

# علم اللغة الاجتماعي

الفصل الدراسي الاول ١٤٣٦ هـ

1- Lippi-Green 1(997: 215) points out that in the United States :

يشير لبيبي قرين الى ان في الولايات المتحدة

- A. lack of intelligence is associated with women with northern accents
- B. lack of intelligence is associated with men and women with southern accents
- C. lack of intelligence is associated with women with southern accents يرتبط نقص الذكاء لدى النساء بلهجات الجنوب
- D. lack of intelligence is associated with women with eastern accents

2- ..... people's attitudes to different languages : .... مستويات الناس في اللغات المختلفة

- A. Matching guise is a method of investigating
- B. Matched guise is a method of investigating matched guise هو اسلوب او طريقة للتحقق من
- C. Matched quizzes is a method of investigating

3- Choose the correct sentence :

- A. The ethnic minority has established for a longer period of time and the minority groups are the more recent products of migration
- B. The ethnic majority has established for a longer period of time and the minority groups are the more ancient products of migration
- C. The elastic majority has established for a longer period of time and the minority groups are the more recent products of moderation
- D. The ethnic majority has established for a longer period of time and the minority groups are the more recent products of migration اقامت الاغلبية العرقية لفترة اطول من الزمن و الاقليات هي الاكثر حداثة في الهجرة

4- Prejudice refers to ..... toward people because of gender, social class, age, disability, religion, sexuality or other personal characteristics :

- A. postconceived, usually unfavorable, judgments
- B. preconceived, usually unfavorable, judgments
- C. preconceived, usually favorable, judgments
- D. preconceived, usually favorable, jam and mint

5- ..... who speaks or behaves in a manner that indicates a lack of sophistication :

والذي يتحدث او يتصرف بطريقة تدل على عدم التطور او التحضر

- A. Country bumpkin refers to vegetable, usually from a rural area
- B. Country thick skin refers to a person, usually from an urban area
- C. Counting bumpkin refers to a calculation of plants, usually from a rural area
- D. Country bumpkin refers to a person, usually from a rural area الريفي- تشير الى الشخص الذي يقطن المنطقة الريفية عادةً

6- It is difficult to give an exact linguistic definition of Standard English because :

- A. luggage varies in its use من الصعب اعطاء تعريف دقيق للغة القياسية الانجليزية بسبب انها
- B. language worries in its use
- C. language varies in its use لغة تختلف في استخدامها
- D. lasagna varies in its muse

7- The style of language you use depends on ..... : فط او شكل اللغة التي تستخدمها يعتمد على

- A. the form laity of the context and the rout of planning that was involved
- B. the informality of the context and the manner of planning that is involved
- C. the formality of the context and the amount of planning that is involved الاجراء الشكلي لسياق الكلام وقدر معين من التخطيط المشترك
- D. the formality of the pretext and the amount of planning that is involved

الدافع لجعل الاطفال يتكلمون اللغة الانجليزية القياسية في المدرسة

**8- The motivation for making children speak standard English in school is explicitly ..... :**

- A. given as the need to communicate effectively الحاجة الى التواصل بشكل فعال  
B. given as the need to use language referentially  
C. given as the need to communicate efficiently  
D. given as the need to communicate mistakenly

في عام 1995 اطلقت الحكومة البريطانية حملة "الانجليزي الافضل" والتي هدفها

**9- In 1995, the British government launched the 'Better English Campaign', whose aim ..... :**

- A. was to improve standards of spoken French around the country  
B. was to improve standards of spoken English around the country هدفها كان لتحسين مستويات اللغة الانجليزية المنطوقة في انحاء البلاد  
C. was to disapprove standards of spoken English around the capital  
D. was to improve standards of written English around the laundry

نورمان تيببت اوضح ان هناك علاقة وثيقة بين

**10- Norman Tebbit, MP, 1985 shows that there is a close relation between ..... :**

- A. the language we learn and our political standards  
B. the luggage we carry and our language standards  
C. the language we speak and our social standards اللغة التي نتحدث والمعايير الاجتماعية لدينا  
D. the lasagna we eat and our social standards

**11- In Britain, although many languages are in daily use ..... :** في بريطانيا، على الرغم من اللغات العديدة المستخدمة يوميا

