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People's Democratic Republic of Algeria

Larbi Ben Mhidi University
Faculty of Letters and Foreign Languages
Department of English
Master 1/Didactics
2022-2023

Name:	Grade/20
Group:	
Teacher: Mr. Karim AYADI	

First Term Exam of Applied Linguistics Correction Model

Say if the following statements are true or false. (Correct the false ones) 1 pt for each correct answer. Uncorrected false statements will not be considered.

1. Modern linguistics accepts judgment on one language by means of the formal devices of another.

False: Traditional Grammar.....

2. In the formalist tradition, there was more focus on the supra-sentential unit; however, with post modern linguistics the sentence is considered to be the upper unit of language,

False: In post structuralist linguistics, there was more focus on the supra-sentential unit however, **with the formalist linguistics** the sentence is considered to be the upper unit of language,

3 Descriptive approaches, in principle, sort linguistics out of non-sense invention of sentences as it was the case with the formalist linguists.

False: Applied Linguistics/Post-modern linguistics

4 In post- structuralist linguistics, context is considered as extra linguistic.

False: In structuralist linguistics.....

5. Context is discredited by the the structuralist formalist linguistics as it is full of idiosyncracies.

True

6. The study of style is confined to the analysis of the written language.

False:.....and the spoken language.

7. Register is a linguistic repertoire that is shared and adopted by one individual.

False.....by a social group.

8. Sociolect is a personal style of one single individual though the latter is affiliated to one accent or dialect.

False: Idiolect is.....

9. Idiolect is about the communicative code that is shared by a social group like teenagers, drug dealers, footballers, the rich, the middle class, the poor.....

False: Sociolect.....

10. Jargon : It is a slang language that characterize the communicative exchanges of teenagers.

False: Jargon: It is a professional language that.....

11. Leo Spitzer who established correlation between the style of a literary work and the psyche of the reader.

False:and the psyche of the author.

12. Ethnography as the 'long-term, holistic, intensive study of people's behavior in ongoing settings.

True

13. The methodology of Linguistic Ethnography is based on participant observation, interviews, and document collection and then distriangulating.

False:then triangulating.

14. Linguistic ethnography generally holds that language and social life overlap.

True

15. Linguistics can benefit from the analytical frameworks provided by ethnography, while ethnography can benefit from the processes of reflexive sensitivity required in linguistics.

False: Ethnography can benefit from the analytical frameworks provided by linguistics, while linguistics can benefit from the processes of reflexive sensitivity required in Ethnography.

16. Linguistics provides ethnography with a close reading of context not necessarily represented in some kinds of interactional analysis, while ethnography provides an authoritative analysis of language use.

False: Ethnography provides linguistics with a close reading of context not necessarily represented in some kinds of interactional analysis, while linguistics provides an authoritative analysis of language use.

17. One of the problems that Applied Linguistics addresses is language pathology problems (aphasias, dyslexias, ADHAD, physical disabilities).

True

18. Language contact problems revolve around the issues of gender ethnicity, racism.

False:revolve around the issues of bilingualism; language shift, death, loss etc....

19. The areas of Language assessment problems are validity, reliability, usability, responsibility, fairness.

True

20. As a subset of Applied Linguistics, the literacy problems discusses the areas of language policy and planning.

False:discusses the areas of orthography development, new scripts, resource development, learning issues)

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Larbi Ben Mhidi University

Name.....

Department of English

Group

Exam of pragmatics/ M1 did

1. Read the following exchanges. Say which maxim is flouted, and figure out the implicature. 6pts

A. Do you have any kids?

B. I am single.

Flouted maxim quality

Implicature: yes, you serve. I am so hungry.

A. How was his reaction?

B. He hit the roof when he heard the news.

Flouted maxim: quality

Implicature: He was so angry

A. Did you buy the car?

B. It costs twice as much as I thought.

Flouted maxim: relation

Implicature: No, I did not buy the car.

A. Have some cake?

B. Thanks, but I'm gluten intolerant.

Flouted maxim: relation

Implicature: I won't have any cake.

