human beings can change their identities (they could be sisters, other times they are mothers)via changing their
- speech
 - the color of their eyes
 - the color of their hair
 - the place where they stand
42. “She speaks and acts in such a way that a visibly angry male in a committee meeting (perhaps it’s me!) is “standing his ground on principle,” but a visibly angry female is “hysterical” is an example of an area of reality which is reflect by speech. The area which is reflected by this example is
- games
 - politics
 - sports
 - physics

43. Situated meanings don't simply reside in individual ; very often they are negotiated between people in and through communicative social interaction.
- vision
 - pretending
 - society
 - minds**
44. I talk in a way that is to be linked to the one I used in the previous meeting. This area of reality is
- connection**
 - disappearance
 - appearance
 - pretending
45. Tools of inquiry are ways of looking at the world of talk and
- communication in DA
 - interaction in DA**
 - mixing in DA
 - fraction in DA
46. Lexical items such as “tea” and “grain”, indeed, have more than are expected in the kinds of situated meanings we discussed so far.
- exact meaning
 - wide connotation
 - general connotation
 - general meaning**
47. In general when you talk to your father, friend, and teacher, you use
- three social languages**
 - the same language
 - the same dialect
 - different languages
48. According to some linguists astronauts are recognized, in large part; in their
- color
 - race
 - books**
 - weight
49. a socially-situated identity, means the “.....” one is seeking to be and enact here and now.
- styles
 - kind of person**
 - kind of vision
 - imagination

50. The Discourses we enact existed before each of us came on the scene and most of them
- a) will exist long after we have left the scene
 - b) will not exist long after we have left the scene
 - c) will exist long before we have left the scene
 - d) will exist for one year

مع التمنيات الطيبة بالتوفيق