1- **Language has the potential to …………………………**

a- Have no meaning

b- Create new mining

c- <u>create new meanings</u>

2- **When we study language we discover more about different fields of ……………………..**

a- <u>Knowledge</u>

b- Science

c- Only Systems

3- **the study of how a listener recognize words and utterances, or how damage to our brains results in certain kind of language disorders**

a- Sociolinguistics

b- <u>Psycholinguistics</u>

c- Artificial intelligence

4- ** A branch of linguistics where we study how to learn and to teach different languages.**

a- Sociolinguistics

b- Psycholinguistics

c- <u>Applied Linguistics</u>

5- **The study of the relation between language and society and the different varieties of language people use.**

a- <u>Sociolinguistics</u>

b- Psycholinguistics

c- Artificial intelligence

6- **The study of how to make computers more sophisticated.**

a- Sociolinguistics

b- Applied Linguistics

c- <u>Artificial intelligence</u>

7- **…………….. is the study of how a listener recognize words and utterances.**

a- Psychotherapy

b- Psychology

c- <u>Psycholinguistics</u>

8- **Psycholinguistics is the study of……………………….**

a- How to describe the sounds of a language.

b- How to learn languages.

c- <u>how a listener recognizes words and utterances.</u>

9- **Language is …………….. way of combining smaller units into larger units for the purpose of communication.**

a- the describing

b- <u>a systematic</u>

c- a good

10- **The sounds of our language.**

a- Morpheme

b- <u>Phonemes</u>

c- Syntax.

11- **The words of our language.**

a- Lexical items

b- <u>Phonemes</u>

c- Syntax.

12- **grammatical rules which determine how words can be combined into phrases and sentences**

a- Lexical items

b- Phonemes

c- <u>Syntax.</u>

13- **………… refers grammatical rules which determine how words can be combined into phrases and sentences:**

a- Morpheme

b- Philosophy

c- <u>Syntax.</u>

14- **language can be found in examples giving information or instructions the speaker wants the hearer to do.**

a- Aesthetic use

b- <u>Referential use</u>

c- affective use

15- **The purpose is to transmit accurate or non-ambiguous information.**

a- <u>Language used referentially</u>.

b- Language used affectively.

c- Language used aesthetically

16- **Choose the example that expresses the Referential use of language**

a- It is very hot today.

b- Wow, she is very beautiful

c- <u>Put those books on the table</u>.

17- The speaker/writer expresses his/her feelings or attitudes.

a- Language used referentially.

b- Language used affectively.

c- Language used aesthetically

18- Which use of language can hold people's interest?

a- referentially.

b- affectively.

c- aesthetically

19- The use of Language that designed to please the senses

through actual or imagined sounds and through metaphor is..

a- Referentially use .

b- Affectively use .

c- Aesthetically use.

20- The ……..is used to keep communication lines open and also

keep social relationships well

a- aesthetic function

b- phatic function

c- Referential function

21- There is more than one ……………of English, eg. Indian

English, American English

a- variety

b- verb

c- Language

22- Aesthetic language is usually used in …………..not in science

a- Physics

b- Poetry

c- Morphology

23- Choose the example that expresses the phatic use of

language.

a- It is very hot today.

b- Wow, she is very beautiful

c- Put those books on the table.

24- Choose the example that expresses the affective use of

language:

a- It is very hot today.

b- Wow, she is very beautiful

c- No , Go to the end of the road.

25- It helps in maintaining cohesion within social groups.

a- Language used referentially.

b- Language used phatically.

c- Language used aesthetically

26- It refers to the everyday usage of language.

a- aesthetic function

b- phatic function

c- Referential function

27- It refers to the small talk between people to share feelings or

establish a mood of sociability

a- aesthetic function

b- phatic function

c- Referential function

28- It is for the sake of interaction that opens up a social channel

a- Referential language .

b- Affective language

c- phatic language

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29- The ability of its holders to force compliance or obedience of

other people to their will.

a- Definition of power

b- Definition of ability

c- Definition of force

30- Ferdinand de Saussure born in………………..

a- 1913

b- 1857

c- 1875

31- Ferdinand de Saussure died in ……………..

a- 1913

b- 1857

c- 1875

32- Ferdinand de Saussure was …………….linguist .

