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[أسئلة اختبار - تحليل الخطاب - مجدوب العامر]

1) 1-" I would go for like a huge pizza right now" like" is:

- **a-A discourse marker**
- b-An editing term
- c-A filler word
- d-A repair

2) 2-the coherence relation in "since he overslept he missed the first bus" is:

- a- Contrast
- **B-Cause**
- C-Effect
- D-Cause and effect

3) 3-the coherence relation in "he left his job so as to take care of his sick mother" is:

- A-Effect
- B-Contrast
- **C-Purpose**
- D-Illustration

4) 4-the word "besides" expresses the coherence relation:

- A-Contrast
- **B-Addition**
- C-Place
- D-Illustration

5) 5-the expression "in the same way" expresses the coherence relation:

- **A-Comparison**
- B-Purpose
- C-Result
- d- addition

6) 6-reference in the sequence "please welcome him ---Maradona, the best football player ever" is:

- **a. two types of reference**
- b. three types of reference

- c. four types of reference
- d. five types of reference

7) 8- Demonstrative reference :

- mode by Demonstrative nouns
- mode by Demonstrative verbs
- mode by Demonstrative adjectives
- **mode by Demonstrative persons**

8) 6-reference in the sequence "please welcome him ---Maradona, the best football player ever" is:

- A-Personal, anaphoric, limited
- b-Personal ,anaphoric ,extended
- **c-Personal, cataphoric ,specific**
- d-Personal ,cataphoric ,extended

9) 9-The reference in "Mary is tall but her sentence is taller" is:

- a-Demonstrative
- **B-Comparison**
- c-Pronominal
- D -Exospheric

10) 10-Lexical cohesion is often made by repeating:

- **a-The same words**
- b-The same sentences
- c-The same morphemes
- d-The same sounds

11) 11-The cohesion in the sentence "He said he will phone me but he didn't "

- a-Nominal ellipsis
- b-Sentence Substitution
- **c-Verbal substitution**
- d-Verbal ellipsis

12) 12-In the sentence ;I asked for a red pen but he bought me a blue one " The word "one" expresses:

- A-Verbal substitution
- B-Sentence substitution

- C-Personal reference
- **d-Nominal substitution**

13) 13-The reference of "it" in "I can't believe it .We have won! "is:

- A-Personal anaphoric extended
- B-Personal anaphoric limited
- **C-Personal cataphoric limited**
- D-Personal cataphoric extended

14) 14-In the sequence "Three students failed and two passed" the Cohesion in the sentence relation is :

- **a-Nominal ellipsis**
- b- Nominal substitution
- c-Verbal ellipsis
- d-Sentence ellipsis

15) 15-In "the snake attacked the mouse and the poor animal had no chance to escape ", the lexical cohesion type is:

- a-The repetition of the same word
- b- The repetition of the a synonym
- c-The repetition of an antonym
- **d-The repetition of a superordinate word**

16) 17 if , as chair of a department, I opened a meeting with " this meeting is very important" then I have created :

- a. activity
- b. politics
- c. relationship
- **d. significance**

17) 16 "I talk and act in one way and I am a husband. I talk and act in another way , and I am a father " the way I speak created :

- a. Significance
- b. Connection
- **c. Identity**
- d. activity

18) 18. from a sociological viewpoint ,one function of language is :

- a. supporting the performance of accurate vocabulary usage
- b. supporting the performance of accurate sentence usage
- **c. supporting the performance of Social activities identities**
- d. Supporting the performance of accurate and fluent speech.

19) 19. Discourse with a big D studies:

- a. The role of language in creating identities and activities
- b. The role of speaker's actions in creating identities and activities
- **c. The role of language and other stuff in creating identities and activities**
- d. The role of the speaker's vocabulary use in creating identities

20) 20. " Jamal abdu nasir use of Shakespeare's famous word " to be or not to be " is an example of :

- a. Textuality
- b. Intra – textuality
- c. multi-textuality
- **d. intertextuality**

21) 21. term debates on themes such as the "environment " and motives play a role are referred to as :

- a. conversation with a small c
- **b. conversation with a big C**
- c. conversation with a small d
- d. conversation with a big D

22) 22. discourse analysis ,the term " recognition" refers to recognizing:

- how you are and which you are doing
- how you are and when you are doing
- how you are and who you are doing
- **how you are and what you are doing**

23) 23. a participant in discourse is best referred to as the :

- a. The who.
- b. The what.
- **c. The who-doing-what.**
- d. The whom-doing-what.

