

# YAKOUT ALMAHAMEED

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## **L201B QUIZ ( CH 11)**

**1. Terms of address depend on:**

- a) **The status of the speakers and the social distance between them.**
- b) The pauses in the speech and the paralinguistic features such as eye contact.
- c) Chronological order of events in the speech.
- d) The dominance of males over females in conversation.

**2. When someone asks a question, they usually receive an answer. When someone receives an invitation, they either accept it or apologize. In conversation these are called:**

- a) Relative status.
- b) Speech acts.
- c) Face work.
- d) **Adjacency pairs.**

**3. Conversational Styles vary in terms of:**

- a) People try to manage their own and other people's self-image.
- b) Actions, such as orders or greetings, are carried out through speaking.
- c) **Intonation, use of laughter, anecdotes, management of turn-taking.**

**4. Paralanguage is an important part of everyday conversation and can be defined as:**

- a) Particular type of speech acts that come together in pairs, where one follows the other.
- b) Physical location and social circumstances in which conversation happens.
- c) **The way something is said, tone of voice, features that are used alongside words.**
- d) An expected response that the first speaker considers 'proper'.

**5. According to Erving Goffman, facework refers to:**

- a) **People try to manage their own and other people's self-image and avoid offending others.**
- b) How different speakers use facial expressions and gestures to help them in expressing their ideas.
- c) How every time a person speaks, he is actually performing an act, such as a request or a command.

**6. Openings of conversation usually include greetings as part of:**

- a) A face threatening act.
- b) Cultural differences.
- c) The referential function.
- d) **Politeness.**

7. Austin's Speech Act Theory proposes that:

- A) Different group allegiances are symbolized by codeswitching.
- B) Actions, such as orders or greetings, are carried out through speaking.**
- C) People try to manage their own and other people's self-image.

8. Mikhail Bakhtin said that each person's contributions in a conversation are directed towards and dependent on the other speakers. This is referred to as:

- A) Inexplicit.
- B) Dialogic.**
- C) Hesitant

9. When interlocutors are exchanging ideas, they can be:

- A) Face to face.
- B) All of the above.**
- C) Face-to-face.
- D) On the phone

10. Sara walked into the room and greeted everyone warmly. Everyone greeted back. Mariam said sarcastically, "Oh Really! So you came to the meeting." Mariam's sentence is:

- A) A resolution.
- B) A preferred response.
- C) Dis-preferred response**

11. It is acceptable for speakers to be use inexplicit structures in everyday conversation because of:

- A) Women are more cooperative than men in most societies.
- B) Past shared experience and the relationship between the speakers.**
- C) There is no need for punctuation d. stories are boring without an ending.

12. When two speakers are closing a conversation, they keep repeating their "Thank you" and "Good-byes. This shows:

- A) Solidarity and positive feedback by the speakers.**
- B) Face threatening acts.
- C) Confusion and old age among the speakers.
- D) Social distance.

13. "Politeness" strategies include:

- A) Codeswitching.
- B) Physical surroundings.
- C) Interruptions.
- D) Facework and terms of address.**

14. Context that influences use and interpretation of words and phrases, includes:

- A) **All of the choices.**
- B) Physical surroundings.
- C) Relationship between people.
- D) The social events of which the interaction is a part.

15. Sack's main criticism of Austin's 'Speech Act Theory' was that:

- A) **It used invented or remembered, not real-life dialogue.**
- B) It used terms of address in an insulting manner.
- C) It didn't consider the coda of the stories told.

16. An index of one's identity is:

- A) **The use of codeswitching in conversation.**
- B) The response one receives from the other person.
- C) The institutional setting.

17. "Language Practices" refers to:

- A) Focusing on the sounds of language.
- B) **Investigating how people take part in language activities to reach certain goals.**
- C) Studying the morphology of words as they are used by speakers.

18. According to Bourdieu, for a speech to become an act:

- A) **The speaker must have the authority within the context or the institution.**
- B) The speakers must know each other well.
- C) The speaker must use his first language.

19. When two speakers know each other well, the speakers don't have to give a lot of details and nor explain clearly. This is feature of structure is referred to as:

- A) Polite.
- B) Dialogic.
- C) **Inexplicit.**
- D) Paralanguage.

20. Which of the following are examples of phatic communion?

- A) Discussing the exact details and schedule for planting your garden.
- B) Arguing about the budget numbers at a business meeting.
- C) **Talking about the weather and complimenting someone about the way the look.**

21. The term MR. in English is used:

- A) As a term of address that is considered disrespectful.
- B) To show equal social status between the speaker and the person being addressed.
- C) As a term of address to replace the lack of pronouns that represent social distance.**
- D) To call on a female who is older than the person who is speaking age.

22. The use of tag questions, intensifiers, more indirect polite forms are examples of:

- A. features of women's speech which is less dominant and less competitive than men.**
- B. Features of the speech of bilinguals in the situation of codeswitching.
- C. features of the style of men's speech as described by Lakoff's dominance theory.

23. To avoid answering a question and instead change the subject of the conversation by the speaker is:

- A) An overlap.
- B) A dis-preferred response.**
- C) A preferred response.
- D) An act of solidarity.