A. What time did George arrive?

B. Grey's anatomy was on.

Flouted maxim relation

Implicature: He arrived when Grey's anatomy was on

A. How is it going with your new child ?

B. Well, babies are babies.

Flouted maxim: quantity

Implicature: Things are not going well. It is tiring.

2. Provide two ways in which the speech act of marrying can be infelicitous in Austin's sense. 2pts

You choose 2 of the felicity conditions and link them to the speech act.

3. Identify the type of each illocutionary act, and underline the performative verbs if there are any. 3pts

1. I now declare you husband and wife. verdictive
2. Can you tell me where room 6 is please? exercitive
3. Nice to finally meet you! behabitive
4. You're really smart! behabitive
5. I am telling you I fell over and now my leg is killing me. expositive
6. I will take away your phone if you keep misbehaving. commissive

4. Complete the following statements with the appropriate terms. 9 pts

1. Conversational implicatures that can be inferred without reference to a special context are called **generalized implicatures**
2. According to Grice, people in conversation are guided by **a cooperative principle or maxims**
3. The literal meaning of utterances is what **semantics** is concerned with.
4. The following words (this, that, here and there) are examples of **deictic expressions**.
5. A speech act is an action that is performed by **language. Speech or utterances**
6. There are three main actions related to speech acts: **locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary**.
7. **Behabitive** speech act conveys a speaker's emotions about themselves and the world.
8. **Distal deixis** involves referencing an object far away from the speaker
9. The **deictic center** refers to where the speaker is at the time of speaking.

Best of luck

1st TERM EXAM

- ❖ Read the following statements carefully, then mark true statements “T” and false ones “F”. **Justify your answer if the statement is false (no justification= 00 points). (1 point for each correct answer)**

1/ One of the salient features of “diary studies” was the high level of systematicness regarding the targeted behavior (especially in comparison with “large sample studies”). **F**

One of the salient features of “large sample studies” was the high level of systematicness regarding the targeted behavior (especially in comparison with “diary studies”).

2/ The so-called “wug test” is conducted to demonstrate that children learn language only through imitation. **F**

The so-called “wug test” is conducted to demonstrate that children learn language through hypotheses formulation (they rely on creativity).

3/ Chomsky claims that ‘language’ is a unique human capacity that develops in a way different from the way other biological functions develop. **F**

Chomsky claims that ‘language’ is a unique human capacity that develops in the same way other biological functions develop.

4/ Brown’s 1973 study was one of the studies which proved that children follow different routes while acquiring their first language. **F**

Brown’s 1973 study was one of the studies which proved that children follow the same route while acquiring their first language.

5/ According to innatists, the environment has a major role to play in the process of first language acquisition. **F**

According to innatists, the biological endowment has a major role to play in the process of first language acquisition.

6/ Developmental psychologists argue that children’s minds are pre-equipped with the underlying rules of a language system. **F**

Innatists argue that children’s minds are pre-equipped with the underlying rules of a language system.

7/ Operant conditioning is a process that involves creating an association between a naturally existing stimulus and a previously neutral one. **F**

Classical conditioning is a process that involves creating an association between a naturally existing stimulus and a previously neutral one.

8/ Researchers have found that the kind of child-directed speech observed in middle-class American homes (where adults often modify the way they speak when talking to little children) is universal. **F**

Researchers have found that the kind of child-directed speech observed in middle-class American homes (where adults often modify the way they speak when talking to little children) is by no means universal.

9/ Innatists rejected the claim that first language acquisition is separate from other aspects of cognitive development. **F**

Innatists claimed that first language acquisition is separate from other aspects of cognitive development

10/ Negative punishment involves adding something undesirable to increase the probability of a behavior being repeated. **F**

Negative punishment involves taking away something desirable to decrease the probability of a behavior being repeated.

11/ Children's ability to recognize and discriminate speech sounds of all human languages increases significantly after the age of seven. **F**

Children's ability to recognize and discriminate speech sounds of all human languages decreases significantly after the age of seven.

12/ By the age of two, most children begin to combine words into simple sentences. These sentences are sometimes called "telegraphic" because they leave out content words. **F**

By the age of two, most children begin to combine words into simple sentences. These sentences are sometimes called "telegraphic" because they leave out function words and grammatical morphemes.

