



سری سوال: یک ۱

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۷۵ تشریحی: ۰

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰

عنوان درس: کلیات زبان شناسی ۱

رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: مترجمی زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۵۶

1- Which one of the following items refers to echoing natural sounds?

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Yo-he-ho theory | 2. Onomatopoeic |
| 3. Physical adaptation | 4. The divine source |

2- Which item does not show the differences between animal and human communication?

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Displacement | 2. Productivity |
| 3. Communicative signals | 4. Duality |

3- What is the name of the process whereby a language is passed on from one generation to the next?

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Cultural transmission | 2. Productivity |
| 3. Arbitrariness | 4. Duality |

4- Which item shows the property that human language can be organized at two levels simultaneously?

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|
| 1. Arbitrariness | 2. Displacement | 3. Duality | 4. Productivity |
|------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|

5- In which subgroup of phonetics the perception of speech sounds is studied?

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Articulatory phonetics | 2. Acoustic phonetics |
| 3. Phonotactics | 4. Auditory phonetics |

6- Which term is a subdivision of place of articulation?

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------|---------------|-----------|
| 1. Labiodentals | 2. Stops | 3. Fricatives | 4. Nasals |
|-----------------|----------|---------------|-----------|

7- Which one of the following sounds is not alveolar?

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. [t] | 2. [m] | 3. [n] | 4. [l] |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|

8- Which one of the following sounds is velar?

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. [g] | 2. [s] | 3. [l] | 4. [b] |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|

9- The following sounds are fricatives except.....

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. [f] | 2. [z] | 3. [r] | 4. [v] |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|

10- Which one of the following descriptions is not considered for vowels?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. The height of the tongue | 2. The frontness or backness of the tongue |
| 3. Lip rounding | 4. The manner of articulation |

11- Which term shows the description of the systems and patterns of speech sounds in a language?

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. Phonetics | 2. Morphology | 3. Phonology | 4. Syntax |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|



سری سوال : یک ۱

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۷۵ تشریحی: ۰

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰

عنوان درس: کلیات زبان شناسی ۱

رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: مترجمی زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۵۶

12- In the word 'scream' , which consonant is in the position of coda?

1. [m] 2. [r] 3. [k] 4. [s]

13-What is the process in which two sound segments occur in sequence and some aspect of one segment is copied by the other?

1. Elision 2. Aspiration 3. Normal Speech 4. Assimilation

14-Which term refers to the combination of two separate forms by taking only the beginning of one and joining it to the end of the other word?

1. Clipping 2. Blending 3. Compounding 4. Conversion

15-What is the name of the process when a longer word is reduced to a single syllable and -y or -ie is added to the end?

1. Loan translation 2. Etymology 3. Coinage 4. Hypocorisms

16-Which one of the following descriptions is not considered in the definition of derivational morphemes in comparison with inflectional morphemes?

1. The number of derivational morphemes is more than inflectional morphemes.
2. Derivational morphemes change the part of speech.
3. Derivational morphemes are prefixes and suffixes while inflectional morphemes are suffixes.
4. Derivational morphemes indicate aspects of the grammatical function of the word, like plural or singular.

17-Which item is an approach to grammar that has rules for the proper use of the language?

1. Descriptive 2. Prescriptive 3. Traditional 4. úrammatical

18-Which one of the following descriptions is not true?

1. The grammar has a finite set of rules.
2. The grammar can generate an infinite number of structures.
3. The word 'that' is called a complementizer.
4. The role of 'that' is to introduce a noun phrase.

19-Which rule refers to the underlined phrase in, "Mary saw John with a crazy dog" ?

1. VP → V N PP 2. VP → V NP NP 3. VP → V NP PP 4. VP → V N NP P

20-What is the name of the rule which can change or move constituents in the structures derived from the phrase structure rules?

1. Transformational 2. Recursion
3. Tree diagram 4. Structural ambiguity



سری سوال: یک ۱

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۷۵ تشریحی: ۰

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰

عنوان درس: کلیات زبان شناسی ۱

رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: مترجمی زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۵۶

21- Which item refers to two distinct underlying interpretations that have to be represented differently in deep structure?

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Surface Structure | 2. Recursion |
| 3. Structural Ambiguity | 4. Tree diagram |

22- Which definition refers to associative meaning?

1. It is a part of the conceptual meaning.
2. It refers to different connotations attached to a word.
3. It covers the essential components of meaning that are conveyed by the literal use of a word.
4. It refers to the meaning that we can find in a dictionary.

23- In, "The boy handed the magazine back to John"; which item is the theme?

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|
| 1. The boy | 2. the magazine | 3. John | 4. back to John |
|------------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|

24- In which sentence 'Mary' is an experiencer?

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Mary felt sad. | 2. Mary borrowed a pen. |
| 3. Mary drove the car. | 4. Mary ate an apple. |

25- What is the relationship called when the meaning of one form is included in the meaning of another?

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Antonymy | 2. Synonymy | 3. Polysemy | 4. Hyponymy |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|

26- Which one of the following examples shows polysemy?

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. flour/flower | 2. pupil (at school)/pupil (in the eye) |
| 3. foot (of a person)/foot (of a mountain) | 4. rose/flower |

27- Which one of the following items is not a subdivision of deixis?

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. Temporal | 2. Reference | 3. Personal | 4. Spatial |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|------------|

28- What is the additional information used by the listener to create a connection between what is said and what must be meant?

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. Anaphora | 2. Co-text | 3. Context | 4. Inference |
|-------------|------------|------------|--------------|

29- What a speaker assumes is true or known by a listener refers to.....

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------|
| 1. Presupposition | 2. Politeness | 3. Speech act | 4. Face |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------|

30- Which item describes the need to be connected, to belong and to be a member of a group?

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Negative face | 2. Politeness |
| 3. Face-threatening act | 4. Positive face |