



تحليل الخطاب

اسئلة اختبارات سابقة لمقرر (تحليل الخطاب)

- تم افراد اسئلة كل محاضرة بجدول منفصل -

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الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٦-١٤٣٧ هـ

نسخة محلولة (مصغرة)

- تحوي فقط الأسئلة من دون تكرار -

ملاحظات:

- الأسئلة التي تم حلها هي من اسئلة الفصل الثاني لعام ١٤٣٣-١٤٣٤ هـ حتى الفصل الأول لعام ١٤٣٦-١٤٣٧ هـ، من نفس الدكتور.
 - للأسئلة التي لا يوجد لها نسخة مصورة أو لم تكن مكتملة التصوير، تم البحث عن النقص بموضوع (الانطباع عن الاختبار) لذلك الفصل، وتمت الإشارة لتلك الأسئلة بوضع ملاحظة بعمود الملاحظات.
- النجوم الثلاثة (***) تعني أن هذا الجزء مفقود سواء من عدم وضوحه بالتصوير أو لم يكن بحدود إطار التصوير.

Lecture 01

001. Discourse analysis is meant to enable us to solve concrete problem by making us ask _____ and epistemological questions.
- A. **ontological**
 - B. diglossical
 - C. undiglossia
 - D. biological
002. Analysis of discourse looks not only at the basic level of what is said, but takes into consideration the surrounding social and _____ contexts
- A. Geographical
 - B. political
 - C. **historical**
 - D. technological
003. In order to fully understand a given discourse you have to consider the _____ context.
- A. **historical**
 - B. geographical
 - C. anthropological
 - D. archaeological
004. In DA one term is looked upon a lot more favourably than the other, and this is what a Discourse Analyst would consider, as well as looking at the relationship of these terms with a _____
- A. wider World
 - B. wider society
 - C. **widely used term**
 - D. wider culture
005. Discourse analysis will enable to reveal the hidden _____ behind a text
- A. Results
 - B. author
 - C. **motivation**
 - D. Critic
006. Though critical thinking about the analysis of texts is as ancient as mankind, discourse analysis is perceived as the product of _____ period.
- A. modern
 - B. premodern
 - C. old
 - D. **postmodern**
007. the use of a term like 'colonization' or a 'occupation' is something that is _____ important in DA.
- A. Sometimes
 - B. **always**



- C. rarely
- D. seldom

008. Discourse Analysis (DA) is a modern discipline of the social sciences that covers a wide variety of different _____ approaches.

- A. Linguistic
- B. psycholinguistic
- C. syntactic
- D. **sociolinguistic**

009. It is not possible to give a _____ definition (s) of discourse analysis.

- A. **single**
- B. two
- C. three
- D. 25

010. Discourse analysis is meant to provide a _____ of the hidden motivations in others and in ourselves.

- A. **higher awareness**
- B. low awareness
- C. hidden awareness
- D. black awareness

011. Discourse Analysis is briefly written (its acronyms) as(_____).

- A. AA
- B. DD
- C. AD
- D. **DA**

012. Discourse analysts _____, and this just means anything that communicates a message.

- A. **will look at any given text**
- B. won't look at any given text
- C. will look only linguistic texts
- D. will look only literary texts

Lecture 02+03

013. Language has a magical property: when we speak or write we craft what we have to say to _____ the situation or context in which we are communicating.

- A. **Fit**
- B. contradict
- C. criticize
- D. describe

014. If institutions, committees, and committee meeting didn't already exist, speaking and acting in certain ways would be _____

- A. **nonsense**
- B. meaningful



- C. logical
- D. clear

015. -"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 _____

- A. **The meaning and value of aspects of the material world**
- B. activities
- C. politics
- D. semiotics

016. (*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**

017. "Tools of inquiry" in DA means _____

- A. **ways of looking at the world of talk and interaction**
- B. ways of writing
- C. ways of reading
- D. ways of constructing good sentences