24. The Aboriginal Australians are known not to express their feelings explicitly: **NO**

- A) This indirect style is due to a cultural difference between the Aboriginals and mainstream Australians.**
- B) This is an example of the importance of terms of address in Australia.
- C) This is a difference in style because of gender.

25. The "dominance" approach towards men's and women's talk suggests that: **NO**

- A) In spoken interactions men dominate women.**
- B) Men and women communicate differently depending on social role.
- C) There are many similarities in the way men and women talk.

26. Codeswitching is used in order to:

- A) A speak loudly and make yourself heard better when talking in public.
- B) Prove that the speaker knows only one language.
- C) Exclude a particular participant, clarify a point or express a certain identity.**
- D) Discuss work related topics only.

27. Unfinished sentences in conversation: Select one:

- A) Are criticized for being ungrammatical.
- B) Are called 'elliptical' structures and acceptable in spoken encounters.**
- C) Are an example of style shifting?

28. Jakobson argued that one of the functions fulfilled by conversation is Referential. This: means:
- A) Language is used to establish or maintain relationships.
  - B) Language is used to share ideas and get things done.**
  - C) Language is used to open a conversation properly.
29. "Nurse: "All visitors must leave now Mohammad (Visitor at the hospital) "We will not leave now. I mean, please sister, we cannot right now as we are waiting to speak to the doctor. We are worried about our father's condition, thank you so much for taking such good care, you all have been great "-- angels:
- A) Mohammad was polite.
  - B) Mohammad performed a face threatening act.
  - C) Mohammad was involved in a threatening and then a face-saving act.**
30. Based on Emanuel Schegloff's definition, an example of conversation is:
- A) Senior doctors explaining a procedure to junior surgeons.
  - B) School children playing during break in the playground.**
  - C) A team leader discussing the project objective with his team.
31. The combination of features relating to the meaning and management of conversation is referred to as:
- A) Adjacency pairs.
  - B) Transition relevance place.
  - C) Conversational analysis.**

## (TRUE/FALSE) Select one: True OR False

1. Everyday spoken language is chaotic, disorganized and hard to understand
  - A) **True.**
  - B) False
2. LOLI Ate three plates of nachos..." is an incomplete sentence, but three friends would get joke as they have shared one experience.
  - A) **True.**
  - B) False
3. Would you like a cup of coffee, Amal? "Sure, thank you" Is an example of adjacency pair.
  - A) True.**
  - B) False

4. According to Robin Lakoff, in conversation women are more competitive than men because of the asymmetrical relationship between them in society. **NO**
- A) True.  
B) **False**
5. Your Honour, my client was not in town on the day of the murder." is polite and proper term of address in a court room when addressing the judge.
- A) **True**.  
B) False
6. Jane, "I am sorry for being late, I had an accident on the way" Ben" Oh I am sorry, hope you are not injured." Ben's response is a preferred response.
- A) **True**.  
B) False
7. People engage in conversations only to get things done.
- A) True.  
B) **False**
8. Not sharing the cultural background can cause misunderstanding between two speakers in a conversation.
- A) **True**.  
B) False
9. If you say. "Sit down!" you are signaling that you have higher status than the person you are addressing.
- A) **True**.  
B) False
10. Codeswitching is the ability of a person who has competence in more than one language to switch between two or more languages depending on the situation for ease of communication.
- A) **True**.  
B) False
11. Turn-taking occurs in a conversation only when one person listens while the other person speaks, and the second speaker talks only when the first person reaches the end of the speech unit.
- A) True.  
B) **False**

12. Differences in conversational style can be influenced by cultural backgrounds.

- A) **True.**
- B) False

13. In a hospital ward, only the doctor can say, "Nothing by mouth for patient in Bed 14 because only she has the authority.

- A) **True.**
- B) False

14. "You know, it's hard to do things with all these people coming in, isn't it?" is an example of women's speech style and the use of a tag question.

- A) **True.**
- B) False

15. Mrs. Anne said, "The groceries are in the car, Roger." It is an indirect way of asking her grandson to bring the groceries from the car and commonly found in women's speech style.

- A) True.
- B) **False**

16. "You should not buy this car," is an example of indirect verbal style used in Aboriginal English.

- A) True.
- B) **False**

17. "Good morning. I hope you had a good weekend." This is an example of phatic communion.

- A) **True.**
- B) False

18. When two speakers of the English language move between two different dialects of English within the same conversation, then they are: style shifting.

- A) **True.**
- B) False

19. "Which book were you talking about?" The response "This " is NOT an acceptable in everyday spoken language.

A) True.

B) **False**

20. The manager's comment in the client meeting, "This report is neither concise nor accurate enough Sara. Is a face threaten statement.

A) **True.**

B) False

20- Facial expressions, pauses, transition relevance places, and adjacency pairs help speakers in plurilinguaging.

Select one:

True.

**False**

21- Lakoff believes that women use more tag questions and weak vocabulary. They are more cooperative than men in mixed gender conversations.

Select one:

**True**

False