



تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰

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

سری سوال: یک ۱

عنوان درس: نظریات فراگیری زبان

رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: آموزش زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۲۵۰۹۵

## 1- Which definition is not true?

1. A sign is the relationship of form (something concrete) and meaning (something mental) from the interpreter view.
2. A sign is neither form nor meaning, but simultaneously both of them.
3. Communication is the use of signs.
4. An index is a sign whose form has actual characteristics of its meaning.

## 2- When a sign like a picture of 'a spoon and fork' shows the place of a restaurant, it is called a(n)

-----.

- |           |                      |
|-----------|----------------------|
| 1. Icon   | 2. index             |
| 3. symbol | 4. orthographic form |

## 3- Which of the following morpheme shows an iconic sign?

- |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. ill | 2. bam | 3. car | 4. two |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|

## 4- Discourse structure can be defined as -----.

1. Word and sentence meaning and their interpretation.
2. How we use language to get meanings beyond those given by language.
3. The combination of the words as phrases and of phrases as sentences.
4. How sentences are fitted to longer stretches of language.

## 5- By which of the following properties of language can we create new words such as 'pot', 'top', 'opt' just by combining three sounds [p, t, a]?

- |            |             |              |                 |
|------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. Duality | 2. openness | 3. recursion | 4. displacement |
|------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|

## 6- Which of the following properties of language can be shown by the phrase 'a friend of a friend of mine'?

- |                  |              |               |                   |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. Arbitrariness | 2. recursion | 3. creativity | 4. grammaticality |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|

7- Which statement is not true about learning language?

1. During 'cooing' a child produces velar consonants and back vowels.
2. During early babbling, English-learning children may only produce English phones.
3. In the child's early vocabulary, typically noun is more common than verbs.
4. During the two word stage, the action words typically take first position and objects words second position.



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8- In the phenomenon known as -----a preceding phone replaces a following phone, e.g. [Gagi] for the pronunciation of 'glasses'.

1. Perseverance                      2. fronting                      3. anticipation                      4. stopping

9-Producing the erroneous forms such as 'feets' and 'mans' is the result of the phenomnon called -----.

1. Overextension                      2. overgeneralization  
3. underextension                      4. anticipation

10-The use of double negatives such as 'I'm not afraid of nothing' is an argument -----

1. For the conditioned-response theory  
2. Against the conditioned-response theory  
3. For the learning by imitation  
4. Against the learning by hypothesis testing

11-Which of the following theories is against the producing of novel words such as 'boot paper' ?

1. Hypothesis testing                      2. Innateness hypothesis  
3. Learning by imitation                      4. Trial and error learning

12-Which of the following properties is not good evidence for an inherited predisposition?

1. Spontaneity                      2. Absence of variation  
3. Creativity                      4. Typicality

13-Which of the following characteristics is not a language –like aspect of the bee's dance?

1. displacement                      2. creativity  
3. cultural transmission                      4. arbitrariness

14-Which of following is not one of the parameters of ASL?

1. Place                      2. face expression  
3. handshape                      4. movement

15- The -----and the-----constitute the base component of the grammar.

1. constituent structure rules \ lexicon                      2. deep structure \ transformations  
3. surface structure \ deep structure                      4. transformations \ lexicon



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16- In this version of interpretative semantics the meaning of the sentence is interpreted at both surface and deep structures.

- |             |                         |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Standard | 2. EST                  |
| 3. REST     | 4. Generative semantics |

17-The semantic relations in the following sentence are..... and....., respectively.  
'The key opened the door.'

- |                     |                         |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. agent \ patient  | 2. instrument \ patient |
| 3. subject \ object | 4. object \ object      |

18-The semantic relation which participates in the nonaction experience specialized by the verb is called -----.

- |                |          |            |               |
|----------------|----------|------------|---------------|
| 1. experiencer | 2. agent | 3. patient | 4. instrument |
|----------------|----------|------------|---------------|

19-Which of the following sentences is not a presupposition for the sentence "Alan's wife works for a factory in England"?

- |                                |                                     |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. A person named Alan exists. | 2. The listener knows Alan.         |
| 3. The factory has employees.  | 4. Alan's wife works for a factory. |

20-The first vowel and consonant which children acquire to use in language are ....., respectively.

- |                |                |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. [a] and [f] | 2. [u] and [b] | 3. [a] and [p] | 4. [u] and [m] |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|

21-Children tend to master -----sound(s) quite late compared to all other sound segments in their language.

- |                           |                  |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| 1. [+lateral]             | 2. [+coronal]    |
| 3. [-coronal,-continuant] | 4. [+continuant] |

22-A child who begins wit 'bye bye daddy' may say 'bye bye mommy', and 'bye bye car'. Which of the following is not called an open class word in these expressions?

- |            |          |          |        |
|------------|----------|----------|--------|
| 1. Bye bye | 2. mommy | 3. daddy | 4. car |
|------------|----------|----------|--------|

23-Contextual generalization fails to explain -----.

1. How children learn simple structure
2. How children generalize the pattern based
3. How children acquire the underlying structure
4. A proposed innate ability of children to learn syntactic facts



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24- This approach permits emphasis on unobservable properties of the human mind. Perhaps children are born with a general framework of language.

- |                |                      |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. Empiricism  | 2. Nativism          |
| 3. Behaviorism | 4. Stimulus-response |

25- Which statement is not true about teaching pronunciation?

1. Repeating words containing unfamiliar sounds is not enough.
2. Students must learn to recognize the sounds when they hear them.
3. Articulation of the sounds precedes hearing them.
4. A brief description of the phonetic features of the sounds is prescribed.

26- In this method of reading, the reader is said to initiate vocal tract movements but not carry them through to the production of actual speech.

- |                          |                        |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Subvocalization       | 2. Phonics approach    |
| 3. look and say approach | 4. Whole-word approach |

27- Which statement is not true about phonics approach?

1. The fundamental problem with generalizations is that the generalizations are the wrong ones.
2. The basic problem with phonics are that it is inherently wrong.
3. Phonics implies that our writing system is phonetic.
4. The phonics approach is based on an incorrect view of the nature of an alphabetic writing system.

28- A situation in which speakers know two dialects (one standard and the other nonstandard) and use each in the appropriate situations.

- |              |                 |                 |             |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. Diglossia | 2. Bilingualism | 3. Bidialectism | 4. Isogloss |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|

29- Perhaps the most common and also the most damaging pitfall for teachers in dealing with nonstandard dialect is that of -----.

- |           |             |            |               |
|-----------|-------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. accent | 2. attitude | 3. grammar | 4. vocabulary |
|-----------|-------------|------------|---------------|

30- The spelling sez for says is as close as one can come with the letters of our alphabet to reflecting the actual, normal, standard pronunciation [siz]. This is called-----.

- |                  |           |                    |                |
|------------------|-----------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. transcription | 2. accent | 3. transliteration | 4. eye dialect |
|------------------|-----------|--------------------|----------------|