13/ Constructivists believe that development of cognition precedes the acquisition of the sign systems used to express mental content. **F**

Cognitive constructivists (Piaget's theory) believe that development of cognition precedes the acquisition of the sign systems used to express mental content.

14/ A study involving data collection over a long period of time is cross-sectional in design. **F**

A study involving data collection over a long period of time is longitudinal in design.

15/ The "Critical Period Hypothesis" suggests that children who are not given access to language in infancy and early childhood can easily acquire language. **F**

The "Critical Period Hypothesis" suggests that children who are not given access to language in infancy and early childhood would find it very difficult, if not impossible, to acquire language.

16/ Children diagnosed with Asperger's Syndrome find it difficult to deal with literal language: They have trouble identifying when a speaker is using literary devices such as hyperbole or metaphors. **F**

Children diagnosed with Asperger's Syndrome find it difficult to deal with figurative language.

17/ A neutral stimulus is one that naturally and automatically triggers an unconditioned stimulus. **F**

A neutral stimulus is one that neither increases nor decreases a behavior.

18/ The logical problem of language acquisition means that the samples of language children are exposed to logically account for the attained linguistic competence. **F**

The logical problem of language acquisition means that children come to know more about the structure of their language than they could reasonably be expected to learn on the basis of the samples of language they hear.

19/ Connectionists differ sharply from the Chomskyan innatists because they argue that what children need to know is essentially available to them in the Language Acquisition Device (LAD). **F**

Connectionists differ sharply from the Chomskyan innatists because they argue that what children need to know is essentially available to them in the Language they are exposed to.

20/ 'Object permanence' involves understanding that the quantity of certain things remains the same in spite of changes in their appearance. **F**

'Object permanence' involves understanding that things hidden from sight are still there.

Name :

group :

First Semester Exam in MTEFL

Answer **TWO** of the following questions

- 1-Why was it difficult for the direct method to replace the grammar translation method?
- 2-To what extent is the project work important in the imlementation of the competency based approach ?
- 3-Task based language teaching draws on several principles that form part of communicative language teaching. Explain
- 4-It is argued that the humanistic approaches are concerned with the students` affect and with removing the psychological barriers to learning.Explain and illustrate

Answer Model

Each question is scored 10 points, 5 for content and 5 for form

1-Possible content

The radical changes brought by the direct method (teaching of grammar and vocabulary, materials, skills, and the use of learners` native language) made very it difficult to replace the grammar translation method which dominated for a long period as the only language teaching method.

The grammar translation method	The direct method
<ul style="list-style-type: none">-The knowledge of grammar constitutes the core- deductive grammar teaching-Translation is the most important type of exercise- The study of written texts of classical languages exerts a great influence.- Explanations in the mother tongue by the teacher, who has a central role	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Only the target language is used-Everyday language is the first goal- Questions and answers are the main vehicle for a graded oral progression- Inductive techniques so that learners discover rules-A highly competent teacher who is very fluent in the foreign language

2- Possible content

One of the most distinctive features of the competency-Based Approach is integration of project work as part of learning strategy. This approach seeks to make the attainment of objectives visible, i.e., concrete through the realization of projects in selected domains of instruction. In fact,it is only through carrying out project work that the basic principles of the Competency-Based Approach can be made concrete.

The advantages of doing projects

- Projects encourage cooperation and sharing
- They promote learner independence
- They involve research
- They lead to a presentation
- They involve different skills
- They may be very creative and include artwork
- They cater for different learning styles and personalities
- They require the use of all language skills

3- Possible content

TBLT can be traced back to the 'strong' Communicative Approach, where teaching is done entirely through communicative tasks.

-There is no set grammar syllabus.

-Students learn by interacting.

-It's focused on the use of authentic language.

-Making errors is natural and is considered as a part of the process in acquiring the target language

-Focus is on process rather than product.

-The teacher is no more the centre of the classroom activities. Instead, the focus is shifted to the learners and their needs.

