	10.
	المعالية والمعالية والمعال
سل الأول عدد	all secontrac analysis.
من الأول 1437/1436 من الأول 143	ion (s) for discourse
A كالمردح Definition only a Definition	
A government possible to give only	10-
1. It is not p	toon behind a given text
b) two	en motivation
c) (three d) 25 analysis helps to the hidd	
1. It is not possible to give only a single b) two c) three d) 25 2. Discourse analysis helps to the hidd hide	- countings
a) hide	of the hidden motivations
b) reveal c) complicate	
d) water is is meant to p.	
3. Discourse analysis in others and in ourselves.	
a) higher awareness	720
b) low awareness	as Mankind.
c) hidden awareness	exts is as
a) higher awareness b) low awareness c) hidden awareness d) black awareness 4. Critical thinking about the analysis of t a) new	
4. Critical thinking about	
b) ancient	3 95().
c) very new	s acronyms) ast
b) ancient c) very new d) extremely new 5. Discourse Analysis is briefly written (it	
5. Discourse Analysis a) AA	
b) DD	. Los into
c) AD	but is said, but takes
d) DA toply at the bas	ic level of what somewis.
6. looks not only at the bas consideration the surrounding social	sic level of what is said, but takes into and historical contexts.
6. consideration the surrounding social	
a) Analysis of discourse	
n a ding a discourse	L-
c) Writing a discourse	the coffee
c) Writing a discourse	the meaning that the con-
d) Listening to a discourse	nop triggers the meaning that the coffee
7. In discourse analysis a word	
which is spilled is	
a) Grains	
a) Grams	
b) Liquid	- 175
c) Concrete	nativ
d) Solid	nerson to appear as nativ
d) Sond	help a person to appear as
8. Talking to strangers	
8. Talking to strains	
American.	
a) does not	
b) sometimes does	
b) sometimes does	
c) rarely does	
1000	* V
d) always does	

8.

In order to fully understand a gine and historical	تحليل الخطاب (لغة إنجليزية) الفصل الأول و iven discourse you have to consider the
b) geographical	and to consider the
c) anthropological	
d) archaeological	
O. According to Gee, words like	
discourse analysis a) doors and windows	are very important in
b) cars and buses	
c) colonisation and occupation	
d) houses and rooms	
1. We build things when we	Speak or write
a) thece	speak of write.
b) four	
c) six	
d) seven	
4	anything that
2. Discourse analysts	and this just means anything that
communicates a message.	
a) will look at any given textb) won't look at any given text	
c) will look only at linguistic texts	
C) Will look only at iniguistic terms	
d) will look at only literary texts -	
d) will look at only literary texts	1,000
d) will look at only literary texts	idea who you are and what you are doing,
d) will look at only literary texts	n idea who you are and what you are doing, what you have
d) will look at only literary texts - 3. If somebody does not have an then he cannot make sense of v	n idea who you are and what you are doing, what you have
d) will look at only literary texts - 3. If somebody does not have an then he cannot make sense of v a) forget	n idea who you are and what you are doing, what you have
d) will look at only literary texts - 3. If somebody does not have an then he cannot make sense of v a) forget b) remember	n idea who you are and what you are doing, what you have
d) will look at only literary texts	n idea who you are and what you are doing, what you have
d) will look at only literary texts	
d) will look at only literary texts	
d) will look at only literary texts 3. If somebody does not have an then he cannot make sense of v a) forget b) remember c) hate d) said	
d) will look at only literary texts 3. If somebody does not have an then he cannot make sense of v a) forget b) remember c) hate d) said	dentity at a formal dinner party than you do
d) will look at only literary texts. 3. If somebody does not have an then he cannot make sense of value and forget by remember contact hate do said 4. You project a (an) in the family dinner table.	
d) will look at only literary texts. 3. If somebody does not have an then he cannot make sense of value and forget b) remember c) hate d) said 4. You project a (an)	
d) will look at only literary texts. 3. If somebody does not have an then he cannot make sense of wa) forget b) remember c) hate d) said 4. You project a (an)in the family dinner table. a) similar b) different	
d) will look at only literary texts. 3. If somebody does not have an then he cannot make sense of value and forget b) remember c) hate d) said 4. You project a (an)in the family dinner table. a) similar b) different	

