

- (1) "I enter a plain, square room" 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.....
- (a) sports
 - (b) material world
 - (c) diplomatic
 - (d) semiotics
- (2) "Tools of inquiry" in DA means ways of looking at the world of talk and
- (a) interaction
 - (b) writing
 - (c) reading
 - (d) constructing good sentences
- (3) When you speak or write anything, you use the resources of English to project yourself as a certain
- (a) object
 - (b) topic
 - (c) leader
 - (d) kind of person
- (4) If I have no idea who you are and what you are doing, then i cannot make sense of what you have
- (a) said, written , or done
 - (b) ways of writing
 - (c) ways of reading
 - (d) ways of constructing good sentences
- (5) Since different identities and activities are enacted in and through language, the study of language is integrally connected to matters of
- (a) inequity and injustice
 - (b) equity and injustice
 - (c) inequity and justice
 - (d) equity and justice
- (6) Not just individuals, but also institutions, through the "anonymous" texts and products they circulate, can author or issue "....."
- (a) Institutions
 - (b) Secretary
 - (c) utterances
 - (d) Individuals
- (7) Discourse Analysis (DA) is a modern discipline of the social science that covers a wide verity of different approaches .
- (a) sociolinguistic
 - (b) psychology
 - (c) medicine
 - (d) engineering

- (8) How we speak or write that very situation or context in which we are communicating.
- (a) Does not create
 - (b) creates
 - (c) avoid descript
 - (d) does not avoid descript
- (9) whenever we speak we always and simultaneously construct or build area of "reality".
- (a) twelves
 - (b) three
 - (c) two
 - (d) six
- (10) " I talk and act in such a way that 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
- (a) sports
 - (b) celebration
 - (c) politics
 - (d) semiotics
- (11) Being a "real Indian" is not something one can simply be, Rather, it is something that one in and through the doing of it.
- (a) becomes
 - (b) is born being
 - (c) dies
 - (d) imagine being
- (12) By correctly responding to and correctly engaging to the sparring, which "Indians" call "....." each participant further establishes cultural competency in the eyes of the other.
- (a) razing
 - (b) sparring
 - (c) responding
 - (d) engaging
- (13) the first thing that comes to our minds when we think about how meaning is situated in actual contexts of use, is a property of language called ""
- (a) reflexivity
 - (b) reflexive pronoun
 - (c) reflexive noun
 - (d) justice

- (14) In the , Anglo-American young woman named “Jane,” took in our course, Jane
- example of the lower-middle-class
 - example of the upper-middle-class**
 - example of the upper-low-class
 - example of the middle-low-class
- (15) situations, when they involve communicative social interactions, always involve
- emiotic aspect
 - emetic aspect
 - emotional aspect
 - semiotic aspect**
- (16) the key to Discourses is
- Imagining
 - Sleeping
 - Traveling
 - Recognition**
- (17) If, interaction, values, beliefs, symbols, objects, tools, and places together in such a way that others recognize you as particular type of who (identity) engaged in a particular type of what (activity) here and now, then you have pulled off a discourse
- you put language, action**
 - you put an advanced course, action
 - you put an average course , action
 - you put part of a discourse , action
- (18) To make sense of a given moment, you have to recognize the involved in it.
- identities and activities**
 - identities
 - activities
 - environment
- (19) I talk and act in one way one moment and I am speaking and acting as “chair” of the committee; the next moment I speak and talk in a different way
- activities and environment
 - Identities and environment
 - Identities and relationships**
 - activities and relationships
- (20) Discourse analysis is meant to provide a higher awareness of the hidden motivations in others and in ourselves, and therefore, enable us to solve problem by making us ask ontological and epistemological questions
- simple
 - concrete**
 - soft
 - more

- (21) **Though critical thinking about the analysis of texts is as**
- (a) new
 - (b) very old
 - (c) modern
 - (d) premodern
- (22) **Other which are important in discourse.**
- (a) linguistic feature
 - (b) extra-linguistic factor
 - (c) local factor
 - (d) anthropological factors
- (23) **Lexical items such as “tea” and “grain”, indeed, have more than are expected in the kinds of situated meanings we discussed so far.**
- (a) exact meaning
 - (b) wide contain
 - (c) limited meaning
 - (d) general meaning
- (24) **child who might produce any sentence**
- (a) ontological monster
 - (b) heterogenic monster
 - (c) psychological monster
 - (d) social monster
- (25) **People can change their identities (they could be doctors, other times they are fathers or brothers) via changing their**
- (a) speech
 - (b) the color of their eyes
 - (c) the color of their hair
 - (d) the place where they stand
- (26) **Discourse analysis is a product of period.**
- (a) ancient
 - (b) pre ancient
 - (c) old
 - (d) postmodern
- (27) **The Discourse we enact existed before each of us came on the scene and most of them**
- (a) Will exist longer after we have left the scene
 - (b) Will not exist longer after we have left the scene
 - (c) Will exist longer before we have left the scene
 - (d) Will not exist longer before we have left the scene

- (28) **Situated meetings don't simply reside in individual ; very often they are negotiated between people in and through communicative social interactions.**
- (a) **minds**
 - (b) hearts
 - (c) history
 - (d) prehistory
- (29) **The tools of inquiry that are important in discourse are the tools that are relevant to how we (together with others) build and activities**
- (a) personality
 - (b) ambition
 - (c) dreams
 - (d) **identities**
- (30) **socially-situated identity, means the” one is seeking identity.**
- (a) kind of dream
 - (b) **kind of person**
 - (c) kind of rank
 - (d) kind of imagining
- (31) **The warning on the aspirin bottle (Gee 1996), which was given as an example. It has discourses .**
- (a) One
 - (b) **Two**
 - (c) Three
 - (d) Four
- (32) **We talk and act in another way and we are engaged in “chit-chat” before the official start of the meeting.**
- (a) **activities**
 - (b) Connections
 - (c) Identities and relationships
 - (d) Semiotics
- (33) **In general when you talk to your father, friend, and doctor, you use**
- (a) **three social languages**
 - (b) the same language
 - (c) the same dialect
 - (d) different languages
- (34) **In fact, to be a particular who and to pull off a particular what requires that we act, value, interact, and use language in**
- (a) writing with or in coordination with other people
 - (b) syntax with or in coordination with other people
 - (c) **sync with or in coordination with other people**
 - (d) grammar with or in coordination with other people

- (35) According to some linguists astronauts are recognized, in large part; in their
- (a) color
 - (b) race
 - (c) books
 - (d) weight
- (36) we can point out that whos and whats are not really discrete and separable. You are who you are partly through what you are doing and what you are doing is partly recognized for what it isit.
- (a) what you like
 - (b) by who is doing
 - (c) what Ahmad is doing
 - (d) what you are not doing
- (37) When you write or speak you try to project yourself as engaged in a certain kind of
- (a) society
 - (b) activity
 - (c) world
 - (d) class
- (38) Lots of interesting complications can set in when we think about identity enacted in and through
- (a) personality
 - (b) dreaming
 - (c) writing
 - (d) language
- (39) (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
- (a) The meaning and value of aspects of the material world
 - (b) activities
 - (c) politics
 - (d) semiotics
- (40) Since different identities and activities are enacted in and through language, the study of language is integrally connected to matters of
- (a) justice
 - (b) injustice
 - (c) generosity
 - (d) modernity

(41) “.....” that long-running and important themes or motifs that have been the focus of a variety of different texts and interactions.

- (a) Conversations” with a capital “C,
- (b) Discourses ” with a capital “D,”
- (c) Social languages
- (d) Situated identities

مع التمنيات الطيبة بالتوفيق