

پیامبر اعظم (ص): آن که در جست و جوی دانش بیرون رود، در راه خداست تا آن گاه که باز گردد.

CHOOSE THE MOST APPROPRIATE ITEM (a, b, c or d) AND MARK IT ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

1. Onomatopoeic words

- a. are just names for things
- b. echo natural sounds
- c. are produced with sudden intake of breath
- d. have two or more unrelated meanings

2. Human brain has specialized functions in each of the two hemispheres. This is called.....

- a. manipulation
- b. lateralization
- c. organization
- d. functionalization

3. Communicative signals are all

- a. intentional
- b. unintentional
- c. informative signals
- d. neutral signals

4. There is not a clear connection between linguistic forms and their meanings. This is called.....

- a. productivity
- b. duality
- c. displacement
- d. arbitrariness

5. In the process ofthe symbol for one entity is taken over as the symbol for the sound of the spoken word used to refer to the entity.

- a. pictography
- b. ideography
- c. rebus writing
- d. syllabic writing

6. What are the factor(s) involved in the classification of consonants?

- a. place and manner of articulation.
- b. place and manner of articulation and the presence or absence of voice
- c. the presence or absence of voice
- d. manner of articulation and the presence or absence of voice

7. The sounds which are produced with a relatively free flow of air are called
a. nasals b. liquids c. vowels d. glottals
8. The vowel sound [æ] is
a. front, low, unrounded b. front, low, rounded
c. back, low, rounded d. back, low unrounded
9. The description of the systems and patterns of speech sounds in a language is called
a. phonetics b. phonotactics
c. phonology d. morphology
10. Meaning-distinguishing sounds in a language are described as
a. phones b. allophones c. allomorphs d. phonemes
11. The word: /voɪgʊləndʒk/ has aproblem.
a. phonetic b. phonotactic c. syntactic d. morphological
12. Substitutingonly results in a different pronunciation of the same word.
a. allophones b. phonemes c. letters d. morphemes
13. New words, based on the name of a person or a place, are called
a. coined words b. clipped words
c. eponyms d. hypocorisms
14. A change in the function of a word is generally known as
a. blending b. clipping c. backformation d. conversion
15. Which case can be regarded as an example of multiple processes?
a. laser b. misunderstanding
c. reestablishments d. fax
16. A minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function is described as a(n)
a. morpheme b. free morpheme
c. round morpheme d. allomorph

17. What are calledmorphemes do not produce new words in language.

- a. derivational
- b. inflectional
- c. bound
- d. free

18. The production of involves almost blocking the airstream and having the push air push through the very narrow opening.

- a. liquids
- b. nasals
- c. stops
- d. fricatives

19.is the need to be connected, to belong, to be a member of the group.

- a. Negative face
- b. Positive face
- c. Face-saving act
- d. Politeness

20. In modern grammars, the phrase 'to boldly go' is

- a. ill-formed
- b. appropriate
- c. Inappropriate
- d. illogical

21. We use the termto describe actions such as requesting, commanding, questioning or informing.

- a. direct speech act
- b. indirect speech act
- c. speech act
- d. pragmatics

22. The sentence: 'Jill whacked a man with an umbrella' is.....ambiguous.

- a. structurally
- b. lexically
- c. contextually
- d. situationally

23. How many sentences are embedded in the sentence below?

John believed that Cathy knew Mark helped George.

- a. one
- b. two
- c. three
- d. four

24. The grammatical unit that comes after the word 'that' as a complementizer is a.....

- a. noun-phrase
- b. sentence
- c. verb-phrase
- d. prepositional phrase

25. Associative meanings are also calledmeanings.

- a. contextual
- b. conceptual
- c. denotative
- d. connotative

27. Non-gradable antonyms are also called

- a. indirect opposites
- b. complementary pairs
- c. false opposites
- d. opposites along a scale

28. A large collection of texts, spoken or written, typically stored as a database in a computer is called..... .

- a. corpus linguistics
- b. discourse analysis
- c. a discourse
- d. a corpus

29. The interpretation of deictic expressions is

- a. predictable
- b. predetermined
- c. context-bound
- d. context-free

30. An additional information used by the listener (reader) to create a connection between what is said and what must be meant is described as

- a. antecedent
- b. anaphor
- c. presupposition
- d. inference