

امام خمینی^(ره): این محرم و صفر است که اسلام را زنده نگه داشته است.

1. Human teeth are
 - a. upright, slanting and uneven in height.
 - b. slating to the sides and like those of apes.
 - c. upright, not slating and roughly even in height.
 - d. not even in height and like those of apes.
2. Brain functions that control motor movements involved in speaking and object manipulation are
 - a. largely confined to the right hemisphere.
 - b. largely confined to the left hemisphere.
 - c. equally distributed between the two hemispheres.
 - d. largely confined to the limbs.
3. Which one is the main difference between communicative and informative signals?
 - a. intentionality
 - b. degree of information shared
 - c. kind of information shared
 - d. context
4. "Open-endedness" is another name for
 - a. arbitrariness
 - b. displacement
 - c. duality
 - d. productivity
5. Animal communication has the property of
 - a. cultural transmission
 - b. creativity
 - c. fixed reference
 - d. arbitrariness
6. A key property of both pictograms and ideograms is that :
 - a. there is a natural relationship between symbol and its interpretation.
 - b. they do not represent words or sounds in a particular language.
 - c. they are onomatopoeic.
 - d. they are hieroglyph.
7. When symbols are used to represent words in a language, they are described as
 - a. logograms
 - b. syllabic writing
 - c. cuneiform
 - d. rebus writing
8. Which one is the source of Cyrillic alphabet?
 - a. Greek alphabet
 - b. Hebrew
 - c. Roman alphabet
 - d. Rebus writing
9. A separate alphabet with symbols that represent sounds is called
 - a. consonant alphabet
 - b. phonetic alphabet
 - c. syllabic writing
 - d. Rebus writing

10. deals with the physical properties of speech as sound waves in the air.
 - a. Phonemics
 - b. Articulatory phonetics
 - c. Auditory phonetics
 - d. Acoustic phonetics
11. The difference between /t/ and /g/ is in
12. Which sound is glottal?
 - a. /h/
 - b. /w/
 - c. /l/
 - d. /g/
13. Which group does **not** from a natural class?
 - a. /p/, /t/, /k/
 - b. /v/, /z/, /n/
 - c. /b/, /m/, /w/
 - d. /b/, /d/, /g/
14. "Glide" is another name for
15. Meaning-distinguishing sounds in a language are called
16. Which one is NOT a minimal set?
 - a. feat, fat, fit
 - b. big, pig, wig
 - c. bit, pit, pot
 - d. take, talk, took
17. The permitted arrangements of sounds in a language is called
18. The direct translation of the elements of a word into the borrowing language is called
19. The verbs "enthuse" and "emote" are the outputs of process.
 - a. conversion
 - b. blending
 - c. back formation
 - d. calque
20. are not used to produce new words in a language, but rather to indicate aspects of the grammatical function of a word.
 - a. inflectional morphemes
 - b. infixes
 - c. suffixes
 - d. derivational morphemes
21. The main concern of structural analysis is to investigate the of forms in a language.
 - a. use
 - b. syntax
 - c. study
 - d. distribution
22. rules have capacity to be applied more than once in generating a structure.
 - a. Structural
 - b. Syntactic
 - c. Recursive
 - d. Transformation

23. rules state that the structure of a phrase of a specific type will consist of one or more constituents in a particular order.
- a. Recursive b. Phrase structure c. Structural d. Lexical
24.meaning covers those basic, essential components of meaning that are conveyed by the literal use of a word.
- a. Agentive b. Connotative c. Associative d. Conceptual
25. The role of the entity that is involved in or affected by the action of a verb is called
- a. theme b. experiencer c. goal d. agent
26. Pairs like *enter/exit* and *raise/lower* are examples of
- a. hyponymy b. gradable anatomy c. non- gradable d. reversives
27. Pairs like *right / write* are examples of
- a. metonymy b. hyponymy c. homophones d. homonyms
28. The study of what speakers mean is called
- a. meaning b. pragmatics c. semantics d. word play
29. The of a word is the set of other words used in the same phrase or sentence.
- a. deixis b. surrounding c. co-text d. context
30. What a speaker (or writer) assumes is true or known by a listener (or reader) is described as a
- a. presupposition b. reference c. anaphora d. deixis