- A. only English has an unofficial recognition  
B. only French has official recognition  
C. only English has official recognition الا ان المعترف بها رسميا هي الانجليزية فقط  
D. only English has efficient recognition

**12- For the English especially, multilingualism is viewed with ..... :** في الانجليز خصوصا، يُنظر الى تعدد اللغات

- A. superstition and as a support to national unity  
B. circumcision and as a feat to national unity  
C. sophistication and as a threat to international unity  
D. suspicion and as a threat to national unity بعين الريبة ويعتبر مهدد للوحدة الوطنية

**13- ..... divisive, even dangerous, and a threat to political, social or economic stability :**

- A. Minority languages and their speakers may be seen as مسببة للفرقة، وخطيرة وتشكل تهديد للاستقرار السياسي والاجتماعي والاقتصادي  
B. Majority languages and their speakers may be seen as A يمكن اعتبار لغة الأقليات والمتحدثين بها  
C. Minority luggage and their carriers may be seen as  
D. Martyr languages and their writers may be seen as

**14- high class people usually shows ..... of English in Britain :** الناس من الطبقة العليا عادة ما يظهرون في الانجليزية في بريطانية

- A. positive attitudes toward non-standard varieties  
B. negative attitudes toward standard varieties  
C. negative attitudes toward non-standard varieties مواقف سلبية تجاه الاصناف الغير قياسية  
D. negative latitude toward non-standard varieties

**15- According to Sacks 1995, Labels of identity are imposed by people who may be ..... :**

- A. in a less powerful position وفقاً لساكس ، تسميات الهوية تفرضها الناس الي ربما يكونون  
B. in a more powerful position في مناصب اكثر قوة  
C. in a more powerless position  
D. in a more forceful cohesion

16- ..... in which speakers change their speech to make it more similar to that of their hearer :

- A. Linguistic maintenance is a process
- B. Linguistic divergence is a process
- C. Linguistic diseases is a process
- D. Linguistic convergence is a process

تغيير المتحدثين لكلامهم لجعله اكثر مماثلة لما في قلوبهم

التقارب اللغوي هو عملية

17- Linguistic maintenance is a process in which ..... :

- A. speakers may choose not to maintain, but instead to converge their own variety
- B. writers may choose not to maintain, but instead to diverge their own variety
- C. speakers may choose not to converge, but instead to maintain their own variety
- D. listeners may choose not to converge, but instead to change their own variety

ما عرفت اترجمها

18- Linguistic divergence is a process in which ..... : الاختلاف اللغوي هو عملية

- A. speakers choose to move closer from the Linguistic norms of their hearer
- B. speakers choose not to move away from the Linguistic norms of their writers
- C. speakers choose to move away from the Linguistic norms of their hearer
- D. speakers choose to move away from the Linguistic norms of their hearer

اختيار المتحدثين الابتعاد عن القواعد اللغوية من سامعيها

19- Choose the correct sentence :

- A. Loss of a language can be associated with a loss of cultural fertility
- B. Loss of a language cannot be associated with a loss of social ideology
- C. Loss of a language can be disassociated with a loss of political identity
- D. Loss of a language can be associated with a loss of cultural identity

فقدان اللغة يمكن ان يتبعها فقدان الهوية الثقافية

20- Languages can be lost because : اللغات يمكن ان تضيع بسبب

- A. speakers may choose to shift from one language to another as social conditions change
- B. people may learn another language especially English
- C. one language may be studied as a course at school or university
- D. both b and c

ان المتحدثين يضطرون يغيرون لغتهم الى اخرى بسبب الوضع الاجتماعي

ومثال ذلك السورين التي نزحوا الى اوربا و المانيا علشان يقدرن يعيشون هناك يضطرون يتعلموا لغة البلد لو افترضنا ان لهم لغة خاصة بهم غير العربية .. هذه اللغة ستضيع !

