



زمان آزمون (دقیقه): ۷۰ تشریحی: ۰

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰

عنوان درس: کلیات زبان شناسی ۱، کلیات زبان شناسی ۱

رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: مترجمی زبان انگلیسی، آموزش زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۵۶ - زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۱۱۱

1-Psammetichus' experiment with newborn babies was performed in a background of _____ source theory.

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| 1. divine | 2. natural sound |
| 3. physical adaptation | 4. genetic |

2-Onomatopoeic words can be used to support thefor the origin of language.

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| 1. physical adaptation source | 2. divine source |
| 3. genetic source | 4. natural sound source |

3-The appeal ofis that it places the development of human language in some social context.

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| 1. bow-wow theory | 2. yo-he-ho theory |
| 3. natural sound source | 4. divine source |

4-The long cavity above the vocal cords which acts as a resonator for increased range and clarity of the sounds is called

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| 1. pharynx | 2. larynx | 3. glottis | 4. voice box |
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5-Those functions that control motor movements involved in things like speaking and object manipulation are

1. done in left and right hemisphere respectively
2. done in right and left hemisphere respectively
3. largely confined to the left hemisphere
4. largely confined to the right hemisphere

6-Words which have sounds that seem to echo the sounds of objects or activities seem to be counterexamples to the of human language.

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| 1. productivity | 2. displacement | 3. duality | 4. arbitrariness |
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7-.....is one of the most economical features of human language, because with a limited set of discrete sounds, we can produce a very large number of words which are distinct in meaning.

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| 1. duality | 2. discreteness |
| 3. productivity | 4. cultural transmission |

8-A modern writing system that is based, to a certain extent, on the use of logograms is

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| 1. Japanese | 2. Cuneiform | 3. Chinese | 4. Hebrew |
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- 9-....., which has its root in Greek writing system, is the basis of the writing system used in Russia today.
1. Hebrew 2. Cyrillic 3. Roman 4. English
- 10-The study of how speech sounds are made is called
1. articulatory phonetics 2. acoustic phonetics
3. auditory phonetics 4. perceptual phonetics
- 11-Which of the following sets consists entirely of bilabials?
1. [t,p,y] 2. [b,n,t] 3. [m,n,b] 4. [p,m,w]
- 12-Which one is the correct description of [k] sound?
1. voiceless palatal fricative 2. voiced velar stop
3. voiceless velar stop 4. voiceless palatal stop
- 13-The space between the vocal cords in the larynx is called
1. palate 2. glottis 3. velum 4. alveolar
- 14-.....are produced by almost blocking the airstream and having the air push through the very narrow opening.
1. stops 2. affricates 3. fricatives 4. liquids
- 15-in English,are all voiced.
1. liquids, stops and nasals 2. nasals, affricates and glides
3. flaps, glides and fricatives 4. liquids, nasals and glides
- 16-Which one is NOT a minimal pair?
1. get, goat 2. sin, sane 3. pit, tip 4. fit, fought
- 17-The word-formation process in which there is a direct translation of the elements of a word into the borrowing language is called
1. calque 2. clipping 3. blending 4. hypocorism
- 18-In the sentence, "He is'nt in the group, he's just a wannabe", we see an example of
1. hypocorism 2. conversion 3. back-formation 4. acronym
- 19-.....are not used to produce new words in the language, but rather to indicate aspects of the grammatical function of a word.
1. allomorphs 2. lexical morphemes
3. derivational morphemes 4. inflectional morphemes



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- 20-The main concern of structural analysis in grammatical description is to investigate theof forms in a language.
1. meaning
 2. part of speech
 3. distribution
 4. agreement
- 21-the explicit system of rules found inhas a lot in common with the types of rules found in mathematics.
1. descriptive grammar
 2. generative grammar
 3. prescriptive grammar
 4. traditional grammar
- 22-When a structure has two or more distinct underlying interpretations that have to be represented differently in deep structure, we have
1. generation
 2. recursion
 3. lexical ambiguity
 4. structural ambiguity
- 23-The role of "that" as a complementizer is to
1. introduce a complement phrase
 2. end a complement phrase
 3. refer to somebody or something
 4. insert lexical elements
- 24-.....deals with the conventional meaning conveyed by the use of words, phrases and sentences.
1. pragmatics
 2. discourse analysis
 3. linguistic semantics
 4. lexical semantics
- 25-.....covers those basic, essential components of meaning that are conveyed by the literal use of a word.
1. associate meaning
 2. conceptual meaning
 3. prototype
 4. case theory
- 26-The semantic role ofcan also describe an entity that is simply being described.
1. theme
 2. agent
 3. experiencer
 4. instrument
- 27-What are the semantic roles observed in the following sentence in the order of their appearance?
"Mary saw a fly on the wall"
1. agent, theme, location
 2. experiencer, theme, location
 3. experiencer, goal, source
 4. agent, theme



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28-Pairs like "enter/ exit, lengthen/shorten , and tie/untie" are called

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| 1. gradable antonyms | 2. non-gradable antonyms |
| 3. hyponyms | 4. reversives |

29-A(n) is the additional information used by the listener to create a connection between what is said and what must be meant.

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| 1. anaphora | 2. presupposition | 3. inference | 4. reference |
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30-In the study of politeness,is defined as the need to be independent and free from imposition.

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| 1. face | 2. negative face | 3. positive face | 4. indirectness |
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