4- Possible content

The humanistic approaches are concerned with the students' affect and with removing the psychological barriers to learning.

Examples

The silent way: the teachers' silence to give learners opportunities to give students the space they need to learn to talk in addition to the teaching materials ;the different charts, the cuisenaire rods etc

The total physical response: the teacher and students take on roles similar to that of the parent and child respectively. Students must respond physically to the words of the teacher.

Suggestopedia: to enhance learning by lowering the affective filter of learners. Physical surroundings and atmosphere in classroom are the vital factors to make sure that "the students feel comfortable and confident", and various techniques, including art and music, are used by the teachers

Model Answer

Circle the right answer(s) for each of the statements below.

- Which of the following sampling procedures cannot be used if an exhaustive list of the members of the population is not available?
 - cluster sampling
 - systematic sampling**
 - stratified sampling
 - none of the above
- The selection of groups of subjects rather than individuals is known as ...
 - group sampling
 - quota sampling
 - stratified sampling
 - cluster sampling**
- Which of the following procedures is the most likely to yield a biased sample?
 - cluster sampling
 - convenience sampling**
 - purposive sampling
 - quota sampling
- A researcher decided to select 40 schools randomly from a population of 120 high schools, and then select, at random, 15 teachers from each school. This is an instance of ...
 - cluster sampling
 - stratified sampling
 - quota sampling
 - none of the above**
- A researcher wants all her participants to be knowledgeable about multiculturalism so that she can conduct her study. She selects a convenience sample that only includes participants who have background knowledge about the subject matter. What sampling technique does she use?
 - convenience sampling
 - purposive sampling**
 - systematic sampling
 - quota sampling
- A researcher's accessible population consists of 1000 kids, of whom 500 go to the preparatory school, 430 to the Qur'anic school, and 70 to nursery. She wants to draw a proportional stratified sample of 200 students based on their total number in the population. How many kids in her sample do not go to Qur'anic school?
 - 14
 - 50
 - 86
 - none of the above**
- The occurs when the researcher's knowledge of the person or of other data about the person or situation exerts an influence on subsequent judgments.
 - ceiling effect
 - floor effect
 - halo effect**
 - none of the above
- Which of the pairs of phenomena listed below are less likely to co-occur in a testing situation?
 - ceiling effect & generosity error
 - ceiling effect & severity error**
 - floor effect & generosity error
 - floor effect & severity error
- Through, we can record the occurrence of a given behavior every time it happens.
 - graphic scale
 - ranking scale
 - sign coding**
 - time coding
- In an experiment about the effects of the different types of light on plant growth, a researcher exposes one group of plants to sunlight and another group to artificial light. The independent variable in this study is ...
 - artificial light
 - light**
 - sunlight
 - none of the above
- A true control group in the previous study would be **a group of plants kept in a dark room.**

Exam in Reading Skills and Strategies

Read the text extracts and answer the questions

I.a- Refer to the title and list two predictions about the text

1-.....

.....

2-.....

.....

b-What particular question your thought about, after reading the title?

.....

II- a- Read the abstract and say what other predictions you were able to make about the text.List two.

1-.....

2-.....

b- What are your predictions about barriers to your critical thinking? Give one (01)

.....

3-What are your comments about the “Abstract” content / structure? List two (02)

1-.....

2-.....

4- Refer to the abstract and the suggested list of keywords and try to make predictions about the research structure.(ie; suggest titles / subtitles)

1-.....

2-.....

III- Read the introduction and say what has your reading of this particular part from the article added to your knowledge about the topic?

1-.....

.....

2- Refer to the “Abstract” and the “Introduction” again and list two (02) questions you thought about while or after reading the two extracts?

1-.....

2-.....

VI-a-Read extract “C” and elicit one (01) important idea according to the writer

.....

.....

b- What about you? What particular idea caught your attention when reading this particular part of the text? Say why

.....

.....

.....

c –Suggest and alternative title to the text?

.....

d-Whattwo(02)barriers to your critical reading can you associate with your reading of extract “C”?

1-.....

2-.....

e-Were you able to relate the content of text “C” to the original topic of the article?Why or why not

.....

.....

.....