a- American

b- a Russian

c- a Swiss

33- **Who laid a foundation for many significant developments in linguistics in the 20th century.**

a- Ferdinand de Frank

b- Ferdinand Georges

c- <u>Ferdinand de Saussure</u>

34- **Ferdinand de Saussure was a Swiss linguist whose ideas laid a foundation for many significant developments in …….. in the 20th century**

a- <u>Linguistics</u>

b- Psychology

c- Semantics

35- **Saussure divided language into ………. parts.**

a- <u>Two</u>

b- Three

c- Four

36- **Saussure divided language into two parts: langue and ………**

a- Paradox

b- Pardon

c- <u>Parole</u>

37- **Saussure divided language into two parts: langue which is …..**

a- Scientific knowledge

b- <u>innate knowledge</u>

c- Genetic knowledge

38- **knowledge of systematic correspondences between sound and meaning is …………**

a- <u>Innate</u>

b- Acquired

c- Genetic

39- **Ferdinand de Saussure (1857-1913) was a ……..linguist**

a- <u>Swiss</u>

b- British

c- American

40- **………is the actual use of language in both speech and writing**

a- linguistics

b- Competence

c- <u>Parole</u>

41- **The sound sequence which makes up a label.**

a- Signified

b- <u>Signifier</u>

c- Sign

42- **The meaning or concept associated with the signified.**

a- <u>Signified</u>

b- Signifier

c- Sign

43- **The correspondence between signifier and the signified.**

a- Signified

b- Signifier

c- <u>Sign</u>

44- **It is the association that binds the signifier and the signified together.**

a- Signified

b- Signifier

c- <u>Sign</u>

45- **The link between the signifier and the signified is ………..**

a- Systematic

b- Arbitrary

c- Logical

46- **Sign partially derive meaning from their relationship with other associated ……………… .**

a- Signified

b- Signifier

c- <u>Sign</u>

47- **Signs do not exist in isolation, but in systems of …………. relationship.**

a- <u>associative</u>

b- association

c- isolation

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48- **The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis divided in two parts. Linguistic relativity and ………………..**

a- Linguistic relativity

b- <u>Linguistic determinism</u>

c- Linguistic Miscellaneous

49- According to the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis There is ……………. link between culture and language which is ……………..

a- a positive

b- a causative

c- equal

50- A community's cultural experience shapes their………..

a- Translation

b- Language

c- Status

51- Languages of different cultures involve distinct systems of representation which are not necessarily equivalen.

a- Linguistic relativity

b- Linguistic determinism

c- Linguistic Miscellaneous

52- language affects the thought processes of its speakers is……

a- Linguistic relativity

b- Linguistic determinism

c- Linguistic Miscellaneous

53- The language you speak …………… the way that you will interpret the world around you.

a- Change

b- Deign

c- determines

54- language and its structures limit and ………… human knowledge or thought.

a- Deign

b- determine

c- Change

55- Politics is concerned with………………

a- Power

b- Thinking

c- Draw

56- It is concerned with power: the power to make decisions, to control resources, to control other people's behavior and values.

a- Politics

b- Ideology

c- Force

57- It can involve most aspects of life.

a- Politics

b- Religion

c- Force

58- To achieve political beliefs we need ….. , ……… and ………

a- Physical coercion , Legal laws

b- Physical coercion , Legal laws and Persuasion and consent

c- Legal laws and Persuasion and consent

59- It is Associated with dictatorial regimes.

a- Physical coercion

b- Legal laws

c- Persuasion and consent

60- It is Associated with democratic regimes.

a- Physical coercion

b- Legal laws

c- Persuasion and consent

61- To achieve Persuasion and consent we need ……………

a- Religion

b- Power

c- Ideology

62- Any set of beliefs which, to people who hold them, appear to be logical and natural.

a- Politics

b- Ideology

c- Force

63- The two main tools that can lead the hearer to make assumptions about the existence of information that is not made explicit in what is actually said are …….and …………..

a- Ideology and Power

b- Legal laws and Persuasion

c- Presupposition and Implicature

64- It is the background assumption embedded within a sentence or a phrase.

a- Implicature

b- Presupposition

c- Adjectives

65- How to use presupposition in a sentence?

    a- Proof

    b- Report

    c- <u>Adjectives</u>

66- It leads the listener to infer something that was not explicitly asserted by the speaker .