018. How we speak or write _____ that very situation or context in which we are communicating.

- A. Does not create
- B. **creates**
- C. avoids to describe
- D. does not avoid to describe

019. Whenever we speak or write we always and simultaneously construct or build _____ areas of "reality":

- A. five
- B. two
- C. Four
- D. **Six**

020. "*I talk and act in such a way that a 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. The meaning and value of aspects of the material world
- B. activities
- C. **politics**
- D. semiotics

021. "*Situated identities, "means _____*

- A. **different identities or social positions we enact and recognize in different settings**



- B. different styles of language that we use to enact and recognize different identities in different setting
- C. different ways in which we humans integrate language with non-language “stuff,”
- D. long-running and important themes or motifs that have been the focus of a variety of different texts

022. Human beings can change their identities (they could be sisters, other times they are mothers)via changing their _____

- A. speech
- B. the color of their eyes
- C. the color of their hair
- D. **the place where they stand**

023. Discourses “with a capital “D,” means _____

- A. different identities or social positions we enact and recognize in different settings
- B. different styles of language that we use to enact and recognize different identities in different setting
- C. **different ways in which we humans integrate language with non-language “stuff,”**
- D. long-running and important themes or motifs that have been the focus of a variety of different texts

024. _____ at play allow people to enact and recognize different Discourses at world ***

- A. psychological languages and situated meanings
- B. situated meanings and cultural models
- C. social meaning and cultural models
- D. **social languages, situated meanings, and cultural models**

025. Some of the non-language “stuff,” which are important in discourse are: _____

- A. **different ways of thinking, acting and interacting**
- B. sleeping
- C. dreaming
- D. imagining

026. After all, if we did not speak and act in certain ways, committees _____

- A. **Could not exist**
- B. Could not succeed
- C. Could not appear successful
- D. Could not teach

027. we fit our language to a situation or context _____, in turn, helped to create in the first place.

- A. **that our language,**
- B. that our body
- C. that our thought
- D. that our personality

028. This is rather like the “_____” question: Which comes first? Is an important question in discourse analysis.

- A. chicken and animals
- B. **chicken and egg**
- C. Vegetables and fruits
- D. Men and animals



029. This is what Gee calls “_____” People engage in such work when they try to make visible to others (and to themselves, as well) who they are and what they are doing
- recognition work**
 - incredible work
 - credible work
 - understandable work
030. That there is a “committee meeting” is known through _____
- the clothes people wear
 - the language used**
 - the color of the room
 - the number of the people
031. The tools of inquiry that are important in discourse are the tools that are relevant to how we (together with others) build _____ and activities.
- personality
 - ambition
 - dreams
 - identities**
032. there are several “tools of inquiry” that will help us study how these building tasks are carried out and with what social and political _____
- reasons
 - consequences**
 - motives
 - goals
033. “Conversations” with a capital “C,” that long-running and _____ that have been the focus of a variety of different texts and interactions.
- important themes imagining
 - important themes or motifs**
 - long-running but not important themes or motifs
 - important themes of acting positively
034. I talk in a way that is to be linked to the one I used in the previous meeting. This area of reality is _____
- connection**
 - disappearance
 - appearance
 - pretending
035. 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
- Identities and relationships**
036. We talk and act in another way and we are engaged in “chit-chat” before the official start of the meeting.

من اسئلة الفصل الثاني لعام ١٤٣٥-١٤٣٦ هـ (من موضوع الانطباع عن الاختبار).