VII-a-Read the conclusion, what do you notice? (Give one comment)

.....

.....

b-On the basis of your reading of the four extracts, what would be the article research significance?

.....

.....

c-Why would you read the original article? List two objectives

.....

.....

التمرين الأول: 6 نقاط

تكوين العينات:

أ- عينة عنقودية: نختار عشوائيا ولاية من ولايات الجزائر، ثم نختار عشوائيا دائرة من دوائر الولاية السابقة، ثم نختار عشوائيا بلدية من بلديات الدائرة السابقة، ثم نختار عشوائيا حي من أحياء البلدية السابقة، ثم نختار عشوائيا مدرسة من مدارس الحي السابق، المدرسة المختارة عشوائيا تمثل عينة الدراسة.

ب- عينة منتظمة: نقسم عمال المستشفى إلى شرائح طول الشريحة هو 20 (120/6) ثم نختار عشوائيا مفردة من الشريحة الأولى ولتكن 5، فتكون مفردات العينة هي: 5، 25، 45، 65، 85، 105.

ج- عينة عشوائية بسيطة: نأخذ عينة عشوائية بسيطة من المصابيح المنتجة.

التمرين الثاني: 14 نقطة

حجم العينة هو 30 مشاهدة

1- المجتمع الإحصائي هو عمال مديرية التربية بولاية أم البواقي

2- نوع كل متغير: - عدد سنوات الخبرة: متغير كمي متصل لأنه ناتج عن القياس

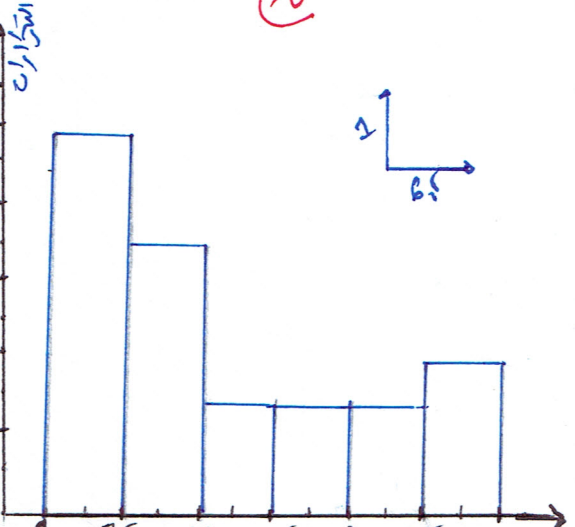
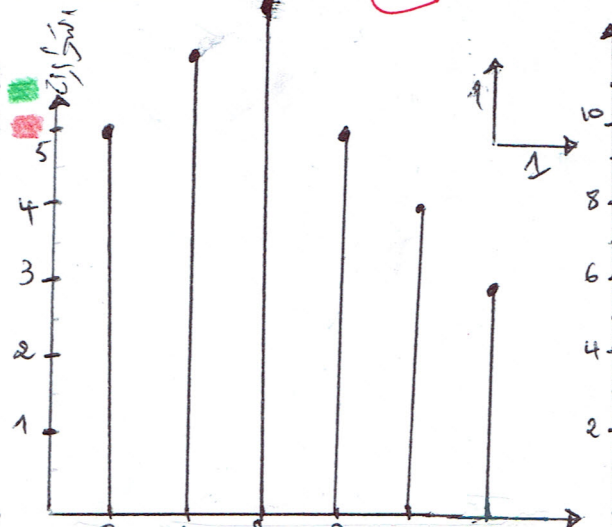
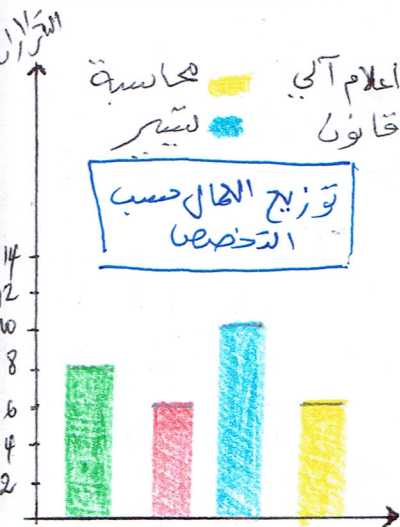
- التخصص: متغير وصفي اسمي لأنه متغير غير ترتيبى ومعبّر عنه بالحروف

