

1) Lippi-Green 1(997: 215) points out that in the United States

- low intelligence is associated with women with Arabic accents.
- intelligence is associated 1with men with eastern accents
- **lack of intelligence is associated with women with southern accents**

2) people's attitudes to different languages

- Matching goose is a method of investigating
- guise is a method of intimidating
- **Matched guise is a method of investigating**
- Matched quizzes is a method of investigating

3) Choose the correct sentence:

- the majority groups are the first products of migration.
- the minority groups are the less recent products of integration
- the minority groups are the more recent products of moderation
- **the minority groups are the more recent products of migration.**

4) Prejudice' refers to toward people because of gender, disability, age, social class, etc.

- postconceived, usually unfavorable, judgments
- preconvinced, usually favorable, judgments
- preconceived, usually favorable, jam and mint
- **preconceived, usually unfavorable, judgments**

5) who speaks or behaves in a manner that indicates a lack of sophistication.

- Country bumpkin refers to vegetables, usually from a rural area,
- Country thick skin refers to a person, usually from an urban area,
- Counting bumpkins refers to a calculation of plants, usually from a rural area,
- **Country bumpkin refers to a person, usually from a rural area**

6) It is difficult to give an exact linguistic definition of Standard English because

- luggage varies in its use

- language worries in its use
- **language varies in its use**
- lasagna varies in its muse

7) The style of language one uses depends on

- the formality of the pretext and the amount of planning that is involved
- the formality of the context and the route of planning that was involved
- the informality of the context and the manner of planning that is involved
- **the formality of the context and the amount of planning that is involved**

8) The motivation for making children speak Standard English in schools is explicitly given

- as the need to use language referentially
- as the need to communicate efficiently
- as the need to communicate mistakenly
- **as the need to communicate effectively**

9) In 1995, the British government launched the 'Better English Campaign' whose aim was

- to improve standards of spoken French around the country
- to disapprove standards of spoken English around the capital
- to improve standards of written English around the laundry
- **to improve standards of spoken English around the country**

10) In Britain, although many languages are in daily use

- only English has an unofficial recognition
- only French has an official recognition
- **only English has an official recognition.**
- only English has an efficient reoccupation

11) Multilingualism can be viewed with

- superstition and as a support to national unity
- **suspicion and as a threat to national unity**
- circumcision and as a feat to national unity
- sophistication and as a threat to international unity

12) dangerous, and as a threat to political, social or economic stability.

- Majority languages and their speakers may be seen as

- Minority luggage and their carriers may be seen as
- **Minority languages and their speakers may be seen as**
- Martyr languages and their writers may be seen as

13) High class people usually show of English in Britain

- positive attitudes toward non-standard varieties
- **negative attitudes toward non-standard varieties**
- negative aptitude toward standard varieties
- negative latitude toward non-standard tidings

14) According to Sacks 1995, identity labels are imposed by people who can be

- in a less powerful position
- in a more powerless position
- in a more forceful coercion
- **in a more powerful position**

15) in which speakers change their speech to make it more similar to that of their hearer.

- Linguistic maintenance is a process
- Linguistic divergence is a process
- Linguistic diseases is a process
- **Linguistic convergence is a process**

16) Linguistic maintenance is a process in which..... their own variety.

- **speakers may choose not to converge, but instead to maintain**
- instructors choose not to maintain, but instead to converge
- writers may choose not to contain, but instead to diverge
- listeners choose not to converge, but instead to elevate

17) Linguistic divergence is a process in which

- readers choose to move closer to the linguistic norms of their hearer
- writers choose not to move away from the linguistic norms of their writers
- listeners lose money to move away from the musical notes of their harper
- **speakers choose to move away from the linguistic norms of their hearer**

18) Choose the correct sentence

- Loss of a language can be associated with a loss of cultural fertility

- Loss of a language cannot be associated with a loss of social ideology
- **Loss of a language can be associated with a loss of cultural identity**
- Loss of a language can be disassociated from the loss of political identity

19) Languages can be lost because

- **speakers may choose to shift from one language to another as social conditions change**
- people may learn another language especially French
- One language may be studied as a course at school or institute
- speakers may keep the same language when social conditions change

20) The dialect known as 'Standard English' has special status because it is the dialect of

- governmental and legal involutions and the dialect of literacy and elevation
- governmental and legal elocutions and the dialect of legitimacy and elaboration
- **governmental and legal institutions and the dialect of literacy and education**
- governmental and legal interpretations and the dialect of illiteracy and emancipation

21) The grammar of Standard American because it contains multiple negation.

