

- (1) The link between the *signified* and the *signifier* is .....
- (A) arbiter  
(B) Artery  
(C) arbitrary  
(D) artistry
- (2) ..... is 'our [innate] knowledge of the systematic correspondences between sound and meaning which make up our language'.
- (A) Langue  
(B) Teaching  
(C) Leaning  
(D) Parole
- (3) The promotion of English, both in Britain and in the United States, led to the ..... of the other languages which exist there.
- (A) moralization  
(B) marginalization  
(C) realization  
(D) modification
- (4) ..... is the art of using language so as to persuade or to influence others.
- (A) Retroflex  
(B) Orthotic  
(C) Rhetoric  
(D) Restock
- (5) Which sentence involves a *simile* إذا شفتوا as أو like في الجملة تصير simile
- (A) This room is an Oven  
(B) Her hair was golden silk  
(C) The room was like an oven  
(D) The sun was a diamond in the sky
- (6) Euphemism uses ..... to make something seem more positive than it actually appears.
- (A) bold and abusive language  
(B) difficult language  
(C) offensive language  
(D) mild or inoffensive language.



- (13)..... is any set of beliefs which, to people who hold them, appear to be logical and natural.
- (A) Geology
  - (B) Doxology
  - (C) Eulogy
  - (D) **Ideology**
- (14).....is the way that language can systematically *vary* according to the situation in which it is used.
- (A) Registration
  - (B) Reality
  - (C) **Register**
  - (D) Rigidness
- (15)When women speak, attitudes towards their talk are often .....; women's talk is labelled as 'chatter' or 'gossip' about unimportant or 'trivial' topics.
- (A) **negative**
  - (B) negation
  - (C) positive
  - (D) Explosives.
- (16)..... is seen as **sub-standard** and the obligation is firmly placed on its speakers to change.
- (A) Formal English
  - (B) Arabic
  - (C) Classical Arabic
  - (D) **African American Vernacular English (AAVE).**
- (17).....is the study of how to make computers more sophisticated
- (A) Artificial Building
  - (B) art intelligence
  - (C) **Artificial intelligence**
  - (D) Human intelligence.
- (18)**Language** is a systematic way of combining smaller units into larger units for the purpose of .....
- (A) commutating
  - (B) computation
  - (C) competition
  - (D) **communication**

(19) The **affective function** of language expresses the speakers' or writers' .....

(A) feelings and attitudes.

(B) importance

(C) intelligence

(D) falling and failure

(20) Choose the product that involves an insult to females customers:



(21). .... is the actual use of language in both speech and writing

(A) Power

(B) Langue

(C) Parole

(D) Bail

(22). .... is a process in which speakers may choose not to converge, but instead to maintain their own variety.

(A) Linguistic divergence

(B) Linguistic convergence

(C) Audience design

(D) Linguistic maintenance.

- (23) The dialect known as.....is the dialect of **institutions such as government and the law**
- (A) Black English  
(B) Standard English  
(C) accent  
(D) variety
- (24) In the ..... religion, a child was given two names. The first name was believed to give the child strength and the second was believed to protect the child.
- (A) Hindu.  
(B) Muslim  
(C) Christian  
(D) Jewish
- (25) The giving of a ..... can indicate the acceptance of an individual into a particular culture.
- (A) fame  
(B) game  
(C) name  
(D) aim
- (26)..... terms refer to anything which **deviates** from the norm
- (A) Marker  
(B) Maker  
(C) Marques  
(D) Marked
- (27).....represents women and men **unequally**
- (A) English language  
(B) Anglo-Saxon languages  
(C) Sexist language  
(D) Insisting language
- (28) **Hedges** are linguistic forms which .....an assertion
- (A) elute  
(B) dilute  
(C) flute  
(D) Deluge.