    a- <u>Implicature</u>

    b- Presupposition

    c- Adjectives

67- We have different ways to use Presupposition in sentences which are ……………………………………

    a- Implicature or Presupposition

    b- Questions instead of statements

    c- <u>All of the above</u>

68- It operates over more than one sentence.

    a- <u>Implicature</u>

    b- Presupposition

    c- Adjectives

69- It depends on shared knowledge between the speaker and the hearer.

    a- <u>Implicature</u>

    b- Presupposition

    c- Adjectives

70- It depends on the surrounding context of the discourse.

    a- <u>Implicature</u>

    b- Presupposition

    c- Adjectives

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71- It is the art of using language so as to persuade or to influence others"

    a- Simile

    b- <u>Rhetoric</u>

    a- Personification

72- The power of rhetoric is …………………

    a- Localized language.

    b- <u>Persuasive language</u>

    c- The language of semi-persuasive

73- The group of rules that speakers/writers adhere to so that they express themselves with eloquence.

    a- Simile

    b- <u>Rhetoric</u>

    c- Personification

74- The a way of comparing two different concepts:

    a- <u>Metaphor</u>

    b- Simile

    c- Personification

75- Rhetorical Devices used by…………………

    a- Doctors

    b- Translators

    c- <u>Politicians</u>

76- asserts that something is similar something else.

    a- Metaphor

    b- <u>Simile</u>

    c- Personification

77- While a metaphor asserts that something is something else, …………… asserts that something is similar to something else.

    a- Metaphor

    b- <u>Simile</u>

    c- similar

78- the a rhetoric device that entails giving human characteristics to inanimate objects or abstract ideas.

    a- Euphemism

    b- The Rule of Three

    c- <u>Personification</u>

79- The use of …………… can give the speech a poetic effect.

    a- <u>Personification</u>

    b- Past

    c- Future

80- The a rhetorical device which uses mild or inoffensive language to make something seem more positive than it actually appears.

    a- Metaphor

    b- <u>Euphemism</u>

    c- Personification

81- **The a rhetorical device where a statement is divided into three parts or points.**

a- Euphemism

b- Personification

c- <u>The rule of Three</u>

82- **A rhetorical device which expresses several ideas in a series of similar structures.**

a- <u>Parallelism</u>

b- Euphemism

c- Personification

83- **Politicians use ………… structures when they want to draw attention to a particular part of their message.**

a- <u>parallel</u>

b- Equal

c- Divided

84- **A device which can be used by either to emphasize or to obscure responsibility and agency.**

a- Parallelism

b- <u>Pronouns</u>

c- Personification

85- **The level of language use which is concerned with the relation between how a story is told and how this can lead to different view or versions of the same story or event**

a- <u>Linguistic representation</u>

b- Linguistic Governing

c- linguistic Organization

86- **it is used in linguistics with a range of meanings.**

a- Science

b- <u>Discourse</u>

c- Article

87- **The term MEDIA can refer to………….**

a- the press

b- television

c- World Wide Web

d- <u>all the above</u>

88- **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- <u>all the above</u>

89- **The prevailing way that a culture talks about or represents something is called ………**

a- the domino discourse

b- <u>the dominant discourse</u>

c- the doming discourse

90- **Media can lead to……………………. changes in the society.**

a- <u>Different</u>

b- No

c- All the above

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91- **Refers to the accent used by the educated and the wealthy peoples .**

a- <u>Received Pronunciation (advanced RP)</u>

b- BBC English

c- mainstream (RP)

92- **A pronunciation of British English based on the speech of the upper class of southeastern England**

a- Received Pronunciation (advanced RP)

b- mainstream (RP)

c- <u>BBC English</u>

93- **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- Received Pronunciation (advanced RP)

b- <u>mainstream (RP)</u>

c- BBC English

94- **……...is the way that language can systematically *vary* according to the situation in which it is used.**

a- Registration

b- Reality

c- <u>Register</u>

95- Variation in Register can be in …………………….

a- Sentence structure

b- Pronunciation

c- Vocabulary

d- <u>Any one of the above</u>

96- The factors that determine variation in register are ………….

a- Field

b- Tenor

c- Mode

d- <u>All the above</u>

97- It refers to the rules that attempt to control social interaction in the virtual world

a- <u>Netiquette</u>

b- Net quit

c- Not quiet

98- It refers to biological category, which is usually fixed before birth.

