



سری سوال: یک ۱

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

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰

عنوان درس: کلیات زبان شناسی ۲، کلیات زبان شناسی

رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: مترجمی زبان انگلیسی، آموزش زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۶۱ - آموزش زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۲۵۰۸۳

1-When you make your contribution as informative as is required you follow the.....maxim.

1. quality 2. quantity 3. relation 4. manner

2-Which maxim does this speaker seem to be particularly careful about?

" I may be mistaken, but I thought I saw a wedding ring on his finger."

1. quantity 2. manner 3. quality 4. relation

3-Difficulty in finding the correct words sometimes referred to as anomia also happens in.....

1. Broca's apasia 2. motor aphasia
3. conduction aphasia 4. Wernicke's aphasia

4-.....is a language disorder in which speech production is typically reduced, distorted, slow with missing grammatical markers.

1. Sensory aphasia 2. Broca's aphasia
3. Tip of the tongue 4. Malapropisms

5-Individuals suffering fromsometimes mispronounce words, but typically do not have articulation problems.

1. Conduction aphasia 2. sensory aphasia
3. Broca's aphasia 4. Wernicke's aphasia

6-What is the term used to describe the process involved when a child uses one word like ball to refer to an apple, an egg, a grape and a ball?

1. overextension 2. overgeneralization
3. telegraphic speech 4. the two-word stage

7-During which stage do children typically first produce syllable sequences similar to mama and dada?

1. In cooing stage 2. In holophrastic stage
3. In the later babbling stage 4. In one-word stage

8-Gammatl, sociolinguistic and strategic competences are the three components of.....

1. the grammer -translation method 2. communicative competence
3. Audiolingual method 4. affective factors



سری سوال : یک ۱

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

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰

عنوان درس: کلیات زبان شناسی ۲، کلیات زبان شناسی

رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: مترجمی زبان انگلیسی، آموزش زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۶۱ - آموزش زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۲۵۰۸۳

9-is the desire to learn an L2 in order to take part in the social life of the community of L2-users.

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

10- If the L1 and L2 have.....features, then the learner may be able to benefit from theof L1 knowledge to the L2.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. similar/negative transfer | 2. different/ negative transfer |
| 3. similar/ positive transfer | 4. different/positive transfer |

11- Frequent questions, exaggerated intonation, extra loudness, baby talk, slower tempo and a lot of repetition are related to

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. the two-word stage | 2. telegraphic stage |
| 3. the one-word stage | 4. caregiver speech |

12- Historically, ASL developed from thesign language in the eighteenth century.

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. American | 2. English | 3. French | 4. Italian |
|-------------|------------|-----------|------------|

13- A method designed to teach deaf students to speak and read lips rather than using sign language is known as.....

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Finger spelling | 2. Gestures |
| 3. Oralism | 4. Alternate sign language |

14- What types of sound changes are illustrated by following pairs?

1) thridda → third

2) scribere → escribir

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. 1) metathesis/ 2) prothesis | 2. 1) metathesis / 2) epenthesis |
| 3. 1) epenthesis / 2) prothesis | 4. 1) prothesis / 2) metathesis |

15- The common ancestor of..... and.....is the Celtic branch of Indo-European.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Danish/ Norwegian | 2. Irish/ Welsh |
| 3. Russian/ Polish | 4. Portuguese / Spanish |

16- According to the, a consonant becomes voiceless at the end of words such as (rizo → ris)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. comparative reconstruction | 2. majority principle |
| 3. most natural development | 4. sound changes |



سری سوال: یک ۱

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

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰

عنوان درس: کلیات زبان شناسی ۲، کلیات زبان شناسی

رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: مترجمی زبان انگلیسی، آموزش زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۶۱ - آموزش زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۲۵۰۸۳

17-.....is about differences in language form found in different places at the same time.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Diachronic variation | 2. Syntactic change |
| 3. External change | 4. Synchronic variation |

18-The termis used to refer to pronunciation features only, whereascovers features of grammar, vocabulary and pronunciation.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. dialect/ accent | 2. language/ accent |
| 3. language/ dialect | 4. accent/ dialect |

19-When a country wants to choose a variety as an official language, the following stages are taken into consideration:

Selection, Codification,, Implementation and Acceptance.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Education | 2. Ethnic origin |
| 3. Elaboration | 4. Language attitudes |

20-The process whereby a creole is used with fewer distinct creole features as it becomes more like a standard variety is known as.....

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. decreolization | 2. pidgin |
| 3. creolization | 4. post-creole continuum |

21-The study of regional variations of a language is called.....and is carried out by referring to the informants who act as a source of linguistics data.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. sociolinguistics | 2. dialectology |
| 3. philology | 4. standard language |

22-Classical Arabic used in formal lectures and religious discussions and Lebanese Arabic as a local version of this language exemplify

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. diglossia | 2. monolingualism | 3. bilingualism | 4. isogloss |
|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|

23-The pronunciation of -ing with [n] rather than [ŋ] at the end of a word such as sitting is a (n).....associated with working-class speech.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. speech style | 2. idiolect | 3. style-shifting | 4. social marker |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------------|------------------|

24-.....is when we adopt a speech style that attempts to reduce social distance by using forms that are similar to those used by our addressee.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Divergence | 2. Speech accommodation |
| 3. Convergence | 4. Sociolect |



سری سوال: یک ۱

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

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰

عنوان درس: کلیات زبان شناسی ۲، کلیات زبان شناسی

رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: مترجمی زبان انگلیسی، آموزش زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۶۱ - آموزش زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۲۵۰۸۳

25- In social terms,helps to create and maintain connections among those who see themselves as "insiders" in some way and to exclude "outsiders".

- | | |
|-----------|----------------------|
| 1. jargon | 2. taboo |
| 3. slang | 4. colloquial speech |

26- Covert prestige forms belong todialects and are used to emphasize group solidarity and local identity.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. vernacular | 2. foreign | 3. formal | 4. informal |
|---------------|------------|-----------|-------------|

27- When a man on the street asks another, "Brother! can you spare a dollar?" the word brother is being used as a(n)

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. social gender | 2. classifier | 3. gender word | 4. address term |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|

28- The use of the word (yeah) and a sound like (hmm) by listeners while someone else is speaking is known as

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. gender speech | 2. social category |
| 3. back channels | 4. cognitive categories |

29- Different types of cousins are.....in the Persian language , while in English this does not happen.

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. classified | 2. lexicalized | 3. similar | 4. identified |
|---------------|----------------|------------|---------------|

30- The idea that, to some extent, we think about the world using categories provided by our language is called.....

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. linguistic relativity | 2. linguistic structure |
| 3. linguistic context | 4. linguistic geography |