21- The dialect known as standard English has special status because :

- A. It is the dialect of government and legal institutions and the dialect of literacy ... ( **not clear** )
- B. It is the dialect taught as 'English' to foreign learners and the dialect of the higher social classes
- C. It is the prestige form of English
- D. All the above

قواعد اللغة القياسية الامريكية ... بسبب انها تحوي نفي متعدد

22- The grammar of standard American ..... because it contains multiple negation :

- A. does not allow a sentence like *I didn't know anything*
- B. does not allow a sentence like *He didn't know the answer*
- C. does not allow a sentence like *She didn't see nothing*
- D. does not allow a sentence like *We did nothing yesterday*

لا تسمح ببعض الجمل مثل

الفرق الاكثر وضوحا في طريقة الناس في حديثهم

23- The most obvious difference in the way people speak is in their ..... :

- A. accent and dialect      اللهجة و اللغة المحلية
- B. social class and education      الطبقة الاجتماعية و التعليم
- C. all the above
- D. none of the above

**24- Choose the correct sentence :**

- A. Names cause no problems, particularly if they don't fit in with the ... ( **not clear** )
- B. Names can cause problems, if they fit in with the conventions of a community
- C. Names can cause problems, if they don't fit in with the universal conventions of a community
- D. Names can cause problems, particularly if they don't fit in with the conventions of a community

الاسماء بالامكان ان تسبب مشاكل لا سيما اذا كانت لا تتلاءم مع عادات او اتفاقيات المجتمع

**25- To disregard the rules of the system of address can lead to some form of ..... :**

- A. approval or can be interpreted as a complement      تجاهل عناوين نظام القواعد يمكن ان يؤدي ال شكل من اشكال
- B. disapproval or cannot be interpreted as an insult
- C. disapproval or can be interpreted as an insult      الرفض او يمكن ان تفسر على انها اهانه
- D. disestablishment or can be interpreted as an insult

**26-The term Accent refers to ..... :** مصطلح اللهجة يعني

- A. features of writers' pronunciation that cannot signal their regional or social background
  - B. features of speakers' pronunciation that can signal their regional or social background
  - C. features of speakers' written grammatical structures that can signal their regional or social background
  - D. features of speakers' listening skills that can signal their political ... ( **not clear** )
- ملامح النطق للمتكلمين التي توضح خلفيتهم الاقليمية او الاجتماعية

**27- Choose the correct sentence :**

- A. The lower a person is on the social scale, the less their speech will reflect prestige norms
- B. The older a person is on the political scale, the less their speech will reflect prestige norms
- C. The higher a person is on the social scale, the more their speech will reflect prestige norms
- D. The higher a person is on the societal scale, the more their speech will reflect prestige norms

**28- speakers at the top of the social scale speak ..... :**

- A. informal English with very clear regional variation
- B. standard English with very little regional variation
- C. non-standard English with very little political variation
- D. colloquial English with very clear financial variation

**29- The main problem with equating social class with education is that ..... :**

- A. it is entirely possible that an individual who is middle-class might not earn more than an average amount of money
- B. it is impossible possible that an individual who is middle-class might earn more than an average amount of money
- C. it is entirely possible that a student who is middle-class school might score more than an average students in math
- D. it is entirely possible that a school girl who is in third class might not earn more than an average amount of gold

**30- Labov 1962 found that ..... :**

- A. the higher the social class of the speakers, the more instances of post-vocalic 'r' they would use
- B. the lower the profession of the speakers, the less instances of vocalic 'r' they would use
- C. the higher the social class of the listeners, the less instances of pre-vocalic 'r' they would use
- D. the higher the education of the speakers, the more instances of no vocalic 'r' they would use

**31- Williams and Kerswill found that that the accents of the three towns (Hull, Melton Keynes, Reading ) ..... :**

- A. were converging - levelling or becoming more alike
- B. were diverging - divelling or becoming more different
- C. were contradicting - cavelling or becoming funnier

D. were conflicting - limiting or becoming addicted

**32- A Language characteristics for the over-sixty-fives is that the Older people may ..... :**

- A. require slightly longer processing time to produce and understand complex sentences
- B. require slightly less processing time to produce and understand complex sentences
- C. require shorter processing time to produce and understand child language
- D. require slightly bigger bedrooms to produce and understand complex sentences

**33- Some of the characteristics of Child Directed Language are ..... :**

- A. calling the child by name, often using a 'pet' name or term of endearment
- B. shorter, grammatically simpler sentences and more repetition
- C. more use of questions or question tags and the use of 'baby-talk' words
- D. All of the above

**34- ..... is the study of how a listener recognize words and utterances, or how damage to our brains results in certain kind of language disorders**

- A. Psycholinguistics
- B. Sociolinguistics
- C. Artificial science
- D. grammar