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037. When you speak or write anything, you use the resources of English to project yourself as a certain kind of _____
- A. object
 - B. topic
 - C. leader
 - D. person
038. When you speak you try to present yourself as a certain person who is inv*** in a certain kind of _____
- A. class
 - B. upper class
 - C. activity
 - D. low class
039. You project yourself as a certain kind of person when _____
- A. you pretend yourself as a hero
 - B. you speak and write anything, and you use all of the sources of your language
 - C. you speak and write anything, and you avoid using any other language
 - D. you give up hope
040. If I have no idea who you are and what you are doing _____
- A. I cannot know where are you from
 - B. I cannot make sense of what you have said, written, or done.
 - C. I find it easy to know what you have said, written, or done.
 - D. I might find it difficult to understand what you have said, written, or done
041. 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
042. Who's _____ Multiple and _____ be people.
- A. cannot be/they need not
 - B. can be/they need not always
 - C. ***
 - D. ***
043. _____, through the “anonymous” texts and products they circulate, can author or issue “utterances.” For example, the warning on an aspirin bottle actually communicates multiple *whos*.
- A. teachers
 - B. not just individuals, but also institutions
 - C. only institutions



- D. only individuals
044. The warning on an aspirin bottle actually communicates multiple _____
- A. Whats
 - B. **Whos**
 - C. Whichs
 - D. Wheres
045. You project a different identity at a formal dinner party than you do at the family dinner table. And, though these are both dinner, _____
- A. they are same kind of activities
 - B. they are not activities
 - C. **they are different activities**
 - D. they are insignificant activities
046. An oral or written “utterance” has meaning, then, only if and when it communicates _____
- A. a who
 - B. a what
 - C. **a who and a what**
 - D. a why
047. An utterance _____ a sort of overlapping _____ *who*
- A. can communicate/but not compound
 - B. **can communicate/and compound**
 - C. cannot communicate/but not compound
 - D. cannot communicate/but compound
048. it is better, in fact, to say that utterances communicate an (a) _____, though often multiple or _____ “” who-doing-what.
- A. **Integrated/hetroglossic**
 - B. integrated/homoglossic
 - C. disintegrated/hetroglossic
 - D. disintegrated/homoglossic
049. 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 _____ is partly recognized for what it is by who is doing it.
- A. what you like
 - B. **what you are doing**
 - C. what Ahmad is doing
 - D. what you are not doing
050. People have differential access to different identities and activities, connected to different sorts of status and social goods, and this is considered as _____
- A. **a root source of inequality**
 - B. a root source of equality
 - C. a root source of prejudice



D. a root source of injustice

051. Lots of interesting complications can set in when we think about identity enacted in and through language. Who's can be multiple and they need not always be _____

- A. difficult
- B. easy
- C. **people**
- D. animals

052. a socially-situated identity, means the “_____” one is seeking to be and enact here and now.

- A. kind of dream
- B. **kind of person**
- C. kind of rank
- D. kind of imagining

053. An utterance can be authored by _____

- A. one person
- B. groups
- C. **one person or groups**
- D. a secretary and only other two managers

054. The President's _____ can issue an utterance that is, in fact, authored by a speech writer and authorized (and even claimed) by the President.

- A. **press secretary**
- B. thoughts
- C. past experience
- D. company

055. “_____” is a socially-situated activity that the utterance helps to constitute.

- A. **what**

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Lecture 05

056. 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.

- A. sometimes
- B. **always**
- C. rarely
- D. never

057. There are a multitude of ways one can do being-and-becoming-a-“real-Indian.” Some of these are: “Real Indians” prefer to _____

- A. **avoid conversation with strangers**
- B. avoid mixing with strangers
- C. talk to strangers
- D. take pictures with strangers



