1. **Discourse analysis will enable to ……… the hidden motivation behind a text**
    a) hide
    b) complicate
    c) reveal
    d) disappear

2. **discourse analysis is perceived as the product of .... period**
    a) modern
    b) premodern
    c) old
    d) postmodern

3. **Discourse Analysis is a modern discipline of the .... sciences that covers a wide variety of different sociolinguistic approaches.**
    a) social
    b) psychology
    c) medicine
    d) engineering

4. **the use of a term like .... is something that is always important in DA.**
    a) "doors" or "windows"
    b) "information" or "instruction"
    c) "houses" or "rooms"
    d) "colonization" or "occupation"

5. **One term is looked upon a lot more favorably than the other, & this is what a .... would consider**
    a) Discourse Analyst
    b) Data Analyst
    c) Discourse decision
    d) Sentence Analyst

6. **will look at any given text, & this just means anything that communicates ....**
    a) a message
    b) a letter
    c) a sentence
    d) a conversation

7. **When we speak or write we craft what we have to say to fit the situation or context in which we are ....**
    a) speaking.
    b) talking
    c) communicating
    d) do conversation

8. **Is this a "committee meeting" because we are speaking & acting this way, or are we speaking & acting this way because this is ....**
   a) a committee meeting
   b) a people meeting
   c) a committee setting
   d) a speaking meeting

9. **After all, if we did not speak & act in certain ways, committees.............; but then, if institutions, committees, & committee meetings didn't already exist, speaking & acting this way would be nonsense.**
   a) could not exist
   b) could not succeed
   c) Could not appear successful
   d) could not teach

10. **we talk & act in another way & we are engaged in "chit-chat" before the official start of the meeting**
    a) Activities
    b) identities
    c) Politics
    d) Semiotics

11. **" 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 ....**
    a) games
    b) politics
    c) sports
    d) physics

12. **I talk in a way that is to be linked to the one I said in the last week. This area of reality is ....**
    a) connections
    b) disappearance
    c) appearance
    d) pretending

13. **there are .... "tools of inquiry ("ways of looking at the world of talk and interaction)**
    a) one
    b) several
    c) two
    d) four

14. **Different identities or social positions we enact and recognize in different settings are what we mean by ....**
   a) situated meanings
   b) situated styles
   c) situated identities
   d) situated stuff

15. **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".**
   a) long-running
   b) short-running
   c) never-running
   d) never ever-running

16. **"Conversations" with a capital "C," that .... and important themes or motifs that have been the focus of a variety of different texts and interactions.**
   a) long- imagining
   b) long-running
   c) short-running
   d) important -imagining

17. **Lots of interesting complications can set in when we think about identity enacted in & through ....**
   a) personality
   b) language
   c) dreaming
   d) writing

18. **We can point out that whos and whats are not really ....**
   a) discrete and separable
   b) concrete and separable
   c) discrete only
   d) separable only

19. **In their search for the other"s "real Indianness" & in their display of their own "Indianness," "real Indians" frequently engage in a distinctive form of verbal ....**
   a) razzing
   b) sparring
   c) glazing
   d) sparking

20. **By correctly responding to & correctly engaging in this sparring, which "Indians" call ".......... ,"**
   a) razzing
   b) sparring
   c) glazing
   d) sparking

21. **If you put language, action, ... , 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 discourse**
    a) course , analysis, values
    b) an average ,time , days
    c) subject, clause, words
    d) interaction, values, beliefs

22. **Rather, it is spread out (distributed), inscribed in (and often trapped in) apparatus, symbolic systems, ...**
    a) names, people
    b) nationality, country
    c) books, papers
    d) heads, arms

23. **the warning on the aspirin bottle has ....**
    a) One language
    b) two languages
    c) Three language
    d) one discourse

24. **But the sorts of conversations he is talking about involve a lot more than words; they involve, in fact , ...**
    a) languages
    b) grammars
    c) controversy
    d) discourses

25. **It is fashionable today for businesses to announce (in "mission statements") their "core values" in an attempt to create a particular company " .... "**
    a) discourse
    b) job
    c) fusion
    d) culture

26. **"Warnings: Children & teenagers should not use this medication for chicken pox or flu symptoms before a doctor is consulted about Reye Syndrome, a rare but serious illness reported to be associated with aspirin." Warning at A heteroglossic aspirin bottle will be written in …..**
    a) Bold and Smalls
    b) Bold and Capitals
    c) Italics and Capitals
    d) Italics and Smalls

27. **Situated meanings don't simply reside in individual .... ;**
    a) vision
    b) pretending
    c) society
    d) minds

28. **Words like "work" and "coffee" seem to have more .... than are apparent in the sorts of situated meanings we have discussed so far.**
    a) general meaning
    b) specific meaning
    c) limited meaning
    d) negative meaning

29. **A .... , that is, the personal, social, and cultural knowledge, feelings, values, identities, and relationships relevant in the interaction.**
    a) sociolinguistic aspect
    b) linguistic aspect
    c) sociocultural aspect
    d) negative cultural aspect

30. **That is, we have another form of reflexivity here, as well. For a short hand, let us call this system the "..........."**
    a) national network
    b) saturated network
    c) context
    d) situation network

31. **'occupation' is a term that brings …………. connotations of evil and damaging**
    a) positive
    b) negative
    c) none
    d) positive and negative

32. **a 'colonization ' or a 'occupation' is something DA would look at, whilst considering the implications of each term. ………….., 'occupation' is a term that brings negative connotations of evil and damaging, whereas 'colonization' has positive connotations of helping others to develop themselves**
    a) type
    b) To expand
    c) length
    d) choice

33. The ………….. , even if she is directly quoting the speech writer, must inflect the remark with her own voice. In turn, the speech writer is both "mimicking" the President's "voice" and creating an identity for him.
   a) Press Secretary
   b) thoughts
   c) past experience
   d) company

34. Different …………… and different ways of knowing have, in turn, different implications for what is taken as the "real" world, and what is taken as probable and possible and impossible, here and now, since it is only through sign systems that we have access to "reality."
   a) blind systems
   b) mathematical systems
   c) metaphorical systems
   d) sign systems

35. World building, that is, using cues or clues to assemble situated meanings about …………… what is here and now (taken as) present and absent, concrete and abstract, "real" and "unreal," probable, possible, and impossible.
   a) what activity is going on
   b) what is here and now taken as reality
   c) what is the heading
   d) the past and the future

36. The warning on the aspirin bottle is heteroglossic. That is, it is …………. since it interleaves two different whos-doing-whats together.
   a) one voiced
   b) double voiced
   c) triple voiced
   d) guardable voiced

37. All these aspects together constitute a system …………. within which each of the components or aspects simultaneously gives meaning to all the others and gets meaning from them
   a) an interrelated network
   b) a unrelated network
   c) an unlinked network
   d) a separated network

38. One of the social issued that we are talking and interacting with each other is "policeman and thief" ,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 after we have left the scene
   c) will exist before we have left the scene
   d) will not exist before we have left the scene

39.……………. building is one of the six building tasks through which we use language.

    a) Politics

    b) Endemic

    c) Chronic

    d) Semiotic

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مع التمنيات الطيبة بالتوفيق