

- 1- 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

- 2- Different identities or social positions we enact and recognize in different settings is what we mean by
- a. situated geography
 - ☒ b. situated identities
 - c. situated meanings
 - d. situated history

- 3-Language has a magical property: when we speak or writeto fit the situation or context in which we are communicating.
- a. We change what we have to say
 - ☒ b. we craft what we have to say
 - c. we repeat what we have to say
 - d. we delete what we have to say

- 4- 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 andis 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

- 5-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

6- Although many "non-Indians" find it proper to ask questions of someone who is instructing them, "Indians" regard questions in such a situation as being.....

- a. suitable
- ☒ b. very suitable
- c. inattentive, rude, and insolent
- d. polite and prestigious

7-This is rather like the "....." question: Which comes first? Is an important question in discourse analysis.

- a. chicken and animals
- ☒ b. chicken and eggs
- c. Vegetables and fruits
- d. Men and animals

8- 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

- ☒ a- recognition work
- b- incredible work
- c- credible work
- d- understandable work

9-That there is a "committee meeting" is known through.....

- ☒ a. the clothes people wear
- b. the language used
- c. the color of the room
- d. the number of the people

10- 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

1 a

2 b

3 b

4 b

5 a

6 c

7 b

8 a

9 b

10 b