<p>058. Real Indians” manage face-to-face relations with others in such a way that they appear to be in _____</p> <p>A. agreement with them</p> <p>B. disagreement with them</p> <p>C. quarrel with them</p> <p>D. conversation with them</p>	<p>بکتاب: “An Introduction to Discourse Analysis: THEORY AND METHOD. Third Edition” by James Paul Gee. صفحة 32.</p>
<p>059. _____ For who is a “real” feminist, gang member, patriot, humanist, cutting-edge scientist, “yuppie,” or “regular” at the local bar.</p> <p>A. There are sometimes no once and for all tests</p> <p>B. There are rarely no once and for all tests</p> <p>C. ***</p> <p>D. There are no once and for all tests</p>	<p>بکتاب: “An Introduction to Discourse Analysis: THEORY AND METHOD. Third Edition” by James Paul Gee. صفحة 33.</p>
<p>060. Being a “real Indian” is not something one can simply be, Rather, it is something that one becomes in and through , that is, _____</p> <p>A. carrying out the actual performance of being a real Indian</p> <p>B. kinship only.</p> <p>C. something that one can simply be without doing it</p> <p>D. carrying out the actual performance of being a real Indian and kinship</p>	
<p>061. By _____, which “Indians” call “razzing,” each participant further establishes cultural competency in the eyes of the other.</p> <p>A. Only correctly responding to the sparring</p> <p>B. correctly engaging in the sparring</p> <p>C. correctly responding to and correctly engaging to the sparring</p> <p>D. avoiding engaging in the sparring</p>	
<p>062. Although many “non-Indians” find it proper to ask questions of someone who is instructing them, “Indians” regard questions in such as situation as being _____</p> <p>A. suitable</p> <p>B. very suitable</p> <p>C. inattentive, rude, and insolent</p> <p>D. polite and prestigious</p>	<p>بکتاب: “An Introduction to Discourse Analysis: THEORY AND METHOD. Third Edition” by James Paul Gee. صفحة 32.</p>
<p>063. A language can be integrated with “other stuff” such as (_____),</p> <p>A. objects values and time</p> <p>B. time and place</p> <p>C. other people, objects, values, times and places</p> <p>D. other people</p>	
<p>064. The term “real Indian” is, of course, an “insiders’ term.” The fact that it is used by some Native Americans in enacting their own identity work _____-Native Americans to use the term</p> <p>A. does not license non</p> <p>B. does license non</p> <p>C. sometimes it licenses</p>	



<p>D. never licenses</p> <p>065. The term “real Indian” is, of course, an “_____” term.”</p> <p>A. Outsider B. Outskirt C. Outlook D. Insider</p>	
<p>066. Indeed, the use of some terms by native Americans in enacting their own identity work _____ non- Native Americans to use the term.</p> <p>A. license B. does not license C. sometimes license D. always license</p>	
<p>067. Talking to strangers _____ help a person to appear as native American.</p> <p>A. does not B. sometimes does C. rarely does D. always does</p>	
<p>068. In fact, to be a particular who and to pull off a particular what requires that we act, value, interact, and use language in _____ with or in coordination with other people.</p> <p>A. sync B. syntax C. grammar D. writing</p>	
<p>069. To see this wider notion of language as integrated with “other stuff” (_____), we will briefly consider Wieder and Pratt’s (1990a, b) fascinating work</p> <p>A. Objects B. Objects and values C. Dreams D. Games</p>	
<p>070. Wieder and Pratt’s work will also make clear how the _____ (the whos) we take on are flexibly negotiated in actual contexts of practice.</p> <p>A. Names B. titles C. identities D. past</p>	
<p>071. The problem of “recognition and being recognized” is very consequential and _____ for Native Americans.</p> <p>A. problematic B. is not problematic</p>	



- C. easy
- D. rare

072. In order to be considered a “real Indian,” one must be able to make some claims to _____ with others who are recognized as “real Indians,” this by no means settles the matter.

- A. ***
- B. ***
- C. ***
- D. **kinship**

Lecture 06

073. Some studies argue the physics experimental physicists “know” is, in large part, *in their* _____

- A. names
- B. nationality
- C. **books, apparatus, and books**
- D. heads

074. 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. **a discourse**
- B. an advanced course
- C. an average course
- D. part of a discourse

075. 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 long after we have left the scene
- C. will exist long before we have left the scene
- D. will not exist long before we have left the scene

076. This is what I call “_____” People engage in such work when they try to make visible to others (and to themselves, as well) who they are and what they are doing.

- A. unreal work
- B. real work
- C. **recognition work**
- D. unfamiliar work

077. _____ is considered the key to Discourses.

