

\* دانشجوی گرامی: لطفاً، گزینه ۱ را در قسمت کد سری سؤال برگه پاسخنامه خود، علامت بزنید.

بدیهی است، مسئولیت این امر برعهده شما خواهد بود.

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استفاده از فرهنگ لغات مجاز نمی باشد.

**Directions: Choose the best choice (a, b, c, or d) and mark it on your answer sheet.**

1. A great number of young children grow up with no language because .....  
a. they don't need any language  
b. there is a divine source for language  
c. they are not willing to acquire language  
d. they don't have access to human language
2. Each of the brain hemispheres has specialized to have certain functions. So it is said that our brain is .....  
a. lateralized      b. structured      c. arranged      d. activated
3. The innateness hypothesis seems to point to something in human .....  
a. culture      b. environment      c. genetics      d. power
4. The process in which the symbol for one entity is taken over as the symbol for the sound of the spoken word used to refer to the entity is known as .....  
a. syllabic writing      b. alphabetic writing      c. cuneiform writing      d. rebus writing
5. When you talk about a friend of yours who is not present, you avail from a language property called .....  
a. productivity      b. displacement      c. duality      d. arbitrariness
6. Languages are passed on from one generation to the next. This is called .....  
a. communicative experience      b. communicative signal  
c. gestural form      d. cultural transmission
7. Chimpanzees may produce poorly articulated versions of some .....  
a. words      b. phrases      c. passive sentences      d. long sentences
8. It is quite possible for some primates to learn .....  
a. human speech      b. American sign language      c. English      d. French

9. Which of the following statements is **True**?

- a. Pictograms represent words.                      b. Pictograms do not represent words.  
c. Ideograms represent words.                      d. Ideograms represent sounds.

10. The initial sound of *police* is a ..... sound.

- a. labiodental                      b. dental                      c. bilabial                      d. palatal

11. The final sound of *address* is a(n) ..... sound.

- a. velar                      b. glottal                      c. alveolar                      d. labial

12. The initial sound of *whose* is a ..... .

- a. voiceless glottal                      b. voiced glottal  
c. voiceless bilabial                      d. voiced bilabial

13. Which set includes voiced stops?

- a. [f, v, s]                      b. [k, g, p]                      c. [p, t, k]                      d. [b, d, g]

14. When the tongue tip taps the alveolar ridge briefly, a ..... sound is produced.

- a. flap                      b. liquid                      c. affricate                      d. glide

15. Phonologists are interested in describing the ..... of speech sounds.

- a. articulation                      b. production                      c. patterns                      d. pronunciation

16. How do phonemes function?

- a. Constantly                      b. Contrastively                      c. Physically                      d. Naturally

17. We know that there are some constraints on the sequence or position of English phonemes.

These are known as ..... .

- a. phonology                      b. phonotactics                      c. morphology                      d. co-articulation

18. One of the English ..... is the combination / str /.

- a. nucleus                      b. coda                      c. rhyme                      d. consonant clusters

19. Words like *hoover* and *spangler* exemplify ..... .

- a. eponyms                      b. clipping                      c. blending                      d. borrowing

20. Derivational morphemes are used to make new words or to make words of a ..... from the stem.

- a. description                      b. function  
c. different category                      d. morphological process

21. The origin of traditional grammar is revealed in the description of languages such as .....  
a. Arabic and Persian  
b. Latin and Greek  
c. Spanish and Arabic  
d. Swahili and Tagalong
22. Small ..... in sentences go together to form larger constituents.  
a. components  
b. labels  
c. techniques  
d. rules
23. Recursive rules have the ..... to be applied more than once.  
a. ambiguity  
b. generation  
c. location  
d. capacity
24. The word *that* is a(n) ..... whose role is to introduce a(n) ..... phrase.  
a. structure/ rewriting  
b. clause/ complementizer  
c. complementizer/ complement  
d. auxiliary/ adverbial
25. The conceptual meaning of words covers those basic, essential ..... of meaning that are conveyed by ..... use of a word.  
a. components/ literal  
b. forms/ variety  
c. rules/ stylistic  
d. components/ associative
26. A sentence like "The river admired John." is semantically odd because .....  
a. its subject is [-female]  
b. its subject is [-human]  
c. its object is [+human]  
d. its object is [+male]
27. The semantic role of *shirt* in "The shirt was blue." is .....  
a. goal  
b. experiencer  
c. source  
d. theme
28. The lexical relation between *flower/ rose* and *insect/ butterfly* is called .....  
a. antonymy  
b. hyponymy  
c. synonymy  
d. polysemy
29. The co-text of *interpret* in "We know how to interpret words on the basis of physical context." is .....  
a. all the words preceding and following *interpret*  
b. only the words preceding *interpret*  
c. only the words following *interpret*  
d. "on the basis of physical context"
30. Regarding a sentence like "Tom gave her some flowers.", which word exemplifies an anaphoric expression?  
a. *Tom*  
b. *flower*  
c. *her*  
d. *some*