

تنها با یاد اوست که دلها آرام می گیرد.

- The larynx in human beings is compared to that of other primates.
 - in a lower position
 - in a higher position
 - more upright
 - thicker and more muscular
- Those functions that control motor movements involved in speaking and object manipulation are
 - largely confined to the right hemisphere
 - largely confined to the left hemisphere of the brain for most humans
 - located in both hemispheres
 - relative to human brain size
- Humans can refer to past and present. This property of human language is called
 - duality
 - information signal
 - arbitrariness
 - displacement
- Words in language which echo the sounds of objects and activities seem to contradict the property of
 - arbitrariness
 - productivity
 - displacement
 - duality
- Open-endedness is another term for
 - arbitrariness
 - fixed reference
 - productivity
 - displacement
- When symbols are used to represent words in a language, they are called
 - ideograms
 - logograms
 - pictograms
 - alphabets
- Chinese writing system is an example of
 - alphabet
 - syllabic writing
 - ideogram
 - logogram

8. deals with the perception of speech sounds.
 - a. Auditory phonetics
 - b. Articulatory phonetics
 - c. Acoustic phonetics
 - d. Phonology
9. The production of involves almost blocking the airstream and having the air push through the very narrow opening.
 - a. affricates
 - b. stops
 - c. fricatives
 - d. liquids
10. The description of the systems and patterns of speech sounds in a language is called.....
 - a. phonetics
 - b. phonotactics
 - c. phonology
 - d. linguistics
11. When two forms are identical in form except for a contrast in one phoneme occurring in the same position, the two words are described as
 - a. allophones
 - b. complementary
 - c. minimal set
 - d. minimal pair
12. Which of the following is **NOT** a minimal set?
 - a. pig, big, bag
 - b. fit, fate, fought
 - c. vote, goat, boat
 - d. chain, sane, pain
13. The vowel sound in *seat* is described as
 - a. back, high, round
 - b. front, high, round
 - c. front, high, unround
 - d. back, low, unround
14. Which element is necessary in the formation of syllables?
 - a. onset
 - b. nucleus
 - c. cluster
 - d. coda
15. New words, based on the name of a person or a place, are called
 - a. etymology
 - b. eponym
 - c. borrowing
 - d. acronym
16. In the process of, there is direct translation of the elements of a word into the borrowing language.
 - a. borrowing
 - b. clipping
 - c. derivation
 - d. calque

17. If we make the verb "to televise" out of the noun "television", the process is called..... .
a. clipping b. conversion c. back formation d. compounding
18. are not used to produce new words in the language, but rather to indicate aspects of the grammatical function of a word.
a. infixes b. inflectional morphemes
c. lexical morphemes d. derivational morphemes
19. Actual forms used to realize morphemes are called
a. morphs b. allomorphs c. phones d. phonemes
20. The main concern of structural analysis is to investigate the of forms in a language.
a. description b. prescription
c. distribution d. function
21. When a sentence has two distinct underlying interpretations that have to be represented differently in deep structure, the sentence has
a. metaphor b. productivity c. recursion d. structural ambiguity
22. Rules which specify which words can be used when we rewrite constituents are called..... .
a. lexical rules b. structural rules
c. generative rules b. transformational rules
23. meaning covers those basic essential components of meaning that are conveyed by the literal use of a word.
a. Associate b. Conceptual c. Stylistic d. Lexical
24. When a noun phrase is used to designate an entity as the person who has a feeling, perception or state, it fills the semantic role of
a. goal b. theme c. instrument d. experiencer

25. In the sentence "She handed the magazine back to George.", the roles of "magazine" and "George" are..... respectively.

- a. experiencer, goal
- b. theme, goal
- c. instrument, theme
- d. experiencer, theme

26. Common examples of are *enter/exit* and *tie/untie*.

- a. gradable antonyms
- b. homonyms
- c. prototypes
- d. reversives

27. The lexical relation between rase and flower is called

- a. hyponymy
- b. gradable antonymy
- c. non-gradable antonymy
- d. complementary antonymy

28. When one form (written or spoken) has two or more unrelated meanings, it exemplifies

- a. hyponymy
- b. polysemy
- c. homonymy
- d. homophony

29. The study of what speakers mean, or speaker meanings, is called

- a. deep structure
- b. syntax
- c. semantics
- d. pragmatics

30. What a speaker or writer assumes is true or known by a listener or reader can be described as....

- a. presupposition
- b. inference
- c. anaphora
- d. reference