- (29). .....is a process in which speakers change their speech to **make it more similar** to that of their hearer.
- (A) Linguistics
  - (B) Linguistic study
  - (C) Linguistic convergence
  - (D) Semantics.
- (30)Some studies show that women use hedges because they .....
- (A) prefer to make troubles
  - (B) like to make problems
  - (C) prefer to avoid conflict
  - (D)prefer to confront other people.
- (31).....is the dialect of the **higher** social classes and is therefore the **prestige** form of English.
- (A) Black English
  - (B) Accent
  - (C) Standard English
  - (D) variety
- (32) Gang members may use certain expressions with each other that mark them as members of a particular gang or .....
- (A) ingroup
  - (B) dialect
  - (C) Accent
  - (D) outgroup
- (33). .....refers to the notion that speakers will take into account whom they are addressing and alter their speech style accordingly.
- (A) Linguistic convergence
  - (B) Audience design
  - (C) Linguistic maintenance
  - (D) linguistics
- (34)..... is a process in which speakers choose to **move away from** the linguistic norms of their hearer in order to emphasise the difference between themselves and the person or people they are talking to.
- (A) Linguistic divergence
  - (B) Linguistic convergence
  - (C) Audience design
  - (D) Linguistic maintenance.

- (35) *Labels of identity* are imposed by people who may.....
- (A) speak two languages
  - (B) be in a more powerful position
  - (C) have no powerful position
  - (D) live in Saudi Arabia.
- (36) *Names* can cause problems, particularly if they ..... with the conventions of a community
- (A) don't fit in.
  - (B) conform
  - (C) agree
  - (D) are very long.
- (37) Choose the sentence that involves *multiple negation*.
- (A) I did not see anything
  - (B) I do not know anybody
  - (C) I did not know anything
  - (D) I didn't know nothing.
- (38).....takes the difference in **power** between women and men as the main cause of discursal variation
- (A) Domineers Theory
  - (B) Determination Theory
  - (C) Dominance Theory
  - (D) Minimalist Theory
- (39) *Signs* do not exist in isolation, but in systems of ..... relationship.
- (A) social
  - (B) society
  - (C) assertive
  - (D) associative
- (40) **Speakers tend to use their linguistic identity in order .....**
- (A) to disguise their membership of a particular social or regional group.
  - (B) to distance themselves from a particular social or regional group.
  - (C) to move closer to another group they want to belong to.
  - (D) All the above.

- (41) Saussure divided language into two parts: *langue* and .....
- (A) paradox
  - (B) pardon
  - (C) parole
  - (D) grammar.
- (42).....is the study of how a listener recognizes words and utterances.
- (A) Linguistics
  - (B) Psychology
  - (C) Sociolinguistics
  - (D) Psycholinguistics
- (43) According to the **Dominance theory**, ..... tend to have more power than women.
- (A) girls
  - (B) women
  - (C) men
  - (D) children
- (44)..... is concerned with power: the power to make decisions, to control resources, to control other people's behaviour and values.
- (A) Politics
  - (B) Politeness
  - (C) Polysemy
  - (D) Polylines
- (45).....is the background assumption embedded within a sentence or a phrase.
- (A) Imply
  - (B) Definition
  - (C) Presupposition
  - (D) Implicature
- (46) According to *The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis*, there is a ... link between culture and language.
- (A) captive
  - (B) active
  - (C) causative
  - (D) loose.

- (47) **English only Movement** promotes English as the language which ..... America.  
(A) unifies  
(B) destroys  
(C) invades  
(D) occupies
- (48) ..... is when members of ethnic minorities attempt to reduce, or remove, the power of **derogatory ethnic labelling** by using those terms among themselves, as positive markers of group identity.  
(A) Relation  
(B) Reclamation  
(C) Redirection  
(D) Relaxation
- (49) **Difference Theory** suggests that women and men develop **different** styles of talking because they are ..... at important stages of their lives.  
(A) aggregated  
(B) aggravated  
(C) segregated  
(D) congregated.
- (50) The word ..... was often linked in the British media with negative signs like *hate, fight, riot*  
(A) Black  
(B) White  
(C) Orange  
(D) Red
- (51) The term ..... refers to features of speakers' **pronunciation** that can signal their regional or social background.  
(A) Linguistics  
(B) language  
(C) dialect  
(D) Accent
- (52) Lippi-Green (1997: 215) points out that, in the United States, lack of intelligence is associated with women with .....  
(A) southern accents  
(B) western accents  
(C) Arabic accents  
(D) Standard English