a- Six

b- <u>Sex</u>

c- Gender

99- It refers to social category, which is associated with certain Behavior

a- Six

b- <u>Sex</u>

c- Gender

100- ………..represents women and men unequally

a- English language

b- <u>Sexist language</u>

c- Insisting language

101- English language system is inherently …………..

a- un-sexist

b- <u>Sexist</u>

c- Sexually

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102- The terms refer to anything which deviates from the norm and this deviation is signaled by additional information called ……

a- Unmarked terms

b- <u>Marked terms</u>

c- Semantic terms

103- linguistic forms are neutral in so far as they represent the 'norm', and carry no additional information.

a- <u>Unmarked terms</u>

b- Marked terms

c- Semantic terms

104- "waiter" ," actor" and "Host" It is common term refer to male while to refer it to female, marked' by adding a suffix such as

a- es

b- eas

c- <u>*ess*</u>

105- " mistress and master" are good examples for ……………..

a- <u>Semantic derogation</u>

b- Sexism in discourse

c- Back channel support

106- The verbal and non-verbal feedback listeners give to speakers.

a- Sexism in discourse

b- <u>Back channel support</u>

c- Semantic derogation

107- Linguistic forms which 'dilute' an assertion

a- <u>Hedges</u>

b- flute

c- Deluge

108- Hedges are linguistic forms which ……..an assertion

a- elute

b- <u>dilute</u>

c- Deluge.

109- They can be used to indicate that you don't want to sound completely certain about something.

a- <u>modal auxiliary verbs</u>

b- Original verbs

c- Pronouns

110- Men and women ……..................... is in the topics they choose to discuss.

a- Equal

b- Similar

c- <u>Vary</u>

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111- According to ……………… theory . Men tend to have more power than women: physically, financially and in workplace hierarchies .

a- Difference

b- Dominance

c- Analysis of gender

d- Minimalist Theory

112- ………..takes the difference in power between women and men as the main cause of discourse variation

a- Domineers Theory

b- Determination Theory

c- Dominance Theory

d- Minimalist Theory

113- …………….. suggests that women and men develop different styles of talking because they are segregated at important stages of their lives.

a- Domineers Theory

b- Determination Theory

c- Dominance Theory

d- Difference Theory

114- The attribution, or claim, to belong to a particular cultural group on the basis of genetics, language, or other cultural manifestations. This is called …………………………………

a- ethnicity

b- cultural

c- manifestations

115- A group which has a socially dominant culture.

a- ethnicity

b- Ethnic majority

c- Ethnic minority

116- It Refers to members of minority groups.

a- ethnicity

b- Ethnic majority

c- Ethnic minority

117- The ethnic majority has been established for ………..of time

a- a longer period

b- A short period

c- Period in the past

118- ……………groups are the more recent products of migration.

a- ethnicity

b- Ethnic majority

c- Ethnic minority

119- The term *Ethnic majority* is used to refer to a group which has a socially……..culture.

a- ruminant

b- dominant

c- diamond

120- ……….. refers to preconceived, usually unfavorable, judgments toward people because of gender, social class, age, disability, religion, sexuality, race/ethnicity, language, nationality or other personal characteristics.

a- Prejudice

b- Language

c- Linguistics.

121- The word ….. was often linked in the British media with negative signs like *hate, fight, riot*

a- Black

b- White

c- Red

122- The word Jamaican indicates in the British media ………… entering the country.

a- illegal drugs

b- illegal Infiltrator

c- intruder

123- The word *small islander (which* refers to people who have migrated from poorer and smaller islands) is ………

a- derogatory

b- Reclamation

c- ethnicity

124- ……. is when members of ethnic minorities attempt to reduce, or remove, the power of derogatory ethnic labelling by using those terms among themselves, as positive markers of group identity.

a- Relation

b- Reclamation

c- Redirection

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125- The US government issued the Native American Languages Act. In ………………………

a- 1999

b- 2000

c- 1990

126- The Native American Languages Act provides ……………

a- Promotion Of the minority languages

b- protection

c- preservation

d- all the above

127- By the mid to late of nineteen century, there was a promotion of …………………………………in US government.

a- Multilingualism

b- Monolingualism

c- Mother -tongue languages

128- The group that argues against multilingualism.

a- English First

b- US English

c- English Plus

129- The group that Views multilingualism as costly and ineffective.

