

نام درس: کلیات زبانشناسی (۱)

رشته تحصیلی/ کد درس: مترجمی زبان انگلیسی-جبرانی ارشد (۱۲۱۲۰۵۶)

زمان آزمون: تستی: ۴۵ تشریحی: -- دقیقه

آزمون نمره منفی دارد ○ ندارد ⊗

منبع: The Study of Language-George Yule

چاپ سوم-از صفحه ۱ تا پایان ۱۲۳

مجاز است.

استفاده از: --

کد سری سؤال: یک (۱)

پیامبر اعظم (ص): روزه سپر آتش جهنم است.

1. The spoken language is produced by ----- of breath but when we produce a cry of emotion such as "Ouch! Ah! Yuck!" we suddenly ----- the breath.

- a. exhale, intake
- b. intake, exhale
- c. inhale, exhale
- d. ingressive, intake

2. If your grandmother tells you that last night she saw a film about the angels of the heaven, it can be an example of the properties of human language called -----.

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

3. In ----- the relationship between the symbol and the entity is abstract so it is probable that the symbol is used in the language as a word.

- a. ideograms
- b. logograms
- c. alphabetic writing
- d. consonantal alphabet

4. If you place a fingertip on your Adam's apple and feel some vibration while producing sounds, these sounds are -----.

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

5. The initial sound of the word "thin" and the final sound of the word "bath" contain a -----.

- a. voiced dental
- b. voiced labiodental
- c. voiceless dental
- d. voiced labiodental

6. The initial sounds in "kill" and "give" are -----.

- a. alveolars
- b. palatals
- c. velars
- d. glottals

7. We produce a ----- at the beginning of the word "ten".

- a. voiceless alveolar stop
- b. voiced alveolar stop
- c. voiceless velar stop
- d. voiced velar stop

8. The study of language concerned with the abstract aspect of the sounds of language is -----.

- a. phonotactics
- b. phonomorphemics
- c. phonetics
- d. phonology

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9. The puff of the air which bursts from the mouth in production of the initial sound of the word "too" is called -----.

- a. phone                      b. allophone                      c. aspiration                      d. phoneme

10. In which word can you observe an open syllable?

- a. up                      b. cup                      c. no                      d. egg

11. When you are talking and you do not pronounce a segment in a word, the process of ----- occurs.

- a. assimilation                      b. pronunciation  
c. nasalization                      d. elision

12. The words *sofa*, *croissant*, *tattoo* and *yogurt* are instances of loan words came into English. The process is called -----.

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

13. We can see a(n) ----- in "mislead, unhappy and prepare".

- a. stem                      b. infix                      c. suffix                      d. prefix

14. A minimal unit of meaning or a grammatical function is a(n) -----.

- a. phone                      b. allophone                      c. morph                      d. morpheme

15. Some free morphemes are -----, such as "and, but, that, them".

- a. derivational                      b. inflectional  
c. functional                      d. lexical

16. In the words "*sheep, buses, cars, oxen*" we can see the different ----- of one -----.

- a. allophones, phoneme.                      b. phonemes, allophone  
c. morphemes, allomorph                      d. allomorphs, morpheme

17. We have two kinds of gender: ----- which is based on sex and ----- which is based on the type of noun.

- a. grammatical, biological                      b. biological, natural  
c. grammatical, natural                      d. natural, grammatical

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18. Give a label to the empty slots below:

----- *makes a lot of noise.*

*I heard* ----- *yesterday.*

- a. noun                      b. NP                      c. adjective                      d. VP

19. In Generative Grammar, the linguists believe that the grammar generates all the ----- syntactic structures and never generates ----- structures.

- a. well-formed, ill-formed                      b. ill-formed, well-formed  
c. well-formed, grammatical                      d. grammatical, well-formed

20. The sentence "she wacked the man with an umbrella" has ----- ambiguity.

- a. lexical                      b. structural  
c. pragmatic                      d. analytical

21. In the sentence "*John believed that Cathy knew that Mary helped George.*" The word "that" is a --- -----.

- a. prepositional phrase                      b. complementizer phrase  
c. preposition                      d. complementizer

22. The distinguishing features [+animate, +human, -female, -adult] indicate a -----.

- a. man                      b. boy                      c. woman                      d. girl

23. In the sentence "*Mary saw a fly on the wall.*" Mary is the -----.

- a. goal                      b. source                      c. theme                      d. experiencer

24. The lexical relation between (*conceal/hide*) is ----- and between (*daffodil/flower*) is -----.

- a. synonymy, polysemy                      b. hyponymy, synonymy  
c. synonymy, hyponymy                      d. antonymy, synonymy

25. What a speaker or write assumes is true or known by a listener or reader is called a(n) -----

- a. implicature                      b. presupposition  
c. inference                      d. deduction

26. At one level, people are able to use a limited number of discrete sounds to produce, at another level, very large number of sound combinations which are distinct in meaning. This property is called -----.

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

27. Which of the following refers to the study of the origin and history of a word?

- a. etymology
- b. philology
- c. metonymy
- d. reciprocity

28. Which of the following phrase structure rules is written **CORRECTLY**?

- a.  $NP \rightarrow \{Art (Adj) N, Pro, PN\}$
- b.  $NP \rightarrow \{Art (Adj) (N), Pro, PN\}$
- c.  $NP \rightarrow \{Art Adj, N, Pro, PN\}$
- d.  $NP \rightarrow \{Art Adj, (N), Pro, PN\}$

29. Which of the following can be called "gradable antonyms"?

- a. male/female
- b. big/small
- c. dead/alive
- d. married/single

30. When one form such as *bank* or *bat* has two or more unrelated meanings, we have a case of -----.

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