

ظلل (اختر) الإجابة الصحيحة مما يلي:

- (1) is 'our [innate] knowledge of the systematic correspondences between sound and meaning which make up our language'.
 (A) Langue
 (B) Teaching
 (C) Leaning
 (D) Parole
- (2) The promotion of English, both in Britain and in the United States, led to the of the other languages which exist there.
 (A) moralization
 (B) marginalization
 (C) realization
 (D) modification
- (3) is the art of using language so as to persuade or to influence others.
 (A) Retroflex
 (B) Orthotic
 (C) Rhetoric
 (D) Restock
- (4) Which sentence involves a *simile*
 (A) This room is an Oven
 (B) Her hair was golden silk
 (C) The room was like an oven
 (D) The sun was a diamond in the sky
- (5) Euphemism uses to make something seem more positive than it actually appears.
 (A) bold and abusive language
 (B) difficult language
 (C) offensive language
 (D) mild or inoffensive language

- (6) A casual conversation between you and a close friend is an event which won't be planned in advance.
- (A) formal
 - (B) informal
 - (C) feral
 - (D) far
- (7) The of language you use depends on the formality of the context and the amount of planning that is involved.
- (A) style
 - (B) tattoo
 - (C) stole
 - (D) taboo
- (8) of Standard English is a process where scholars analyse and record the vocabulary and grammatical patterns of a language.
- (A) Codification
 - (B) Translation.
 - (C) Writing
 - (D) Confiscation
- (9) In the United States, negative and.....can be associated with Spanish-accented speakers.
- (A) criminal stereotypes
 - (B) critical stiff types
 - (C) curly stripe
 - (D) crispy meal file.
- (10)..... refers to the rules that attempt to control social interaction in the virtual world.
- (A) Nitrite
 - (B) Netiquette
 - (C) decorum
 - (D) Nebulas
- (11) The term **MEDIA** can refer to.....
- (A) the press

- (B) television
 - (C) World Wide Web
 - (D) all the above
- (12) The **Media** can represent a powerful source in society because it
- (A) can select what counts as news.
 - (B) can decide who gets on the television, radio or newspaper.
 - (C) has become an integral part of most people's lives
 - (D) all the above
- (13).....refers to the accent used by the educated and the wealthy; it gives no indication of what part of the country the speaker came from.
- (A) Advanced RP
 - (B) Classical Arabic
 - (C) Vernacular
 - (D) Dialectal pronunciation
- (14)..... refers to an accent which sounds less formal than advanced RP and is the one that most people in Britain generally hear when they listen to newsreaders on national television.
- (A) Vernacular
 - (B) French
 - (C) Arabic
 - (D) Mainstream (RP).
- (15)..... is concerned with power: the power to make decisions, to control resources, to control other people's behaviour and values.
- (A) Politics
 - (B) Politeness
 - (C) Polysemy
 - (D) Polylines
- (16) **Physical coercion** is associated with
- (A) legal laws
 - (B) dictatorial regimes
 - (C) Persuasion and consent.
 - (D) Democratic regime

- (17)..... *language* is usually used in poetry not in science.
 (A) Referential
 (B) Affective
 (C) Aesthetic
 (D) phatic
- (18)..... is the ability of its holders to force obedience of other people to their will.
 (A) Parole
 (B) Language
 (C) Power
 (D) signifier
- (19).....is the background assumption embedded within a sentence or a phrase.
 (A) Imply
 (B) Definition
 (C) Presupposition
 (D) Implicature
- (20) According to *The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis*, there is a ... link between culture and language.
 (A) captive
 (B) active
 (C) causative
 (D) loose