a- English First

b- US English

c- English Plus

130- The group that promotes English in Education.

a- English First

b- US English

c- English Plus

131- The group that Assumes that English serves as a medium of integration among different minority groups who have different mother tongues.

a- English First

b- US English

c- English Plus

132- The group that Promotes fluency in English as a tool for empowering ethnic minority groups.

a- English First

b- US English

c- English Plus

133- The group that Advocates proficiency in English but not at the expense of other languages and cultures.

a- English First

b- US English

c- English Plus

134- Age groups can be classified into ……………… main groups.

a- Two

b- Three

c- Four

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135- Language characteristics of the under-fives, The pitch of their voice is quite …………relative to that of adults

a- Low

b- High

c- Equal

136- Language characteristics of the under-fives, Their early pronunciations of words can be quite ……….. from the adult versions.

a- Alike

b- Looks like

c- Different

137- Language characteristics for the over-sixty-fives. Older people may require slightly ………….. processing time to produce and understand complex sentences.

a- Shorter

b- Longer

c- Easier

138- a special style used in speech to young children.

a- Child Directed Language (CDL)

b- Baby Talk

c- A & b

139- calling the child by name, often using a 'pet' name or term of endearment, is Characteristic of ………………………

a- Child Directed Language

b- the Sound of CDL

c- young children conversation with their parents

140- more repetition , shorter , grammatically simpler sentences , is Characteristic of…………………..

   a- <u>Child Directed Language</u>

   b- the Sound of CDL

   c- young children conversation with their parents

141- higher pitch, slower speed, more pauses, particularly between phrases, , are Characteristics of…………………..

   a- Child Directed Language

   b- <u>The Sound of CDL</u>

   c- Young children conversation with their parents

142- Similarities between Child Directed Language and 'Elder Directed' Language

   a- the content of the talk

   b- the sound of the talk

   c- the ways speakers interact

   d- <u>all the above</u>

143- Why do Parents use Child Directed Language?

   a- Parents used it as a language

   b- <u>Parents used it as a language-teaching tool</u>

   c- Parents used it as test

144- Parents used Child Directed Language to ensure understanding children who are ………….. competent language users.

   a- <u>not fully</u>

   b- fully

   c- foolish

145- Child Directed Language (CDL) asserts the power of the caregiver in relation to the ………….

   a- <u>Child</u>

   b- Parents

   c- Neighborhood

146- Using Child Directed Language ………………….. affection and nurturance toward the recipient and a willingness to accommodate to their needs.

   a- wipes

   b- hides

   c- <u>reflects</u>

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147- A given language is ……… in exactly the same way by every one of its speakers.

   a- used

   b- <u>not used</u>

   c- taught

148- The term ……… refers to features of speakers' pronunciation that can signal their regional or social background.

   a- language

   b- dialect

   c- <u>Accent</u>

149- The pronunciation of words is associated with a certain geographical area.

   a- language

   b- dialect

   c- <u>Accent</u>

150- The term ………: refers to a variety of a language that can signal the speaker's regional or social background.

   a- language

   b- <u>dialect</u>

   c- Accent

151- …………….. differ only in pronunciation, …………… differ in their grammatical structures.

   a- <u>Accents , dialects</u>

   b- Accents , language

   c- dialects , Accents

152- Social class of a given character is often indicated by the type of ………………….. they use.

   a- Literature

   b- <u>accent or dialect</u>

   c- language

153- gravediggers, members of the lower social classes, speak in…

   a- poetic

   b- verse

   c- <u>prose</u>

154- Social class ………………language

   a- <u>affects</u>

   b- does not affect

   c- does not change

155- ………………….. is the dialect of the higher social classes and is therefore the prestige form of English.

a- Black English

b- Street English

c- <u>Standard English</u>

156- speakers at the top of the social scale speak …………….. with very little regional variation.

a- Black English

b- Accent

c- <u>Standard English</u>

157- The……………….a person is on the social scale, **the more** their speech will reflect **prestige norms**.

a- worse

b- <u>higher</u>

c- lower

158- Which of the following words is **acceptable** in **Standard English**?

a- bog

b- <u>WC</u>

c- Privy

d- Dunny

159- Which of the following words is NOT acceptable in Standard English?

a- WC

b- Lavatory

c- Toilet

d- <u>John</u>

160- Which of the following Sentences is NOT acceptable in Standard English?

a- <u>He's a man what likes his wife</u>

b- He's a man who likes his wife

c- He's a man that likes his wife

161- Choose the sentence that is acceptable in Standard English

a- He's a man what likes his wife,

b- He's a man he likes his wife

c- <u>He's a man who likes his wife</u>

d- He's a man likes his wife.