24) 24. This is what I call "..... " people engage in such work when they try to make

visible to others and to themselves who they are what they are doing :

- a. Unreal work
- b. Real work
- **c. Recognition work**
- d. Unfamiliar work

25) 25. The choice of the world is important in discourse analysis

- a. Rarely
- **b. Always**
- c. Never ever
- d. seldom

26) 26. humans can change their identities via changing :

- **a. the way they speak**
- b. the color of their eyes
- c. the color of their hair
- d. the place where they stand.

27) 27. I talk in a way that is to be linked to the one I used in the previous meeting .this called :

- **a. Connection**
- b. Disappearance.
- c. Appearance
- d. pretending

28) 28. whenever people speak, they craft what they have to say to fit thein which they are communication :

- a. classroom
- b. hall
- c. hotel
- **d. context**

29) 29. we have a right to say that an " utterance "has meaning only if and when it communicates:

- A. a witch and a whom
- B. a what and a which
- **C. a who and a what**

- D. a who and a why

30) 30. the use of our language grammar to create a particular viewpoint on what the world is like referred to as:

- A-Connection

- b- Semiotics

- **C-Polities**

- D-Relation ship

31) 31-the use of a pieces of language to privilege or disprivilage a certain sign system is called.

- a- symbolism

- b- politics

- **c- semiotics**

- d- Relationship

32) 32-In the sentence “It was sad. Many children died in the Saturday morning fire”it refers to:

- a- Saturday

- b -Morning

- c- Fire

- **d-the children’s death in the fire**

33) 33- situated meaning is interpreted with reference to:

- a- The sentence used to express it

- b-The words used to express it

- c-The idioms used in expressing it

- **d-The situation in which it is expressed**

34) 34-Native American Indian is recognized as “really Indian’ ’though:

- a-His language

- **b-His language and his action**

- c-His ethnic background

- d-The color of his skin

35) 35-Discourse analysis, Grammer2” refers to:

- a- Grammatical elements such as nouns, verbs and adjectives

- b-the use elements such as subject and object

- c- Vocabulary words used in discourse
- **d- ways grammatical elements are patterned to create different things**

36) 36. " you can come tomorrow at 9 PM

- **A. giving permission**
- B. asking for permission
- C. command

37) 37-The meta lingual language function is:

- **a-The use of language to refer to describe a situation**
- b-The use of language to express feelings
- c-The use of language to express greetings
- d- The use of language to talk about language

38) 38-Turn-taking ia a:

- **a-Term for conducting orderly conversation**
- b-Term for correcting mistakes to in conversation
- c-A term for explaining the purpose of conversation
- d-A term for interrupting conversation

39) 39-The "context" of discourse is:

- a-the type of discourse
- b The meaning of discourse
- **c-The situation of discourse**
- d-The organization of discourse

40) 40-The term "form" in discourse analysis refer to:

- a-The suffixes produced or uttered
- b-The morphemes produced or uttered
- c-The sounds produced or uttered
- **d-The sentences produced or uttered**

41) 41-"Greetings" is an example of:

- a-Expressive function
- b-poetic function
- c-Metalingual function
- **d-Phatic communication function**

42) 43-Which of the following is not a feature of speech:

- a- Informal and repetitive
- b- Acquired naturally without teaching
- **c- Formal and compact**
- d- Spontaneous and unplanned

43) 42-Which of the following is feature of writing?

- a-Every one learns how to write
- b-Writers use simple sentences connected by lots of "and "and "but"
- **c-Writing can only be learnt by teaching**
- d- Everyone learns to write and read

44) 44-The expressive function is usually expressed by:

- a- Declarative sentence
- b- Imperative sentence
- c- Interrogative sentence
- **d-Exclamatory sentence**

45) 45The sentence "What a nice weather we have today"

- a-An informative function
- b-A descriptive function
- **c- An expressive function**
- d- A commercial function

46) 46-"I hereby name this ship Princess Diana "is:

- a-An expressive function
- **b-A commercial function**
- c-An informative function
- d-A directive function

47) 47-An imperative sentence can express the :

- a-The directive function only
- b- The informative function only
- c- The expressive function only
- **d- The directive, the informative and expressive functions**

48) 48-The adjacency pair "A: Can you be quite?" B:"Yes ,sure ;;is:

- a-Offer/accept
- b-Complaining/denial
- C Challenge/rejection
- **d-Request/grant**

49) 49-In conversational analysis , the expression “you over there” is an example of:

- a-A major sentence
- b-An interrogative sentence
- c-An ambiguous sentence
- **d- A minor sentence**

50) 50-The expression “let’s see’ ’in conversational analysis is :

- a-An exclamatory sentence
- b- An eco-sentence
- c-Discourse maker
- **d-An editing term**