- does not allow a sentence like 'I didn't know anything.'
- does not allow a sentence like 'He didn't know the answer.'
- **does not allow a sentence like 'She didn't see nothing.'**
- does not allow a sentence like 'We did nothing yesterday.'

22) is the study of how a listener recognizes words and utterances

- Linguistics
- Psychology
- Sociolinguistics
- **Psycholinguistics**

23) Applied Linguistics is a branch of linguistics where we study how

- a listener recognizes words and utterances
- **to learn and to teach different languages**
- to study different varieties of a certain language
- to make computers more sophisticated

24) is the study of how to make computers more sophisticated

- Artificial independence

- art intelligence
- **Artificial intelligence**
- Human intelligence

25) Language is a systematic way of combining smaller units into larger units for the purpose of

- Commutating
- Computation
- Competition
- **Communication**

26) When language is used the speaker/writer can express his/her feelings or attitudes

- Referentially
- Aesthetically
- Phatically
- **Affectively**

27) The affective function of language expresses the speakers' or writers'

- **feelings and attitudes**
- importance
- intelligence
- falling and failure

28) language is usually used in poetry not in science

- Referential
- Affective
- **Aesthetic**
- Phatic

29) is the ability of its holders to force compliance or obedience of other people to their will.

- Parole
- Language
- **Power**
- Signifier

30) Ferdinand de Saussure (1857-1913) was alinguist

- Syrian
- **Swiss**
- British
- American

31) Saussure divided language into two parts: langue and

- Paradox
- Pardon
- **Parole**
- Grammar

32) is the actual use of language in both speech and writing

- Power
- Langue
- **Parole**
- Bail

33) The link between the signified and the signifier is

- Arbiter
- Artery
- **Arbitrary**
- Artistry

34) Signs do not exist in isolation, but in systems of relationship

- social
- society
- Assertive
- **Associative**

35) is 'our [innate] knowledge of the systematic correspondences between sound and meaning which make up our language

- **Langue**
- Teaching
- Leaning
- parole

36) According to The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, there is a link between culture and language

- captive
- active
- **causative**
- causal

37) Is any set of beliefs which, to people who hold them, appear to be logical and natural.

- geology
- doxology
- eulogy
- **Ideology**

38) is concerned with power: the power to make decisions, to control resources, to control other people's behaviour and values

- **Politics**
- Politeness
- Polysemy
- Polylines

39) Physical coercion is associated with

- legal laws
- **dictatorial regimes**
- Persuasion and consent
- Democratic regime

40) is the background assumption embedded within a sentence or a phrase.

- Imply
- Implication
- **Presupposition**
- Implicature

41) The prevailing way that a culture talks about or represents something is called

- the domino discourse
- **the dominant discourse**
- the doming discourse
- the committed discourse

42) is the art of using language so as to persuade or to influence others

- Retroflex
- Orthotic
- **Rhetoric**
- Restock

43) Which sentence involves a simile

- This room is an Oven
- Her hair was golden silk
- **The room was like an oven**
- The sun was a diamond in the sky

44) Euphemism is a rhetorical device which useslanguage to make something seem more positive than it actually appears

- bold and abusive
- difficult
- offensive
- **mild or inoffensive**

45) The term MEDIA can refer to

- the press
- television
- world wide web
- **all the above**

46) Media can represent a powerful source in society because it

- can select what counts as news.
- can decide who gets on the television, radio or newspaper
- has become an integral part of most people's lives
- **all the above**

47) 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

- **Advanced RP**
- Mainstream (RP)
- Vernacular al pronunciation
- Dialectal pronunciation

48) 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.

- Advanced RP
- **Mainstream (RP)**

49) is the way that language can systematically vary according to the situation in which it is used.

- Registration
- Registrar
- **Register**
- Resiste

50) refers to the rules that attempt to control social interaction in the virtual world (cyberspace).

- Nitrite
- **Netiquette**
- Etiquette
- Nebulas

51) represents women and men unequally

- English language
- Saxophone language
- **Sexist language**
- Insisting language