162- The specific class that people belong to can be determined by

a- education

b- occupation

c- economic factors

d- <u>All the above</u>.

163- Social class can be divided into:

a- Upper class

b- Middle class

c- lower class

d- <u>all the above</u>

164- The study of the social stratification of 'r' in New York City was by………………………..

a- <u>William Labov</u>

b- Peter Trudgill

c- Williams and Kerswill

165- The study of social differentiation of English in Norwich was by …………………

a- William Labov

b- <u>Peter Trudgill</u>

c- Williams and Kerswill

166- The study of dialect levelling in three British towns was by……………………

a- William Labov

b- Peter Trudgill

c- <u>Williams and Kerswill</u>

167- The dialect known as…….is the dialect of institutions such as government and the law

a- Black English

b- <u>Standard English</u>

c- accent

d- variety

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168- …………….. is something which we are constantly building and negotiating through our interaction with others.

a- Accent

b- <u>Identity</u>

c- Social class

d- Dialect

169- Identity is …………………

- a- Easy
- b- Unsophisticated
- c- <u>Multifaceted</u>

170- People shift into ……………………at different times in different situations.

- a- <u>different identities</u>
- b- different language
- c- different style

171- Accent is associated with…………………

- a- <u>Pronunciation</u>
- b- grammatical structure
- c- both a& b

172- Dialect is associated with…………………

- a- Pronunciation
- b- <u>grammatical structure</u>
- c- both a& b

173- The most obvious difference in the way people speak is in their ……………………

- a- Accent or Dialect
- b- Social class
- c- Education
- d- <u>All the above</u>

174- The importance of Linguistic Identity is Speakers tend to use their linguistic identity for ……………………

- a- to disguise their membership of a particular social or regional group.
- b- to distance themselves from a particular social or regional group.
- c- to move closer to another group they want to belong to.
- d- <u>All the above</u>

175- In the ……… religion, a child was given two names. The first name was believed to give the child strength and the second was believed to protect the child.

- a- <u>Hindu.</u>
- b- Muslim
- c- Christian
- d- Jewish

176- My names locate me in time and space. It gives me a sense of my own history that I not only share specifically with a generation of people in Africa but also with all Africans.

- a- Peter Trudgill, a Zambian writer
- b- <u>Simmonds, a Zambian writer</u>
- c- William Labov , a Zambian writer

177- The giving of a name can indicate the acceptance of an individual into a particular culture or religion, establishing individual ……………..

- a- Safety
- b- <u>Identity</u>
- c- Card

178- The giving of …………….. name at confirmation in the Roman Catholic faith.

- a- a satan's
- b- <u>a saint's</u>
- c- a devil's

179- The way names are used in interaction is ………….. the process of constructing individual identities within a group.

- a- Not a majority to
- b- Not primarily to
- c- <u>central to</u>

180- a. Sally, this is Fadi.

    b. Sally, this is Dr. Fadi.   **In (a)**

- a- Sally and Fadi are of a different status of belonging to different groups
- b- <u>Sally and Fadi are of the same status or belonging to the same group</u>
- c- No different status

181- a. Sally, this is Fadi.

    b. Sally, this is Dr. Fadi.   **In (b)**

- a- <u>Sally and Fadi are of a different status of belonging to different groups</u>
- b- Sally and Fadi are of the same status or belonging to the same group
- c- No different status

182- Names can……………………., particularly if they don't fit in with the conventions of a community.

a- Erase problems

b- <u>cause problems</u>

c- Wipe away problems

183- The way that other speakers refer to you can depend on ………

a- the degree of formality

b- the degree of intimacy

c- your relative status of all the participants involved in the interaction

d- <u>all the above</u>

184- In Britain, If you are addressing a judge, you use one the following address:

a- your honor (شرفكم)

b- m'lord (my lord)

c- m'lady (my lady)

d- <u>any one of above</u>

185- The way address terms are used can have important implications on the ………………..

a- Audience

b- Supporters

c- <u>Participants</u>

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