



سری سوال : یک ۱

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

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰

عنوان درس: کلیات زبان شناسی ۲، کلیات زبانشناسی، کلیات زبانشناسی ۲

رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: مترجمی زبان انگلیسی، آموزش زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۶۱ - زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۱۱۷ - آموزش زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۸۳

1- Which term refers to the ties and connections that exist within texts?

1. Coherence 2. Cohesion 3. Cognitive 4. Speech events

2- In the conversation; "A- *That's the telephone.*

B- I'm in the bath.

A.- O.K",

the relatedness that enables the participants to make sense of what they hear is called.....

1. Coherence 2. Cohesion 3. Speech event 4. Reference

3- The maxim says: "Make your contribution as informative as is required".

1. Quality 2. Relation 3. Manner 4. Quantity

4- Phrases like; "As far as I know ...", used at the beginning of the sentences to indicate that we are not really sure that what we are saying is sufficiently correct or complete are examples of

1. Implicature 2. Background knowledge
3. Hedges 4. Schemas

5- Which area of the brain is responsible for understanding the speech?

1. Broca's area 2. Wernicke's area
3. The motor cortex 4. Aphasia

6- Which term defines the belief that specific aspects of linguistic ability have specific locations in the brain?

1. Implicature 2. The critical period
3. Dichotic listening 4. Localization view

7- The phenomenon when we feel that some word is just eluding us, that we know the word but it just won't come to the surface, is called

1. Slips of the ear 2. Tip of the tongue
3. Slips of the tongue 4. Spoonerism

8- The production of the utterance: " You hissed my mystery lectures" instead of, " You missed my history lectures" is called.....

1. Spoonerism 2. Malapropism
3. Tip of the tongue phenomenon 4. slip of the ear



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9-The termrefers to an impairment of language function due to localized brain damage that leads to difficulty in understanding or producing linguistic forms?

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. The critical period | 2. Malapropisms |
| 3. Aphasia | 4. Spoonerisms |

10-Which term signifies the time when the human brain is most ready to receive input and learn a particular language?

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|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. The critical period | 2. Dichotic listening |
| 3. Lateralization | 4. Implicature |

11-What is the earliest use of speech-like sounds?

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|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Telegraphic speech | 2. One-word stage |
| 3. Caregiver speech | 4. Cooing |

12-Which term is used when a single form functions as a phrase or sentence?

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|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Telegraphic speech | 2. Holophrastic |
| 3. Overextension | 4. Babbling |

13-The process in L1 acquisition when the child gets the meaning of a word and uses it for all similar cases is called

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|-----------------------|--------------|
| 1. Overgeneralization | 2. Caregiver |
| 3. Overextension | 4. Inference |

14-The term..... refers to the gradual development of ability in a language by using it naturally in communicative situations with others who know the language.

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|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Learning | 2. Affective factors |
| 3. Audio-lingualism | 4. Acquisition |

15-.....refer to the negative feelings or experiences in learning a second language that are considered as an acquisition barrier.

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|---------------|----------------------|
| 1. Motivation | 2. Affective factors |
| 3. Transfer | 4. The direct method |

16-Which term refers to a system used in L2 acquisition process that contains aspects of L1 and L2 but is an inherently variable system with rules of its own?

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|-------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. Transfer | 2. Fossilization | 3. Interlanguage | 4. Motivation |
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17- Which term refers to a desire to learn an L2 for social purposes in order to become an accepted member of the community of L2-users?

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|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Integrative motivation | 2. Instrumental motivation |
| 3. Interlanguage | 4. Transfer |

18- The general ability to use language accurately, appropriately and flexibly is called.....

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|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Communicatin strategy | 2. Communicative competence |
| 3. Strategic competence | 4. Sociolinguistic competence |

19- ASL is a(n) system designed for the visual medium, in face to face interaction.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. non linguistic | 2. non manual | 3. phonological | 4. linguistic |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|

20- Which sentence is not true in ASL?

1. ASL is a natural language.
2. There are equivalent levels of phonology, morphology and syntax in ASL.
3. The process of L1 acquisition by children in ASL differs significantly from children learning spoken language.
4. Any feature that is characteristically found in spoken language has a counterpart in ASL.

21- Which language is the hypothesized original form of a language that was the source of many languages like English, Farsi, Greek and Sanskrit?

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|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Proto-Indo-European | 2. Indo-Iranian |
| 3. Sanskrit | 4. Proto- Indic |

22- What is the aim of comparative reconstruction?

1. To state that certain types of sound change are very common.
2. To choose a form that occurs more than any other form.
3. To strengthen the differences between languages.
4. To reconstruct what must have been the original or proto form in the common ancestral language.

23- Which term defines the changes occurred within the historical development of a language which don't seem to be caused by outside factors?

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|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. External change | 2. Internal change |
| 3. Syntactic change | 4. Natural development |



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24- Which term refers to the differences within one language in different places and among different groups at the same time?

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|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Synchronic change | 2. External change |
| 3. Internal change | 4. Diachronic change |

25- Which term is restricted to the description of aspects of pronunciation that identify where an individual speaker is originally or socially from?

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| 1. Dialect | 2. Standard language |
| 3. Accent | 4. Language |

26- Which term refers to the line which represents a boundary between the areas in which a particular linguistic feature is significantly different?

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|-----------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Dialectology | 2. Regional dialect | 3. Diglossia | 4. Isogloss |
|-----------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------|

27- Which term defines a variety of a language that develops for some practical purposes, such as trading among groups of people who do not know each other's language?

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|----------------------|----------------|
| 1. Creole | 2. Pidgine |
| 3. Language planning | 4. Post-creole |

28- What is the study of the relationship between language and society called?

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|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. Sociology | 2. Social psychology |
| 3. Anthropology | 4. Sociolinguistics |

29- Which term refers to the ability to modify the speech style toward or away from the perceived style of the person(s) being talked to?

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Speech community | 2. Speech accomodation |
| 3. Style shifting | 4. Covert prestige |

30- Which one of the following ideas refers to Sapir-Whorf hypothesis?

1. The human manipulates the language.
2. If thinking was determined by language, then the concept of language change would be impossible
3. Some words can be used as a means of social categorization.
4. Differences in language structure cause people to view the world differently.