a) Gee

b) Chomsky

c) Charles Dickens

d) Shakespeare -

b) grammar

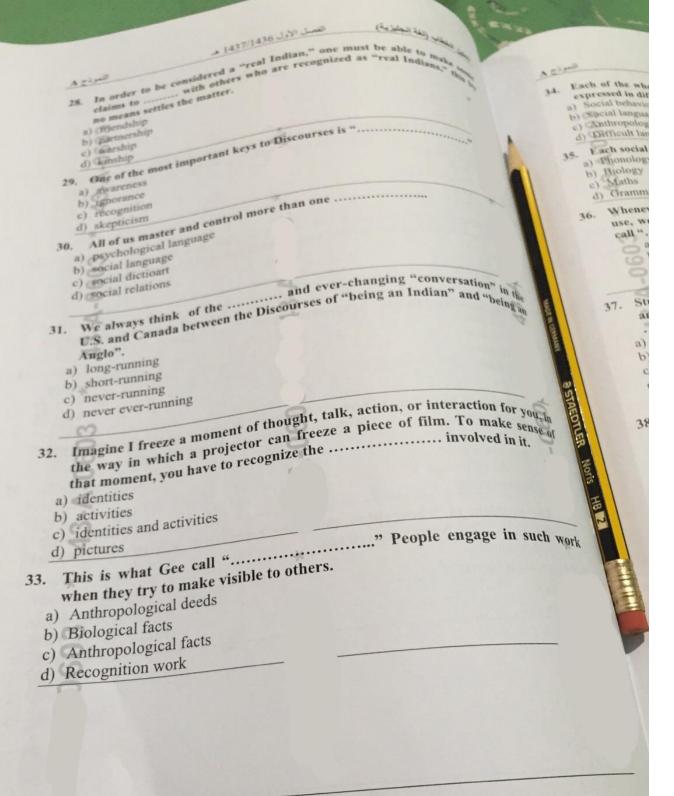
d) phonology

c) syntax

A = 1437/1436.15
200011
22. In fact, to be a particular who and to pull off a particular what requires that with other people. a) sync b) syntax
we act, value, interact, and use language off a particular
a) sync with or in coordination
b) syntax
grammar grammar
d) writing
23. To see this wider notion of language as integrated with "other stuff"
(), we will briefly consider Wieder and Pratt's (1990a, b) Objects
Objects (1990a, b)
a) Objects b) Objects and values
Desame
d) Games
redor and Pratt's work will also
whos) we take on are flexibly negotiated in actual contexts of practice.
a) Names
b) titles
c) identities
a) past
"real Indian" is, of course, an " term."
25. The term results and Outsider
b) Outskirt
c) Outlook
r idet
in enacting the
of some terms by native Americans in come to use the term.
26. Indeed, the use of some terms by native Americans in characteristic identity work
identity work
license
1) dage not licelise
b) does not recognized is very consequence.
d) always license
c) sometimes license d) always license The problem of "recognition and being recognized" is very compared. It is problem of "recognition and being recognized" is very compared. It is problem of "recognition and being recognized" is very compared to the problem of "recognition and being recognized" is very compared to the problem of "recognition and being recognized" is very compared to the problem of "recognition and being recognized" is very compared to the problem of "recognition and being recognized" is very compared to the problem of "recognition and being recognized" is very compared to the problem of "recognition and being recognized" is very compared to the problem of "recognition and being recognized" is very compared to the problem of "recognition and being recognized" is very compared to the problem of "recognition and being recognized" is very compared to the problem of "recognition and being recognized" is very compared to the problem of "recognition and being recognized" is very compared to the problem of "recognition and being recognized" is very compared to the problem of "recognition and being recognized" is very compared to the problem of "recognition and being recognized" is very compared to the problem of "recognition and being recognition and being recognized" is very compared to the problem of "recognition and being recognized" is very compared to the problem of "recognition and being recognized" is very compared to the problem of "recognition and being recognized" is very compared to the problem of "recognition and being recognized" is very compared to the problem of "recognition and being recognized" is very compared to the problem of "recognition and being recognized" is very compared to the problem of "recognition and being recognized" is very compared to the problem of "recognition and being recognized" is very compared to the problem of "recognition and being recognition and being recognized to the problem of "recognition and being recognition and being recognized to the problem of "
27. The problem of Native Americans,
000
a) problematic b) is not problematic
0) 15 110-1

c) easy

d) rare



(20)	
A linein	
-114-	
expressed in diffe. "S-Whate."	تحليل الخطاب (لغة إنج
a) Social behaviors we saw on the aspirin bottl	e is linguistically
b) Social languages c) Anthropological languages d) Difficult languages	•
a) — Tanguages	
a) Phonology 1) Biology	
a) Phonology b) Biology	
c) Maths	
. d) Grammar	
use, we quickly face an important property of language and important property of language and Reflexive passive pronoun by reflexivity c) active voice d) passive voice	ge, a property 7 mm
. Studying the way in which situations produce and and are, in turn, sustained by them, is an	
a) Discourse analysis	
b) Discourse	
c) Courses explained	
l) Analyzing easy texts	
48	Ó
Though discourse analysis usually focuses on the la aspect, it can start from any of these aspects of a situ	nguage (uation.
pismitic	
active	
passive	
semiotic	
ST.	d of a set of gramma

39. Any pies of language, oral or written, is composed of set of grammatic : الخيارات مو موجود بالتصوير

النموذج A النموذج A building is one of the six building tasks thi
six building to
النموذج A النموذج A النموذج A النموذج A
building
language.
a) Rosicters, other times
b) Endemic could be sisters,
c) Chronic d) Semiotic change their identities (they could be semiotic)
hoings can change their
language. a) Rosic b) Endemic c) Chronic d) Semiotic 41. Human beings can change their identities (they could be sisters, other times they are mothers) via changing their
91 50000
b) the color of their hair c) the color of their hair
b) the color of their eyes c) the color of their hair d) the place where they stand 42. "She speaks and acts in such a way that a visibly angry male in a committee meeting (perhaps it's me!) is "standing her ground on principle," but a visibly angry female is "hysterical" is an example of an area of reality which visibly angry female is "hysterical" is reflected by this example is
"She speaks and acts in such a way that ground on program of reality which
42. "She speaks and it's me!) is "standing example of an area of a seample is
visibly angry female is "hysterical is any high is reflected by this examp
d) the place where they do the second of the place where they do the second of the place where they do they are a way that a visibly angular of the second o
a) games
b) politics
a) enorts
d) physics 43. Situated meanings don't simply reside in individual; very often they are negotiated between people in and through communicative social
interaction. a) vision b) pretending c) society d) minds
0
44. I talk in a way that is to be linked to the one I used in the previous meeting. This area of reality is
c) appearance
d) pretending
u) pretending
45. Tools of inquiry are ways of ooking at the world of talk and
a) communication in AD
b) interaction in DA
c) mixing in DA
d) fraction in DA.

