

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 \_\_\_\_\_
- a) color
  - b) race
  - c) books
  - d) weight
44. it is necessary to find the hidden ..... behind any text
- a) reasons
  - b) motivations
  - c) causes
  - d) results
45. people start analyzing texts in the ..... time
- a) old
  - b) new
  - c) very new
  - d) middle ages only
46. it is necessary to consider the surrounding ..... contexts when you analyzing via discourse
- a) social
  - b) geographical
  - c) physical
  - d) mical
47. if you do not talk to foreigners, this will help you appear.....
- a) Native American
  - b) American
  - c) Amsterdam
  - d) Italian
48. I can decide who you are depending on what you .....
- a) said
  - b) thought of
  - c) dreamed
  - d) imagined