- A. Imagining
- B. Sleeping
- C. Traveling
- D. **Recognition**



078. Imagine I freeze a moment of thought, talk, action, or interaction for you, in the way in which a projector can freeze a piece of film. To make sense of that moment, you have to recognize the _____ involved in it.

- A. identities
- B. activities
- C. **identities and activities**
- D. pictures

079. There is another term that it is useful in place of the cumbersome phrase “who doing- what,” at least as far as the language aspects of “who-doing-whats” are concerned (remembering that language is caught up with “other stuff” in Discourses). This term is “_____”

- A. psychological language
- B. physical language
- C. **social language**
- D. metaphysical language

080. 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

081. Each of the who-doing-whats we saw on the aspirin bottle is linguistically expressed in different “_____”

- A. social behaviors
- B. **social languages**
- C. Anthropological languages
- D. Difficult languages

082. 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.”

- A. **Discourses**

083. All languages, like English or French, are composed of _____

- A. **many (a great many) different social languages**

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Lecture 07

084. the other less studied of grammar that is considered distinctive grammar for social languages is _____

- A. **the rules by which grammatical units like nouns, verbs and clauses which signal characteristic whos-doing-whats-within-discourses**
- B. the rules by which grammatical units like nouns, verbs and clauses which do not signal characteristic whos-doing-whats-within-discourses
- C. the rules by which grammatical units like nouns, verbs and clauses which signal characteristic only of whos-within-discourses
- D. the rules by which grammatical units like nouns, verbs and clauses which signal characteristic whats -within-discourses



085. Each social language has its own distinctive grammar. One of these is the _____

- A. modern set like accent
- B. ***ture set like unused words
- C. *** set of units like verses of poetry
- D. **traditional set of units like nouns**

086. Each social language has its own distinctive _____

- A. Phonology
- B. Biology
- C. Maths
- D. **grammar**

087. 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 girl friend being intimate with her boyfriend.” And in the third case she is a student.
- C. behaves similarly with her parents and with her boyfriend
- D. uses the same social language.

088. The warning on the aspirin bottle (Gee 1996), which was given as an example. It has _____

- A. One discourse
- B. **Two discourses**
- C. Three discourses
- D. Four discourses

Lecture 08

089. Conversations as it is used in discourses analysis can involve _____

- A. Values
- B. groups
- C. controversy
- D. **controversy and values**

090. All of us control many different social languages _____ in different context.

- A. and switch between only two of them
- B. **and switch among them**
- C. but do not switch among them
- D. but they could not switch among them

091. In general when you talk to your father, friend, and teacher, you use _____

- A. **three social languages**
- B. the same language
- C. the same dialect



D. different languages

092. The warning on the aspirin bottle is heteroglossic. That is, it is “_____”

A. **double-voiced,**

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Lecture 09

093. “The coffee spilled, get a mop”; In this sentence, triggered by the word “mop” in the context, _____

- A. you create a situated meaning something like food we eat
- B. you create a situated meaning something like water
- C. you create a situated meaning something like “grains that we make our coffee from
- D. **you create a situated meaning something like dark liquid we drink for coffee.**

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

- A. stereotypical families with disconnected
- B. **storylines families of connected images**
- C. stereotype families with connected images
- D. storylines families with disconnected realities

095. 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. a concept that we ignore
- B. a concept that we remember
- C. **an image that we assemble**
- D. an image that we forget

096. “The coffee spilled, get a broom”. In this sentence, triggered by the word “broom” in the context, _____

- A. you create a situated meaning something like food we eat
- B. you create a situated meaning something like water
- C. **you create a situated meaning something like “grains that we make our coffee from**
- D. you create a situated meaning something like dark liquid we drink

097. Situated meanings don’t simply reside in individual _____; very often they are negotiated between people in and through communicative social interaction.

- A. **minds**
- B. hearts
- C. history
- D. prehistory

098. Words like “work” and “coffee” seem to have more _____ than are apparent in the sorts of situated meanings we have discussed so far.