3- الجداول الكرارية:

متغير سنوات الخبرة: تكون الفئات:

المدى: $R = X_{\max} - X_{\min} = 40 - 1 = 39$ عدد الفئات: $K = 1 + 3,322 \log(30) = 5,90 \approx 6$ طول الفئة: $W = R/K = 39/6 = 6,5$ (3) $W = R/K = 39/6 = 6,5$

سنوات الخبرة	التركرارات	التنقلات خارج الولاية	التركرارات	التخصص	التركرارات
[7,5 - 1]	10	0	5	إعلام آلي	8
[14 - 7,5]	7	1	6	قانون	6
[20,5 - 14]	3	2	7	تسيير	10
[27 - 20,5]	3	3	5	محاسبة	6
[33,5 - 27]	3	4	4	المجموع	30
[40 - 33,5]	4	5	3		
المجموع	30	المجموع	30		



يمكن استنتاج أيضا:

- التمثيل الدائري.
- المخطط الجزيئي.

يمكن استنتاج:

- المخطط الشريطي.
- المخطط الشريطي.

0,25

4- عدد العمال الذين تزيد خبرتهم عن 15 سنة: هو 13 عامل

2

سنوآت الخبرة]7,5 - 1]]14 - 7,5]]20,5 - 14]]27 - 20,5]]33,5 - 27]	[40 - 33,5]
DCF	30	20	13	10	7	4

0,25

5- كم عدد العمال الذين تخصصهم إعلام آلي وتنقلوا مرة واحدة خارج الولاية: عددهم صفر

2

	إعلام آلي	قانون	تسيير	محاسبة	المجموع
0	3	0	2	0	5
1	0	2	1	3	6
2	1	0	5	1	7
3	2	1	0	2	5
4	1	2	1	0	4
5	1	1	1	0	3
المجموع	8	6	10	6	30

وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

جامعة العربي بن مهيدي - أم البواقي

كلية الآداب واللغات

قسم اللغة الإنجليزية

الإمتحان الرسمي للسداسي الأول في مقياس التشريع

الأفواج رقم 3+2+1

المستوى: سنة أولى ماستر

التخصص: did

توقيت إجراء الإمتحان: 13:00 سا - 14:30 سا

تاريخ إجراء الإمتحان: 2023/01/23

السؤال الأول: في أي نوع من أنواع القانون تكون الدولة ليست صاحبة سيادة وسلطة ونفوذ؟ عرف هذا النوع من القانون، معززا إجابتك بمثال.

السؤال الثاني: عندما يتمتع القاضي عن الإجتهد قضائيا في مسألة معينة طرحت بين يديه يعتبر مرتكبا لماذا؟

السؤال الثالث: عندما تمارس فئة معينة في المجتمع سلوك معين بصفة غير مستمرة وغير متكررة وبصفة منقطعة ماذا نسمي حينها هذا السلوك؟

السؤال الرابع: هل يوجد قانون غير مكتوب؟ عزز إجابتك بمثال.

السلوك الخامس: ما هما السببين القانونيين اللذين جعلوا المشرع الجزائري يتمتع عن تنفيذ عقوبة الإعدام في الجزائر؟

السؤال السادس: في حالة تساوي أصوات أعضاء البرلمان حول مشروع قانون معين بين مؤيد و معارض (50 بالمائة نعم و 50 بالمائة لا)، ماذا يحل بمشروع هذا القانون؟

السؤال السابع: هل رئيس الجمهورية مخول بإلغاء أي قانون من قوانين الدولة ولو كانت نتيجة مرحلة التصويت المستوفاة بالأغلبية هي نعم؟

السؤال الثامن:

- أذكر خصائص الجزاء دون شرح

- أذكر خصائص القاعدة القانونية دون شرح؟

السؤال التاسع: تنص القاعدة القانونية رقم 81 من القانون المدني الجزائري على: "يجوز للمتعاقد الذي وقع في غلط جوهري وقت إبرام العقد أن يطلب إبطاله".

