



زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۸۵ تشریحی: ۰

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰

عنوان درس: (کلیات زبان شناسی ۱، کلیات زبانشناسی ۱، کلیات زبانشناسی) (جبرانی)

رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: زبان شناسی همگانی، مترجمی زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۵۶ - ، زبان وادبیات انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۱۱۱ - ، آموزش زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۲۵۱۴۱

1- According to ..... theory, the early human tried to imitate the sounds and then used them to refer to objects.

1. pooh-pooh                      2. genetic source                      3. bow-wow                      4. yo-he-ho

2- Vocal folds or vocal cords are contained in .....

1. windpipe                      2. larynx                      3. pharynx                      4. trachea

3- Which property of language enables us to use language for thinking and talking about language itself?

1. displacement                      2. arbitrariness                      3. duality                      4. reflexivity

4- Lack of productivity in animal communication can be described in terms of ..... reference.

1. fixed                      2. flexible                      3. cross                      4. variable

5- Productivity can also be called .....

1. double articulation                      2. open-endedness  
3. innateness                      4. cultural transmission

6- What is another name of "auditory phonetics"?

1. perceptual phonetics                      2. laboratory phonetics  
3. acoustic phonetics                      4. articulatory phonetics

7- Which of the following sounds is palatal?

1. [s]                      2. [v]                      3. [j]                      4. [n]

8- Which word contains a voiceless sound?

1. live                      2. dream                      3. error                      4. shoe

9- [l] and [r] are two sounds that belong to the category of .....

1. glides                      2. liquids                      3. affricates                      4. fricatives

10- Which of the following vowels is "central"?

1. schwa                      2. [i]                      3. [æ]                      4. [i:]

11- The sound [k] is characterized as .....

1. [-voice, +uvular, +stop]                      2. [+voice, +dental, +fricative]  
3. [-voice, +velar, +stop]                      4. [+voice, +palatal, +stop]



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12- Which of the following words contains a “flap”?

1. star                      2. ignore                      3. tight                      4. writer

13- Permitted arrangements of sounds is called .....

1. phonology                      2. phonotactics                      3. phonetics                      4. acoustics

14- Any consonant (or consonants) following the vowel of a syllable is called .....

1. nucleus                      2. rhyme                      3. coda                      4. onset

15- Calque can also be called .....

1. borrowing                      2. loan translation                      3. neologism                      4. blending

16- In the process of “hypocorisms”, .....

1. a longer word is reduced to a single syllable  
2. a word of one type is reduced to form a word of another type  
3. the function of a word changes  
4. two separate forms are combined to form a single new term

17- Examples of acronyms are .....

1. smog, brunch                      2. textbook, fastfood  
3. radar, CD                      4. lu, gym

18- Which of the following morphemes is “functional”?

1. yellow                      2. because                      3. sad                      4. long

19- Actual form used to realize morphemes are called .....

1. allomorphs                      2. phones                      3. allophones                      4. morphs

20- What is the main concern of structural analysis?

1. to show how small constituents combine to form larger ones  
2. to investigate the distribution of forms in a language  
3. to describe the regular structures of a language as it is used  
4. to devise a set of rules for the proper use of a language

21- In the sentence “The dog loved the girl”, what is an NP?

1. loved the girl                      2. the                      3. loved                      4. the girl



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22- In syntactic analysis the symbol asterisk (\*) stands for .....

1. consists of
2. one and only one
3. ungrammatical sentence
4. rewrites as

23- What are the semantic features of "girl" in English?

1. [+ human, +male, +adult]
2. [+human, +female, -adult]
3. [-human, +female, -adult]
4. [-human, +female, +adult]

24- In the sentence "Did you hear that noise?", what is the semantic role of "you"?

1. theme
2. agent
3. experiencer
4. patient

25- Two words "dog" and "horse" are .....

1. hyponyms
2. reversives
3. gradable antonyms
4. co-hyponyms

26- Expressions such as "tomorrow" and "here" are technically known as .....

1. anaphora
2. cataphora
3. deictic expressions
4. speech acts

27- What is the function of an interrogative structure?

1. command
2. question
3. statement
4. request

28- Ties and connections that exist within texts are called ..... ties.

1. inference
2. face-saving
3. presupposition
4. cohesive

29- Which of the following statements explains the "quality" maxim?

1. Be relevant
2. Be clear, brief and orderly
3. Be honest
4. Be as informative as is required

30- A conventional knowledge structure that exists in memory is called a .....

1. schema
2. script
3. hedge
4. implicature