- A. specific meaning
- B. limited meaning
- C. negative meaning
- D. **general meaning**



Lecture 10

099. 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. logicity
 - D. **reflexivity**
100. situations, when they involve communicative social interactions, always involve _____
- A. emiotic aspect
 - B. emetic aspect
 - C. emotional aspect
 - D. **semiotic aspect**
101. Which comes first? The situation or the language? This question reflects an important _____ between language and “reality”:
- A. disconnection
 - B. **reciprocity**
 - C. miss understanding
 - D. misleading
102. A semiotic aspect, that is, the “_____,” such as language, gestures, images, or other symbolic systems.
- A. blind systems
 - B. mathematical systems
 - C. metaphorical systems
 - D. **sign systems**
103. A political aspect, that is, the distribution of “_____” 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.
- A. social products
 - B. **social goods**
 - C. social habits
 - D. social beliefs
104. So, language then always _____ reflects and constructs the situation or context in which it is used.
- A. **simultaneously**
 - B. continuously
 - C. negatively
 - D. positively
105. 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

106. Studying the way in which situations produce and reproduce institutions, and are, in turn, sustained by them, is an important part of _____

- A. Discourse analysis
- B. **Discourse**
- C. Courses explained
- D. Analyzing easy texts

107. A _____, that is, the place, time, bodies and objects present during interaction

- A. **material aspect**

108. Such repetition tends to “ritualize,” “habitualize,” or “freeze” situations to varying degrees, that is, to cause them to be repeated with less _____

- A. **variation**

من اسئلة الفصل الثاني لعام ١٤٣٤-١٤٣٥ هـ (من موضوع الانطباع عن الاختبار).

من اسئلة الفصل الثاني لعام ١٤٣٥-١٤٣٦ هـ (من موضوع الانطباع عن الاختبار).

Lecture 11

109. Though discourse analysis usually focuses on the language (_____) aspect, it can start from any of these aspects of a situation.

- A. pismitic
- B. active
- C. passive
- D. **semiotic**

Lecture 13

110. 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

111. We build _____ things when we speak or write.

- A. three
- B. four
- C. **six**
- D. seven

Lecture 14

112. 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



<p>D. <u>linked</u></p> <p>113. world building, that is, using cues or clues to assemble situated meanings about _____</p> <p>A. what activity is going on</p> <p>B. <u>what is here and now reality</u></p> <p>C. what is the heading</p> <p>D. the past and the future</p>	
<p>114. _____ building is one of the six building tasks through which we use language.</p> <p>A. Rosic</p> <p>B. Endemic</p> <p>C. Chronic</p> <p>D. <u>Semiotic</u></p>	

Lecture ?

<p>115. One of the best linguists to write about discourse analysis is _____</p> <p>A. <u>Gee</u></p> <p>B. Chomsky</p> <p>C. Charles Dickens</p> <p>D. Shakespeare</p>	
<p>116. Other _____ which are important in discourse.</p> <p>A. linguistic feature</p> <p>B. extra-linguistic factor</p> <p>C. local factor</p> <p>D. anthropological factors</p>	<p>من اسئلة الفصل الثاني لعام ١٤٣٥-١٤٣٦هـ (من موضوع الانطباع عن الاختبار).</p> <p>ما عندي علم بالإجابة ⑤،،</p>
<p>117. _____ child who might produce any sentence.</p> <p>A. ontological monster</p> <p>B. heterogenic monster</p> <p>C. psychological monster</p> <p>D. <u>social monster</u></p>	<p>من اسئلة الفصل الثاني لعام ١٤٣٥-١٤٣٦هـ (من موضوع الانطباع عن الاختبار).</p> <p>الجواب من مصدر بهذي المشاركة [هنا].</p>
<p>118. 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 is speaking to her parents, is indicative of a particular _____</p> <p>A. historical language</p> <p>B. <u>social language</u></p> <p>C. academic language</p> <p>D. regional language</p>	<p>بكتاب: “An Introduction to Discourse Analysis: THEORY AND METHOD. Third Edition” by James Paul Gee. صفحة 108.</p>

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