

- 1- Discourse analysis will enable to reveal the hidden behind a text
 - a. Result
 - b. author
 - c. motivations
 - d. Critic
- 2- Discourse analysis is meant to provide a higher awareness of the hidden motivations in others and in ourselves, and therefore, enable us to solve concrete problem by making us ask and epistemological questions.
 - a. ontological
 - b. diglossical
 - c. undiglossia
 - d. biological
- 3- Though critical thinking about the analysis of texts is as ancient as mankind, discourse analysis is perceived as the product of period
 - a. modern
 - b. premodern
 - c. old
 - d. postmodern
- 4- Discourse Analysis (DA) is a modern discipline of the social sciences that covers a wide variety of different approaches.
 - a. Linguistic
 - b. psycholinguistic
 - c. syntactic
 - d. sociolinguistic
- 5- Analysis of discourse looks not only at the basic level of what is said, but takes into consideration the surrounding social and contexts
 - a. Geographical
 - b. political
 - c. historical
 - d. technological
- 6- In DA one term is looked upon a lot more favorably than the other, and this is what a Discourse Analyst would consider, as well as looking at the relationship of these terms with a
 - a. Wider world
 - b. Wider society
 - c. widely used term
 - d. wider culture

- 7- Language has a magical property: when we speak or write we craft what we have to say to the situation or context in which we are communicating.
- Fit
 - contradict
 - criticize
 - described
- 8- How we speak or write that very situation or context. It seems, then , that we fit our language to a situation or context that our language, in turn ,helped to create in the first place.
- Does not create
 - creates
 - avoids to describe
 - does not avoid to describe
- 9- After all, if we did not speak and act in certain ways, committees could not exist; but then, if institutions, committees, and committee meetings didn't already exist, speaking and acting this way would be
- nonsense
 - meaningful
 - logical
 - clear
- 10- Whenever we speak or write we always and simultaneously construct or build areas of "reality":
- five
 - two
 - Four
 - Six
- 11- I enter a plain, square room, and speak and act in a certain way (e. g .like someone about to run a meeting), and, low and behold, where I sit becomes the "front" of the room , this example is
- The meaning and value of aspects of the material world
 - activities
 - politics
 - semiotics
- 12- *"I talk and act 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" .* This example is
- The meaning and value of aspects of the material world
 - activities
 - politics
 - semiotics

- 13-(*what and how different symbol systems and different forms of Knowledge “count”*): is an example of
- The meaning and value of aspects of the material world
 - activities
 - politics
 - semiotics**
- 14-there are several “ tools of inquiry ” (..... of talk and interaction)
- ways of looking at the world**
 - ways of talking at the world
 - ways of reading at the world
 - ways of writing at the world
- 15-..... "with a capital "D" means is, different ways in which we humans integrate language with non-language “stuff,”
- Decision
 - Styles
 - Discourses**
 - Sections
- 16-You also project yourself as engaged in a certain kind of activity, a different kind in different circumstances. If I have no idea who you are and what you are doing, then..... of what you have said, written, or done.
- I cannot know where you are from
 - I cannot make sense**
 - I find it easy to know
 - I might find it difficult to understand
- 17-You project a different identity at a formal dinner party than you do at the family dinner table. And, though these are both dinner, they are none activities .
- the same kind of
 - the less similar
 - the less different**
 - the more insignificant
- 18- the study of language is integrally connected to matters of
- inequity and injustice
 - equity and injustice
 - inequity and justice
 - equity and justice**
- 19- An oral or written "utteranc" has meaning then, only if and when it communicates a
- who
 - what
 - who and a what**
 - why

20- Who's can be Multiple and be people.

- a. they don't need
- b. they need not always
- c. they never
- d. they always

21-The utterance communicates

- a. a sort of overlapping but not compound who
- b. a sort of not overlapping and not compound where
- c. a sort of overlapping or compound whom
- d. a sort of overlapping and compound who

22-..... , through the “anonymous” texts and products they circulate, can author or issue “utterances.” .

- a. neither individuals nor institutions
- b. not just individuals, but also institutions
- c. only institutions
- d. only individuals

23-You are who you are partly through what you are doing and what you are doing is partly recognized for what it is by who is doing it. So it is better, in fact, to say that utterances communicate an

- a. Integrated
- b. Unintegrated
- c. disintegrated
- d. nonintegrated

24-So it is better, in fact, to say that utterances though often multiple or “..... ,”

- a. hetero
- b. classic
- c. heteroglossic
- d. different

25-Though I have focused on language. It is also important to see that making visible and recognizable *who* we are and *what* we are doing requires more than language.

- a. sometimes
- b. always
- c. rarely
- d. never

26- “Real Indians”

- a. prefer to avoid conversation with strangers
- b. prefer to avoid mixing with strangers
- c. prefer to take to strangers
- d. prefer to take pictures with strangers

- 27-“real Indians” frequently engage in a distinctive form of verbal sparring. By in this sparring .
- Only correctly responding
 - correctly engaging
 - correctly responding to and correctly engaging**
 - avoiding engaging
- 28- Some studies argue the physics experimental physicists “know” is, in large part,
- not in their names
 - not in their nationality
 - not in their books, apparatus, and books
 - not in their heads**
- 29-All languages, like English or French, are composed of many (a great many) social languages.
- similar
 - different**
 - no other
 - no difference
- 30- Each social language has its own distinctive
- word
 - future
 - present
 - grammar**
- 31- One grammar is the like nouns, verbs, inflections, phrases and clauses.
- traditional set of units**
 - modern set like accent
 - traditional set like unused words
 - traditional set of units like verses of poetry
- 32- This young woman is making visible and recognizable versions of who she is and what she is doing.
- two different**
 - two similar
 - not similar
 - one different
- 33- In one case she is “..... having dinner with her proud parents”
- neither a dutiful nor intelligent daughter
 - a beautiful and intelligent child
 - a dutiful and intelligent daughter**
 - not a dutiful and not intelligent daughter

34-And in the other case she is “a with her boyfriend.”

- a. boyfriend being intimate
- b. a beautiful and intelligent daughter
- c. parents being intimate
- d. girlfriend being intimate

35-Conversations” with a “big C,” since they are better viewed as (historic) conversations Discourses.

- a. between and among
- b. with other
- c. without
- d. avoid

36-More than people, and more than language, are involved in

- a. conversations
- b. values
- c. controversy
- d. groups

37-A situated meaning is an or pattern that we assemble “on the spot”

- a. concept
- b. introduction
- c. image
- d. imagine

38-In the first case, triggered by the word “mop” in the context, you assemble a situated meaning something like

- a. “grains” that we make our coffee from
- b. "a situated" meaning something like water
- c. "a situated" meaning something like food we eat
- d. “dark liquid we drink” for “coffee”

39-in the second case, triggered by the word “broom” and your experience of such matters, you assemble either a situated meaning something like

- a. “grains that we make our coffee from”
- b. "a situated meaning something like water"
- c. "a situated" meaning something like food we eat"
- d. “dark liquid we drink” for coffee”

40- “Cultural models are families of connected images.

- a. stereotypedline
- b. storylines
- c. stereotype
- d. stoplines

41- when we think about how meaning is situated in actual contexts of use, we quickly face an important property of language, a property I will call

- a. reflexivity
- b. reflex
- c. logicity
- d. reflexivity

42-Though discourse analysis focuses on the language (semiotic) aspect.

- a. usually
- b. never
- c. not
- d. always

مع التمنيات الطيبة بالتوفيق