

- (1) It is true that DA aims to enable us to solve a concrete problem by making us ask and epistemological question.
- (a) philosophical
 - (b) **Ontological**
 - (c) undiglossia
 - (d) metaphysical
- (2) It is well known fact that discourse analysis helps us find the hidden which stands beyond a text
- (a) hints
 - (b) marks
 - (c) **motivation**
 - (d) critics
- (3) When analyzing a discourse, it is necessary to consider the surrounding social and context
- (a) environmental
 - (b) political
 - (c) **historical**
 - (d) technological
- (4) Discourse Analysis is a modern discipline of the that covers a wide verity of different sociolinguistic approaches .
- (a) **social sciences**
 - (b) psychology
 - (c) medicine
 - (d) engineering
- (5) When we speak everybody crafts what he has to say to fit the in the which we are communicating.
- (a) **context**
 - (b) hall
 - (c) hotel
 - (d) desire
- (6) when we speak every body crafts what he has to say to fit in the way we are communicating.
- (a) **context**
 - (b) hall
 - (c) hotel
 - (d) room
- (7) It is well known fact that if insinuation, committees and committee meeting didn't already exist, in certain ways would be nonsense
- (a) **speaking and acting**
 - (b) writing logically
 - (c) writing
 - (d) acting

- (8) We always and simultaneously construct or build area of reality whenever we speak.
- (a) twelve
 - (b) three
 - (c) two
 - (d) six
- (9) " I talk and act in such a way that visibly angry male in a committee meeting (perhaps it's me!) is "standing his ground on principle," but a visibly angry female is " hysterical " is an example of an area of reality which is reflect by speech. The area which is reflected by this example is
- (a) sports
 - (b) celebration
 - (c) politics
 - (d) semiotics
- (10) Situated meetings don't simply reside in individual ; very often they are negotiated between people in and through communicative social interactions.
- (a) minds
 - (b) hearts
 - (c) history
 - (d) prehistory
- (11) Ways of looking at the world of talk and interaction are what we mean by in discourse analysis.
- (a) tools of inquiry
 - (b) ways of succeeding
 - (c) ways of failing
 - (d) ways of constructing good sentences
- (12) Words like " work " and " coffee" seem to have more than are apparent in the word of situated meanings we have discussed so far.
- (a) specific meaning
 - (b) limited meaning
 - (c) negative meaning
 - (d) general meaning
- (13) When you speak you try to present yourself as a certain person who is living in a certain kind of
- (a) class
 - (b) upper class
 - (c) activity
 - (d) low class

- (14) the first thing that comes to our minds when we think about how meaning is situated in actual contexts of use, is a property of language called ""
- (a) reflexivity
 - (b) reflexive pronoun
 - (c) reflexive noun
 - (d) justice
- (15) Which comes first? The situation or the language? This question reflects an image of between language and "reality":
- (a) disconnection
 - (b) reciprocity
 - (c) miss understanding
 - (d) misleading
- (16) We can say that an "utterance" has meaning only if and when it communicates
- (a) a who and whom
 - (b) a what and which
 - (c) a who and a what
 - (d) a why and only why
- (17) A semiotic aspect , that is , the "" such as language , gestures , ages or other symbolic systems.
- (a) blind system
 - (b) mathematical system
 - (c) metphorical system
 - (d) sign system
- (18) A political aspect , that is, the distribution of "" in the interaction such as power , status , and anything else deemed a "social good " by participant in terms of their cultural models and Discourse
- (a) social products
 - (b) social goods
 - (c) social habits
 - (d) social beliefs
- (19) The Anglo-American young woman named "Jane" we took about in our course. Jane
- (a) is making visible and recognizable two different versions of who , one is a daughter having dinner with her proud parents" and in the other case she is "a girl friend of being intimate with her boyfriend ".
 - (b) is playing the same role
 - (c) behaves similarly with her parents and boyfriends
 - (d) parents that she has only one social language

- (20) Some studies argue the chemistry experimental chemist is recognized, in large part, in their
- (a) titles
 - (b) countries
 - (c) apparatus and books
 - (d) faces
- (21) The tools of inquiry that are important in discourse are the tools that are relevant to how we (together with others) build and activities
- (a) personality
 - (b) ambition
 - (c) dreams
 - (d) identities
- (22) Some of the non-language "stuff" which are important in discourse are:
- (a) different ways of thinking, acting and interacting.
 - (b) sleeping
 - (c) dreaming
 - (d) imagining
- (23) If I have no idea who you are and what you are doing, then i cannot make sense of what you have
- (a) said, written , or done
 - (b) ways of writing
 - (c) ways of reading
 - (d) ways of constructing good sentences
- (24) People have differential access to different identities and activates connected to different sorts of status and social goods, and that is considered as
- (a) a root source of inequality
 - (b) a root source of equality
 - (c) a root source of prejudice
 - (d) a root source of injustice
- (25) Lots of interesting complication can set in when we think about identity enacted in and through
- (a) personality
 - (b) dreaming
 - (c) writing
 - (d) language
- (26),through the "anonymous" texts and products they circulate, can author or issue "utterances"
- (a) Institutions
 - (b) Secretary
 - (c) Individuals and institutions
 - (d) Individuals

