

- 1- Discourse analysis is meant to enable us to solve concrete problem by making us ask ontological and ..... questions.
  - a. epistemological
  - b. diglossical
  - c. undiglossia
  - d. biological
- 2- Analysis of discourse looks not only at the basic level of what is said, but takes into consideration the surrounding ..... and historical contexts
  - a. Geographical
  - b. political
  - c. social
  - d. technological
- 3- In ..... 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 widely used term
  - a. AA
  - b. AD
  - c. DA
  - d. DD
- 4- ..... has a magical property: when we speak or write we craft what we have to say to fit the situation or context in which we are communicating.
  - a. language
  - b. contradict
  - c. criticize
  - d. Discourse analysis
- 5- if institutions, committees, and committee meetings ..... , speaking and acting this way would be nonsense
  - a. didn't already exist
  - b. meaningful
  - c. logical
  - d. clear
- 6- "I enter a plain 'square room'" is an example of an area of ..... which is reflect by speech the area which is reflected by this example is meaning and value of aspects of the material world.
  - a. reality
  - b. activities
  - c. politics
  - d. semiotics

- 7- (*what and how different symbol systems and different forms of Knowledge “count”*): is an example of an area of reality which is reflect by speech .The area which is reflected by this example is ...
- The meaning and value of aspects of the material world
  - activities
  - politics
  - semiotics**
- 8- “.....” in DA means ways of looking at the world of talk and interaction
- tools of inquiry**
  - tools of writing
  - tools of reading
  - tools of constructing
- 9- When you speak or write anything, you use the resources of English to project yourself as a certain kind of .....
- object
  - topic
  - leader
  - person**
- 10-If I have ..... who you are and what you are doing cannot make sense of what you have said, written, or done.
- idea
  - no idea**
  - all ideas
  - everything
- 11- Since different ..... and activities are enacted in and through language, the study of language is integrally connected to matters of equity and justice
- inequity
  - equity
  - inequity
  - identities**
- 12-Who's can be ..... they need not always be people.
- nothing
  - multiple**
  - everything
  - not all

- 13- Not just individuals, but also institutions , through the “anonymous” texts and products they circulate, can author or issue “utterances.” For example, ..... actually communicates multiple whos.
- the warning on the medicine
  - the warning on an aspirin bottle**
  - without warning on an aspirin bottle
  - the warning not on bottle
- 14- Linguists 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.
- sometimes
  - always**
  - rarely
  - never
- 15- There are a multitude of ways one can do being-and-becoming-a-“real-Indian.” Some of these are; “Real Indians” prefer to .....
- avoid conversation with strangers**
  - avoid mixing with strangers
  - take to strangers
  - take pictures with strangers
- 16- "....." manage face-to-face relations with others in such a way that they appear to be in agreement with them
- Real Indians**
  - Real Americans
  - Not Real Indian
  - Real African
- 17- In the way in which a projector can freeze a piece of film. To make sense of that moment, you have to recognize ..... involved in.
- identities
  - activities
  - pictures
  - the identities and activities**
- 18- the other – less studied of grammar that is considered distinctive grammar for social languages is .....
- the rules by which grammatical units like nouns , verbs and clauses, which signal characteristic whos-doing-whats-within- discourse**
  - the rules by which grammatical units like nouns , verbs and clauses, which do not signal characteristic whos-doing-whats-within- discourses
  - the rules by which grammatical units like nouns , verbs and clauses, which signal characteristic only of whos-within- discourses
  - the rules by which grammatical units like nouns , verbs and clauses, which signal characteristic whats -within- discourses

19- Some studies argue the physics experimental physicists “know” is, in large part, not in their

.....

- a. names
- b. nationality
- c. books, apparatus, and books
- d. heads

20- We always think of the long-running and ever-changing “conversation” in the U.S. and Canada between the Discourses of .....

- a. you don’t “being an Irish” and “being an Anglo”
- b. you “being an Irish” and “being an Anglo”
- c. you don’t “being an Indian” and “being an Anglo”
- d. you “being an Indian” and “being an Anglo”

21- “Cultural models are ..... (like a mental movie), or informal theories shared by people belonging to specific social or cultural groups.

- a. stereotyped families with disconnected
- b. storylines families of connected images
- c. stereotype families with connected images
- d. storylines families with disconnected realities

22- 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.

- a. psychological
- b. grammatical
- c. social
- d. historical

23- connection building , that is , using cues and clues to make assumptions about how the past and future of an interaction are .....

- a. different
- b. similar
- c. equal
- d. linked

24- the use of the following sort of pattern of grammatical features (such as " when I thought about it" , or the use of mitigators such as " I do not know") or complex subordinate clauses) by a young woman who is speaking to her parents , is indicative of a particular .....

