

1. **Everybody project a different identity at a formal dinner party than you do at the table.**
 - a) **family dinner**
 - b) business diner
 - c) formal business diner
 - d) formal business men diner
2. **..... Press secretary can issue an utterance that is, in fact, authored by a speech writer and authorized (and even claimed) by the President.**
 - a) The sentence's
 - b) **The president's**
 - c) The past
 - d) The present
3. **in order to be a particular who and to pull off a particular what requires that, we and use language in sync with or in coordination with other people**
 - a) **act, value**
 - b) act
 - c) value
 - d) handwriting
4. **A discourse could be a\an**
 - a) **text or spoken language**
 - b) text
 - c) spoken language
 - d) oral speech
5. **A real Indian can be a real Indian only through**
 - a) kinship
 - b) some practices
 - c) **kinship and some practices**
 - d) some colors
6. **Any language can have social language(s).**
 - a) Only one
 - b) Only two
 - c) **Two or more**
 - d) Only six
7. **an aspirin bottle has**
 - a) one social language
 - b) **two social language**
 - c) three social language
 - d) two Anthropological language

8. When we think about how meaning is situated in contexts of use we quickly face an important property of language.
- actual
 - real
 - write
 - other
9. involve us in building tasks .
- using language
 - using grammar
 - using analysis
 - using value
10. When you are the owner of the house , then I can know the
- activity you do in your garden
 - activity you like
 - Dream you like
 - the fiction you like
11. Connection requires that the talk you do today must be to the talk you did in the past.
- difficult
 - related
 - clear
 - easy
12., means the " the kind of person " one is seeking to be and enact here and now
- A socially-situated identity
 - A negative Identity
 - A past Identity
 - A negative activity
13. We are only discourses that existed long ago.
- Carriers to the
 - lovers of the
 - conceivers of the
 - perceivers of the
14. 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
15. is meant to provide a higher awareness of the hidden motivations in others and in ourselves.
- Discourse presents
 - Language talks
 - Discourse talks
 - Discourse analysis

16. Discourses Analysis with a capital D means

- a) language with non-language stuff
- b) language without other non-language stuff
- c) language with language dialects
- d) language with language accents

17. The word makes you know that we mean that liquid coffee has been spilt.

- a) broom
- b) groom
- c) qusy
- d) mop

18. Cultural models are

- a) storylines families
- b) discrete families
- c) anthropological families
- d) passed families

19. Gee thinks that , words like are very important in discourse analysis .

- a) tables and knives
- b) books and pens
- c) died and passed away
- d) houses and rooms

20. People have six areas of In discourse analysis

- a) reality
- b) unreality
- c) fiction
- d) dream

21. Social languages ‘ that is, that we use to enact and recognize different identities in different settings

- a) different styles of grammar
- b) different styles of sentence
- c) same styles of language
- d) different styles of language

22. If I have no idea who you are and what you are doing, then I cannot make sense of what you have _____

- a) forget
- b) remember
- c) hate
- d) spoke

23. Not just individuals, but also institutions, through the “anonymous” texts and products they circulate, can author or issue “
- a) utterances
 - b) sentences
 - c) clauses
 - d) writers
24. The way we spoke help us to imagine that what we are
- a) present
 - b) future
 - c) past
 - d) context
25. Real Indians practice what we call
- a) razing
 - b) dreaming
 - c) imagining
 - d) uttering
26. In discourse analysis I can recognize you as real Arab or real Indian depending on
- a) language and kinship
 - b) language only
 - c) language, kinship and other stuff such as belief ,values and customs
 - d) games
27. It is to give a single definition(s) of discourse analysis.
- a) simple
 - b) possible
 - c) not possible
 - d) easy
28. have differential access to different identities and activities, connected to different sorts of status and social goods, and this is considered as a root source of inequality.
- a) animals
 - b) human being
 - c) tools
 - d) tools
29. A situated meaning is that we assemble “on the spot” as we communicate in a given context, based on our construal of that context and on our past experiences
- a) a concept
 - b) a concept
 - c) an image
 - d) an idea

30. In discourse analysis a word like mop triggers the meaning that the coffee which is spilled is ...
- grains
 - liquid**
 - concrete
 - solid
31. that is, the specific social activity or activities in which the participants are engaging; activities are, in turn, made up of a sequence of actions
- A material aspect
 - An activity aspect**
 - A political aspect
 - A sociocultural aspect
32. Whenever we speak or write we always and simultaneously construct or build areas of “reality:”
- five
 - two
 - Four
 - Six**
33. generically (“..... ,” “any drug,” and “this product,” rather than “this medication” and “aspirin”
- this and all drugs**
 - all drugs
 - not this and all drugs
 - this and not all drugs
34. A political aspect, that is, the of the social goods in the interaction, such as, power, status, and anything else deemed a “social good” by the participants in terms of their cultural models and Discourses.
- lack
 - distribution**
 - discussion
 - r
35. In general when you talk to your father, friend, and teacher, you use
- three social languages**
 - the same language
 - the same dialect
 - different languages
36. “How are ya?,” “Fine,” exchanged between colleagues in an office corridor. Why do they use these words in this situation? Because they
- mundane encounter between acquaintance**
 - don’t take the situation they are in to be
 - are not relative
 - not mundane encounter between acquaintance

37. Though discourse analysis usually focuses on the language aspect, it can start from any of these aspects of a situation.
- pismitic
 - active
 - passive
 - semiotic**
38. Any piece of language, oral or written, is composed of a set of grammatical that help listeners or readers to build six things
- cause or effect
 - cues or clues**
 - sentence or clause
 - stops or pauses
39. human beings can change their identity (they could be sisters , other time they are mothers) via changing their
- speech**
 - the color of their eyes
 - the color of their hair
 - the place where they stand
40. " She speaks and acts 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
- games
 - politics**
 - sports
 - physics
41. Words like “work” and “coffee” seem to have more than are apparent in the sorts of situated meanings we have discussed so far.
- specific meaning
 - limited meaning
 - negative meaning
 - general meaning**
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43. According to some linguists astronauts are recognized, in large part; in their _____
- color
 - race
 - books
 - weight
44. it is necessary to find the hidden behind any text
- reasons
 - motivations
 - causes
 - results
45. people start analyzing texts in the time
- old
 - new
 - very new
 - middle ages only
46. it is necessary to consider the surrounding contexts when you analyzing via discourse
- social
 - geographical
 - physical
 - mical
47. if you do not talk to foreigners, this will help you appear.....
- Native American
 - American
 - Amsterdam
 - Italian
48. I can decide who you are depending on what you
- said
 - thought of
 - dreamed
 - imagined