- (53) The ..... comprises people who **do not belong** to that group.
- (A) garage
  - (B) ingroup
  - (C) accent
  - (D) outgroup.
- (54) The term **MEDIA** can refer to.....
- (A) the press
  - (B) television
  - (C) World Wide Web
  - (D) all the above
- (55)..... refers to preconceived, usually unfavorable, judgments toward people because of gender, social class, age, disability, religion, sexuality, race/ethnicity, language, nationality or other personal characteristics.
- (A) Prejudice
  - (B) Language
  - (C) English
  - (D) Linguistics.
- (56) The **Media** can represent a powerful source in society because it .....
- (A) can select what counts as news.
  - (B) can decide who gets on the television, radio or newspaper.
  - (C) has become an integral part of most people's lives
  - (D) all the above
- (57).....refers to the accent used by the educated and the wealthy; it gives no indication of what part of the country the speaker came from.
- (A) Advanced RP
  - (B) Classical Arabic
  - (C) Vernacular
  - (D) Dialectal pronunciation
- (58).....refers to an accent which sounds less formal than advanced RP and is the one that most people in Britain generally hear when they listen to newsreaders on national television.
- (A) Vernacular
  - (B) French
  - (C) Arabic
  - (D) Mainstream (RP).

- (59) **Matched guise experiment** is a method investigating people's.....to different languages
- (A) attires
  - (B) latitudes
  - (C) attitudes
  - (D) tattoos
- (60)The prevailing way that a culture talks about or represents something is called .....
- (A) the domino discourse
  - (B) the dominant discourse
  - (C) the doming discourse
  - (D) the committed discourse
- (61)..... suggests that women and men develop **different** styles of talking because they are segregated at important stages of their lives
- (A) Domineers Theory
  - (B) Determination Theory
  - (C) Dominance Theory
  - (D) Difference Theory
- (62)The term **Ethnic majority** is used to refer to a group which has a socially.....culture.
- (A) ruminant
  - (B) difficult
  - (C) diamond
  - (D) dominant
- (63) **Physical coercion** is associated with .....
- (A) legal laws
  - (B) dictatorial regimes
  - (C) Persuasion and consent.
  - (D) Democratic regime
- (64)..... **language** is usually used in poetry not in science.
- (A) Referential
  - (B) Affective
  - (C) Aesthetic
  - (D) Phatic.

- (65)..... of Standard English is a process where scholars analyse and record the vocabulary and grammatical patterns of a language.  
(A) Codification  
(B) Translation.  
(C) Writing  
(D) Confiscation
- (66)..... is the ability of its holders to force obedience of other people to their will.  
(A) Parole  
(B) Language  
(C) Power  
(D) Signifier.
- (67)A casual conversation between you and a close friend is an ..... event which won't be planned in advance.  
(A) formal  
(B) informal  
(C) feral  
(D) far
- (68)The ..... of language you use depends on the formality of the context and the amount of planning that is involved.  
(A) style  
(B) tattoo  
(C) stole  
(D) taboo
- (69)In the United States, negative and.....can be associated with Spanish-accented speakers.  
(A) criminal stereotypes  
(B) critical stiff types  
(C) curly stripe  
(D) crispy meal file.
- (70)..... refers to the rules that attempt to control social interaction in the virtual world.  
(A) Nitrite  
(B) Netiquette  
(C) decorum  
(D) Nebulas