- (27) We can point out that who's and what's
- are not really discrete and separable
 - are discrete and separable
 - are not really discrete
 - are not really separable
- (28) A language can be integrated with "other stuff " such as (.....) ,
- objects values and time
 - time and place
 - other people, objects, values, times and places
 - other people
- (29) Being a "real Indian" is not something one can simply be. Rather, it is something that one in and through the doing of it.
- becomes
 - is born being
 - dies
 - imagine being
- (30) Being "real Indian" also requires appropriate accompanying
- places
 - times
 - objects
 - objects, times and places
- (31) If you put language, action, interaction, values, beliefs, symbols, objects, tools, and places together in such a way that others recognize you as particular type of who (identity) engaged in a particular type of what (activity) here and now, then you have pulled off
- a discourse
 - an advanced course
 - an average course
 - part of a discourse
- (32) The Discourse we enact existed before each of us came on the scene and most of them
- Will exist longer after we have left the scene
 - Will not exist longer after we have left the scene
 - Will exist longer before we have left the scene
 - Will not exist longer before we have left the scene
- (33) This is what I call "....." 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 .
- unreal work
 - real work
 - recognition work
 - unfamiliar work

- (34) Discourse analysis is a product of period.
- (a) ancient
 - (b) pre ancient
 - (c) old
 - (d) postmodern
- (35) In discourse analysis it is important to consider the relation between terms and it is also important to look at the relation between these terms with
- (a) narrower World
 - (b) more complex society
 - (c) widely used term
 - (d) wider culture
- (36) How we speak or write that very situation or context in which we are communicating.
- (a) Does not create
 - (b) creates
 - (c) avoid descript
 - (d) does not avoid descript
- (37) "He gets into a plain, triangle house" is an example of an area of reality which is reflect by speech. The area which is reflected by this example is
- (a) sports
 - (b) The meaning and value of aspects of material world
 - (c) diplomatic
 - (d) semiotics
- (38) Different identities or social positions we enact and recognize in different settings are what we mean by
- (a) situated meaning
 - (b) situated styles
 - (c) situated identities
 - (d) situated stuff
- (39) You project yourself as a certain kind of a person when
- (a) you pretend yourself as a hero
 - (b) you speak or write anything, and you use all of the sources of your language.
 - (c) you speak or write anything, and you avoid using any other language
 - (d) you give up hope.
- (40) everybody presents a different identity at a formal meeting that does at the family meeting. And, though these are both meetings
- (a) they are the same kind of activities
 - (b) they are not activities
 - (c) they are different activities
 - (d) they are insignificant activities

- (41) So, language then always reflects and constructs the situation or context in which it is used.
- simultaneously
 - continuously
 - negatively
 - positively
- (42) A, that is, the personal, social, and cultural knowledge, feelings ,values , identities, and relationships relevant in the interaction.
- sociolinguistic aspect
 - linguistic aspect
 - sociocultural aspect
 - negative cultural aspect
- (43) there are several " tools of inquiry" that will help us study how building tasks are carried out and with what social and political
- reasons
 - consequences
 - motives
 - goals
- (44) "Conversation" with a capital "C" means long-running and that have been the focus of variety of different texts and interactions
- important them imagining
 - important themes or motifs
 - long-running but not important themes or motifs
 - important themes for acting positively
- (45) a socially-situated identity, means the "....." one is seeking identity and enact here and now
- kind of dream
 - kind of a person
 - kind of rank
 - kind of imagining
- (46) An utterance can be authored by
- one person
 - groups
 - one person or groups
 - a secretary and only other two managers
- (47) The term " real Indian " is , of course , an " insiders' term." The fact that is used by some Native American in enacting their own identity work-Native American to use the term.
- does not license non
 - does license non
 - sometimes it licenses
 - never licenses

(48) is considered the key to Discourses.

- (a) Imagining
- (b) Sleeping
- (c) Traveling
- (d) Recognition

(49) To make sense of a given moment, you have to recognize the involved in it .

- (a) identities and activities
- (b) identities
- (c) activities
- (d) environment

(50) There is another term that it is useful in place of cumbersome phrase " who doing-what," at least as far as the language aspects of " who-doing-whats " are concerned (remembering that language is caught up with " other stuff" in Discourses). This term is "....." .

- (a) psychological language
- (b) physical language
- (c) social language
- (d) metaphysical language

مع التمنيات الطيبة بالتوفيق