

(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

Labels of identity

(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

Names → don't fit in
Problems - Conventions
community

(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

multiple
negation

(38) ... takes the difference in power between women and men as the main cause of discorsal variation

(A) Domineers Theory

(B) Determination Theory

(C) Dominance Theory

(D) Minimalist Theory

difference Power
discorsal variation

(39) Signs do not exist in isolation, but in systems of ... relationship

(A) social

(B) society

(C) assertive

(D) associative

signs
not exist in isolation
systems - relationship

(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

Speakers tend
linguistic identity

(41) Saussure divided language into two parts: langue and

- (A) paradox
(B) pardon
(C) parole
(D) grammar

divided language
two parts → langue and parole

(42) is the study of how a listener recognizes words and utterances.

- (A) Linguistics
(B) Psychology
(C) Sociolinguistics
(D) Psycholinguistics

listener recognizes
words and utterances

(43) According to the Dominance theory, tend to have more power than women.

- (A) girls
(B) women
(C) men
(D) children

Dominance theory
↓
difference Power

(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) Polyline

concerned with power
People's behaviour and values

(45) is the background assumption embedded within a sentence or a phrase.

- (A) Imply
(B) Definition
(C) Presupposition
(D) Implicature

background assumption
embedded
sentence or phrase

(46) According to The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, there is a link between culture and language.

- (A) captive
(B) active
(C) causative
(D) loose.

The sapir
whorf hypothesis

(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

dialect known
institutions such as government
and the law

(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

religion - two names
first name → child strength
second → protect the child

(25) The giving of a can indicate the acceptance of an individual into a particular culture

- (A) fame
- (B) game
- (C) name
- (D) aim

giving - indicate
acceptance - individual
particular culture

(26) terms refer to anything which deviates from the norm

- (A) Marker
- (B) Maker
- (C) Marques
- (D) Marked

anything
which deviates

(27) represents women and men unequally

- (A) English language
- (B) Anglo-Saxon languages
- (C) Sexist language
- (D) Insisting language

women and men
unequally

(28) Hedges are linguistic forms which an assertion

- (A) elute
- (B) dilute
- (C) flute
- (D) Deluge

Hedges
linguistic
assertion

US government
1990

نموذج (A)

الفصل الأول ١٤٣٣/١٤٣٤ هـ

(علم اللغة الاجتماعي)

(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.

Speakers change their speech
make it more similar

(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

Some studies
women - hedges

(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

higher social
Prestige

(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

Gang members
gang

(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

addressing

(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

Move away from

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

(A) feelings and attitudes

(B) importance

(C) intelligence

(D) falling and failure

affective
function

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

(A)



(B)



(C)



(D)



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

(A) Power

(B) Langue

(C) Parole

(D) Bail

actual
speech and writing

(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

not to converge
instead to maintain

- (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
 beliefs - appear logical and natural
- (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
 systematically vary situation
- (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
 women chatter or gossip trivial
- (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)
 sub-standard obligation
- (17) is the study of how to make computers more sophisticated
 (A) Artificial Building
 (B) art intelligence
 (C) Artificial intelligence
 (D) Human intelligence
 make computer sophisticated
- (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
 Language combining smaller larger units

(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

vocabulary and
grammatical

(66) is the ability of its holders to force obedience of other people to their will

(A) Parole

(B) Language

(C) Power

(D) Signifier

ability
holders
force obedience

(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

casual conversation

(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

language - depends - formality
context - planning - involved

(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

United States - negative
associated - Spanish

(70) refers to the rules that attempt to control social interaction in the virtual world

(A) Nitrite

(B) Netiquette

(C) decorum

(D) Nebulas

attempt to control
social interaction

مع التمنيات الطيبة بالتوفيق

social group
in group

(A) نموذج

الفصل الأول ١٤٢٣/١٤٢٤ هـ

(علم اللغة الاجتماعي)

(53) The comprises people who do not belong to that group.

- (A) garage
- (B) ingroup
- (C) accent
- (D) outgroup

do not belong

(54) The term **MEDIA** can refer to

- (A) the press
- (B) television
- (C) World Wide Web
- (D) all the above

Media

(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

Preconceived-unfavorable
Judgment- gender, social, age --- etc

(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

Media
Powerful

(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

accent - educated and the wealthy
gives no indication

(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)

accent - sound
less formal - advanced RP

(59) Matched guise experiment is a method investigating people's to different languages

- (A) attires
- (B) latitudes
- (C) attitudes
- (D) tattoos

Matched guise experiment

(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

Prevailing culture talks

(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

suggests women and men different

(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

Ethnic majority

(63) Physical coercion is associated with

- (A) legal laws
- (B) dictatorial regimes
- (C) Persuasion and consent.
- (D) Democratic regime

Physical coercion

(64) language is usually used in poetry not in science.

- (A) Referential
- (B) Affective
- (C) Aesthetic
- (D) Phatic.

language usually Poetry not in science

(47) English only Movement promotes English as the language which America

- ☒ (A) unifies
- (B) destroys
- (C) invades
- (D) occupies

English only Movement

(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

members - ethnic minorities
derogatory ethnic labelling

(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

Difference theory
different

(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

often linked
British media - negative
hate - fight - riot

(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

features
Pronunciation - signal
regional - social

(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

Lippi-Green (1997: 215)
United States