- a. historical language
- b. social language
- c. academic language
- d. regional language

- 25- Conversation as it is used in discourse analysis can involve .....
- Values
  - groups
  - controversy
  - controversy and values**
- 26- It is sometimes helpful to think about social and political issues as if it is not just us humans who are talking and interacting with each other, but rather, the ..... we represent and enact, and for which we are "carriers
- Result
  - Author
  - Discourses**
  - Critic
- 27-Though critical thinking about the analysis of ..... is as ancient as mankind, discourse analysis is perceived as the product of postmodern period
- modern
  - sentences
  - writing
  - texts**
- 28-the use of a term like "....." or a "occupation" is something that is always important in DA.
- information
  - colonization**
  - conversation
  - introduction
- 29-..... is a modern discipline of the social sciences that covers a wide variety of different sociolinguistic approaches.
- Linguistic
  - psycholinguistic
  - Technical Analysis
  - Discourse Analysis**
- 30-How we ..... creates that very situation or context in which we are communicating.
- does not speak or write
  - speak or write**
  - avoids to describe
  - does not avoid to describe
- 31-Whenever we ..... we always and simultaneously construct or build six areas of "reality" :
- talk or fight
  - avoid speak or write
  - doesn't speak or write
  - speak or write**

- 32-If you put language, action, interaction, values, beliefs, symbols, objects, tools, and places together in such a way that others recognize you as a particular type of who (identity) engaged in a particular type of what (activity) here and now, then you have pulled off a .....
- Analysis
  - Activities
  - Discourse**
  - Semiotics
- 33- "..... , " means identities or social positions we enact and recognize in different settings
- Situated identities**
  - situated activities
  - non situated identities
  - non situated activities
- 34-*Discourses* "with ....." " means different ways in which we humans integrate language with non-language "stuff"
- a small "d"
  - a capital "C"
  - a capital "D"**
  - a small "c"
- 35-When you write or speak you try ..... yourself as engaged in a certain kind of activity
- to society
  - to project**
  - to take
  - to class
- 36- 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 same kind of activities
  - they are not activities
  - they are different activities**
  - they are insignificant activities
- 37- An oral or written "utterance" has meaning then, only if and when it communicates .....
- a who
  - a what
  - a who and a what**
  - a why
- 38-..... to communicate a sort of overlapping but **compound** who
- a sentence
  - An utterance**
  - a word
  - a speech

39-it is better, in fact, to say that utterances communicate an (a) integrated, though often multiple or ..... " who-doing-what.

- a. hetroglossic
- b. homoglossic
- c. unhetroglossic
- d. unhomoglossic

40-Being a "real Indian" is not something one can simply be, Rather, it is something that one becomes in and through, that is carrying out the ..... of being a real Indian and kinship

- a. the actual performance of being a real Indian
- b. kinship only.
- c. simply be without doing it
- d. actual performance

41-By correctly responding to the sparring and correctly engaging to the sparring ,which "Indians" call "..... " each participant further establishes cultural competency in the eyes of the other.

- a. cheating
- b. shouting
- c. razing
- d. audience

42- when we think about how meaning is situated in actual contexts of use, we quickly face an important property of language, a property which is called .....

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

43- The key to Discourses is "....."

- a. Imagining
- b. Sleeping
- c. Traveling
- d. Recognition

44- In the example of the upper-middle-class ,Anglo-American young woman named " Jane",took in our course , Jane .....

- a. is making visible and recognizable two different versions of who, one is a daughter having dinner with her proud parents "and in the other case she is "a girl friend being intimate with her boyfriend."
- b. is making visible and recognizable three different versions of who she is and what she is doing , In one case she is "a dutiful and intelligent daughter having dinner with her proud parents "and in the other case she is "a girlfriend being intimate with her boyfriend." And in the third case she is a student
- c. behaves similarly with her parents and with boyfriend
- d. uses the same social language

- 45- A situated meaning is ..... “on the spot” as we communicate in a given context, based on our construal of that context and on our past experiences
- a concept that we ignore
  - a concept that we remember
  - an image that we assemble**
  - an image that we forget
- 46- “The coffee spilled, get a broom”. In this sentence ,triggered by the word " broom" in the context , .....
- you create a situated meaning something like food we eat
  - you create a situated meaning something like water
  - you create a situated meaning something like "grains that we make our coffee from**
  - you create a situated meaning something like dark liquid we drink
- 47- situations , when they involve communicative social interactions, always involve .....
- emiotic aspect
  - emetic aspect
  - emotional aspect
  - semiotic aspect**
- 48- world building , that is, using cues or clues to assemble situated meaning about .....
- what activity is going on
  - what is here and now reality**
  - what is the heading
  - the past and the future
- 49- ..... at play allow people to enact and recognize different Discourses at world
- psychological languages and situated meanings
  - situated meanings and cultural models
  - social meaning and cultural models
  - social languages, situated meanings and cultural models**
- 50- All of us control many different social languages ..... in different context .
- and switch between only two of them
  - and switch among them**
  - but do not switch among them
  - but they could not switch among them