**35- Referential use of language can be found in examples that ..... :**

- A. giving information or instructions the hearer wants the speaker to do
- B. giving wrong information or instructions the speaker wants the hearer to do
- C. giving information or instructions the speaker wants the hearer to do
- D. keep communication lines open and are used in science, not in poetry

**36- The term ..... refer to our [innate] knowledge of the systematic correspondences between sound and meaning which make up our language :**

- A. lasagna
- B. language
- C. lungs
- D. langue

**37- ..... is the actual use of language in both speech and writing :**

- A. Competence
- B. Comparison
- C. Langue
- D. None of the above

**38- Choose the correct sentence :**

- A. The term 'Signifier' is the meaning or concept associated with the signified
- B. The term 'Signified' is the meaning or concept associated with the signified
- C. The term 'Langue' is the meaning or concept associated with the ... ( **not clear** )
- D. The term 'hedges' is the meaning or concept associated with the signified

**39- According to Sapir-Whorf hypothesis , there is ..... :**

- A. causal link between agriculture and language
- B. causative sink between hose and router
- C. causative link between culture and language
- D. No causative links before lecture and luggage

**40- Choose the correct sentence :**

- A. Languages of similar cultures involve similar systems of representation which are necessarily equivalent
- B. Languages of different structures involve similar systems of grammar which are necessarily equivalent
- C. Languages of different passengers involve parallel systems of representation which are necessarily equivalent
- D. Languages of different cultures involve distinct systems of representation which are not necessarily equivalent

**41- The most common stereotype about women's speech is that ..... :**

- A. men talk a lot
- B. women talk a little
- C. women talk a lot
- D. women talk a quickly

**42- Marked terms refer to anything which ..... :**

- A. deviates from the norm and this deviation is not signaled by any car
- B. disdain from the form and this deviation is signaled by additional amount of money
- C. deviates from the norm and this deviation is signaled by additional information
- D. debates about the mourn and this debate is signaled by additional information

**43- The extent to which men interrupt women indicate that ..... :**

- A. women act as if they have more right than men to speak in mixed-sex conversations, and that men act as if they had less right to speak than women
- B. men act as if they have less right than women to speak in mixed-sex conversations, and that women act as if they had more right to speak than men
- C. men act as if they can write more than women, and that women act as if they had more right to buy books
- D. men act as if they have more right than women to speak in mixed-sex conversations, and that women act as if they had less right to speak than men

**44- ..... gives no indication of what part of the country the speaker came from :**

- A. Colloquial Pronunciation
- B. Received Pronominalisation
- C. Received Pronunciation
- D. Allophonic Pronunciation

**45- ..... is a rhetorical device which expresses several ideas in a series of similar structures**

- A. The role of three
- B. Euphemism
- C. Parallelism
- D. Paralysis

**46- ..... can be used to indicate that you don't want to sound completely certain about something :**

- A. transitive verbs
- B. intransitive verbs
- C. phrasal verbs

D. none of the above

47- The Weak points of Dominance theory are that it represents ..... :

- A. women as 'powerless victims' and shows men as undermining, excluding and demeaning women
- B. men as 'powerless victims' and shows women as undermining, excluding and demeaning women
- C. women as 'powerful victims' and shows men as careful about looking highly ... ( **not clear** )
- D. women as 'cowardice venom' and shows them as committing sins

48- Choose the correct sentence :

- A. An ethnic majority refers to a group which has a socially dominant culture
- B. An ethnic minority refers to a group which has a socially dominant culture
- C. An ethnic minority refers to a group which has a politically dominant lecture
- D. An ethnic majority refers to a group which does not have a socially dominant culture

49- Choose the correct sentence :

- A. Sexist language represents women and men equally, as if members of one sex were somehow less completely human, or can write more than members of the other sex
- B. Saxon language represents women and men untidily, as if members of one six were somehow less committedly human, or had fewer rats than to remember number six
- C. saxophonist language represents women's and men's voices unequally, as if ... ( **not clear** ) musical instrument were not loud enough
- D. Sexist language represents women and men unequally, as if members of one sex were somehow less completely human, or had fewer rights than members of the other sex

50- ..... is the background assumption embedded within a sentence or a phrase :

- A. Implicature
- B. Preposition
- C. Presupposition
- D. Proposition

( توزيع الاسئلة حسب المحاضرات )

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