المطلوب: ماهو نوع القاعدة القانونية المذكورة أعلاه؟ ماهو المعيار الذي على أساسه تم تقسيم هذه القاعدة القانونية؟

السؤال العاشرة: أذكر المصادر الرسمية للقانون بالترتيب ودون شرح؟ مع ذكر المادة القانونية ومن أي قانون كانت مخولة بسرد هذا الترتيب.

وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

جامعة العربي بن مهيدي-أم البواقي

كلية الآداب واللغات

قسم اللغة الإنجليزية

الإجابة النموذجية للإمتحان الرسمي للسداسي الأول في مقياس التشريع

الأفواج رقم: 3+2+1

المستوى: سنة أولى ماستر

التخصص: did

الجواب الأول: النوع الذي تكون فيه الدولة ليست صاحبة سيادة وسلطة ونفوذ هو النوع الثاني من أنواع القانون وهو القانون الخاص، وهو مجموعة القواعد القانونية التي وتنظم العلاقات بين الأشخاص الطبيعيين فيما بينهم وبين الأشخاص والدولة متى كانت هذه الأخيرة ليست صاحبة سيادة وسلطة ونفوذ.

مثال: تعاقد الجامعة كشخص معنوي مع شخص طبيعي لشراء المكيفات الهوائية التي تحتاجها الجامعة.(2ن)

الجواب الثاني: عندما يمتنع القاضي عن الإجتهد قضائيا في مسألة معينة طرحت بين يديه يكون مرتكبا لجريمة إنكار العدالة.(2ن)

الجواب الثالث: عندما تمارس فئة معينة من المجتمع سلوك معين بصفة غير مستمرة وغير متكررة وبصفة منقطعة نسمي حينها هذا السلوك عادة.(2ن)

الجواب الرابع: نعم يوجد قانون غير مكتوب ومثاله: القانون الإداري.(2ن)

الجواب الخامس: السببين القانونيين اللذين جعلوا المشرع الجزائري يمتنع عن تنفيذ عقوبة الإعدام في الجزائر هما:

- أن الجزائر كبلد عربي منضمة إلى الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الإنسان والذي ينص في فحوى مبادئ على الحق في الحياة،

- أن التعديل الدستوري الجزائري لسنة 2022 ينص في المادة رقم 38 منه على الحق في الحياة.(2ن)

الجواب السادس: في حالة تساوي أصوات أعضاء البرلمان حول مشروع قانون معين بين مؤيد و معارض (50 بالمائة نعم و 50 بالمائة لا) يتدخل رئيس الغرفة الذي يمتلك صوتين للإدلاء بقراره وعلى أساسه يتم تمرير مشروع القانون وقبوله أو رفضه.(ن2)

الجواب السابع: نعم رئيس الجمهورية مخول بإلغاء أي قانون من قوانين الدولة، كما حدث في الثمانينات مع هواري بومدين حينما ألغى قانون المحروقات.(ن2)

الجواب الثامن:

- خصائص الجزاء:

حال و دنيوي

مادي و ملموس

توقعه السلطة المختصة في الدولة وهي السلطة التشريعية.

- خصائص القاعدة القانونية:

قاعدة سلوك إجتماعي

قاعدة عامة و مجردة

قاعدة ملزمة و مقترنة بجزاء.(ن2)

الجواب التاسع:

نوع القاعدة القانونية رقم 81 من القانون المدني الجزائري هي قاعدة مكملة، المعيار الذي على أساسه تم تقسيم هذه القاعدة القانونية هو المعيار اللفظي الذي يستمد من كلمة "يجوز".(ن2)

الجواب العاشر: المصادر الرسمية للقانون هي أربعة:

- التشريع

- مبادئ الشريعة الإسلامية

- العرف

- مبادئ القانون الطبيعي وقواعد العدالة

المادة القانونية التي كانت مخولة بسررد هذا الترتيب هي المادة الأولى من القانون المدني الجزائري (ن2)