



سری سوال: یک ۱

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۸۰ تشریحی: ۰

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰

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

رشته تحصیلی/گد درس: مترجمی زبان انگلیسی، آموزش زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۶۱ - ، زبان وادبیات انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۱۱۷ - ، آموزش زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۲۵۰۸۳

1- Which of the following maxims is responsible for the statement: "Do not say that which you believe to be false"?

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

2- The sentence "A sandwich is a sandwich" does not have informative value and is in contrast to the maxim of

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

3- Which of the following items is **NOT** a hedge on quality maxim?

1. as far as I know 2. I think it's possible
3. sort of 4. you know

4- A conventional knowledge structure that exists in memory is called a(n)

1. schema 2. implicature 3. coherence 4. inference

5- Which part of the brain is responsible for the production of speech?

1. arcuate fasciculus 2. Wernicke's area
3. motor cortex 4. Broca's area

6- What is another name for spoonerism?

1. slip of the ear 2. anomia
3. slip of the tongue 4. malapropism

7- What is the problem with individuals suffering from conduction aphasia?

1. mispronouncing words 2. agrammatic speech
3. effortful speech 4. omission of functional morphemes

8- How much does the "critical period" of language learning last?

1. from birth to 10 years old 2. during childhood
3. during adolescence 4. from birth to puberty

9- Which of the following items is **NOT** a feature of caregiver speech?

1. frequent use of questions 2. rapid tempo
3. extra loudness 4. exaggerated intonation

10- What is another name for the one-word stage of language acquisition?

1. babbling 2. telegraphic 3. cooing 4. holophrastic



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11- Using the word "ball" for all kinds of round objects is an example of

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|-----------------------|-------------|
| 1. overextension | 2. synonymy |
| 3. overgeneralization | 4. hyponymy |

12- Among the approaches to second language acquisition, which one focuses on functions of language rather than forms?

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|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. grammar-translation method | 2. audiolingual method |
| 3. communicative method | 4. pattern-practice method |

13- Learning L2 for social purposes in order to take part in the social life of a community is called

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|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. positive transfer | 2. integrative motivation |
| 3. negative transfer | 4. instrumental motivation |

14- What is the name for the language that the learner is exposed to?

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|------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 1. interlanguage | 2. output | 3. lingua | 4. input |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|

15- Which of the following kinds of competence involves the accurate use of words and structures?

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|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. grammatical competence | 2. strategic competence |
| 3. social competence | 4. sociolinguistics competence |

16- Gestures that seem to be a reflection of the meaning of what is said are called

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|-------------|------------|----------|------------|
| 1. deictics | 2. iconics | 3. beats | 4. emblems |
|-------------|------------|----------|------------|

17- Which of the following items is **NOT** among articulatory parameters of ASL?

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|----------|----------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. shape | 2. color | 3. orientation | 4. movement |
|----------|----------|----------------|-------------|

18- The majority of signs in ASL are located

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|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. in the face | 2. around the neck |
| 3. in the eyes | 4. around the neck and head |

19- Which of the following languages is **NOT** one of the Indo-Iranian languages?

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|------------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| 1. Bengali | 2. Pashto | 3. Kurdish | 4. Ukrainian |
|------------|-----------|------------|--------------|

20- What is the name for words with similar form and meaning in two languages?

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| 1. prime | 2. cognate | 3. root | 4. family |
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21- The change from "holy day" as a religious feast to the very general break from work called a "holiday" is called

1. narrowing 2. metathesis 3. broadening 4. epenthesis

22- Which of the following items is an example of prosthesis?

1. first → frist 2. schola → escuela
3. parabola → palabra 4. spinel → spindle

23- Which of the following items is **NOT** a feature of the informants as norms?

1. mobile 2. older 3. rural 4. male

24- What is the name for a linguistic situation in which there is a low variety and a high or special variety of a language?

1. pidgin 2. bilingualism 3. creole 4. diglossia

25- An individual way of speaking or a personal dialect is called

1. dialect 2. idiolect 3. language 4. accent

26- Which of the words below contains a postvocalic /r/?

1. threw 2. written 3. fourth 4. drive

27- What is the name of the process by which a speech style is used to emphasize social distance between speakers?

1. divergence 2. covert speech 3. convergence 4. overt speech

28- Which of the following statements is **NOT** correct about vernacular language?

1. It is typically spoken by lower-status groups.
2. It is treated as non-standard.
3. It is markedly different from prestigious variety.
4. It is used mostly in writing.

29- The idea that "language determines thought" is called

1. linguistic relativity 2. style-shifting
3. linguistic determinism 4. speech accommodation

30- What is the term for describing words (yeah, really?) or sounds (hmm, oh) by listeners while someone else is speaking?

1. tag question 2. back-channel 3. social register 4. T/V distinction