

سری سوال: یک ۱

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۸۵ 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 ۱۲۱۲۰۶۱ - ، زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۱۱۷ - ، آموزش زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۲۵۰۸۳

1-The analysis of discourse is usually concerned with the study of language in

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|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. phones and allophones | 2. morphemes and allomorphs |
| 3. words and sentences | 4. texts and conversations |

2-The maxim says: Be clear, brief and orderly.

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

3-On the face of it, the following sentence violates the maxim of

"A sandwich is a sandwich."

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

4-Expressions like "sort of" or "kind of" in the following sentences are examples of hedges on the maxim.

"Her hair was kind of long.""My dress is sort of sky blue."

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

5-A(n) is essentially a dynamic schema.

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|----------------|-------------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1. implicature | 2. presupposition | 3. script | 4. implicature |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------|----------------|

6-..... is the part of the brain crucially involved in the understanding of speech.

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

7-In aphasia, the task of repeating a word or phrase (spoken by someone else) creates major difficulty.

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|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Broka's | 2. Wernicke's | 3. conduction | 4. spoonerism |
|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|

8-What does dichotic listening test show?

1. right ear advantage for linguistic and nonlinguistic sounds
2. left ear advantage for linguistic and nonlinguistic sounds
3. right ear advantage for linguistic sounds and left ear advantage for nonlinguistic sounds
4. left ear advantage for linguistic sounds and right ear advantage for nonlinguistic sounds

9-The characteristically simplified speech style adopted by someone who spends a lot of time interacting with a young child is called

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|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. input | 2. intake |
| 3. caregiver speech | 4. distorted speech |

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10- We use the term to describe an utterance that could be analyzed as a word, a phrase, or a sentence.

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

11- The little child usually the apparent rule of adding -s to form plurals and will talk about foots and mans, and even *footses* or *feetses*.

1. generalizes 2. extends 3. overextends 4. overgeneralizes

12- The term is used to refer to the gradual development of ability in a language by using it naturally in communicative situations with others who know the language.

1. inquisition 2. acquisition 3. learning 4. intaking

13- In which language teaching method do we see that vocabulary lists and sets of grammar rule are used to define the target of learning?

1. communicative approaches 2. the audiolingual method
3. the grammar -translation method 4. direct method

14- Which method was strongly influenced by a belief that the fluent use of a language was essentially a set of habits that could be developed with a lot of practice?

1. grammar-translation method 2. community language learning
3. communicative approaches 4. the audiolingual method

15- The in-between system used in the L2 acquisition process that certainly contains aspects of the L1 and L2, but which is an inherently variable system with rules of its own is referred to as

.....

1. interference 2. interlanguage
3. negative transfer 4. positive transfer

16- The ability to organize a message effectively and to compensate, via strategies, for any difficulty is called

1. social competence 2. communicative competence
3. sociolinguistic competence 4. strategic competence

17- A of a word in one language is a word in another language that has a similar form and is or was used with a similar meaning.

1. doublet 2. cognate 3. family 4. proto



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18- Which one violates the most natural development principle?

1. Consonants become voiced at the end of words.
2. Final vowels often disappear.
3. Voiceless sounds become voiced, typically between vowels.
4. Stops become fricatives.

19- The sound change known as involves a reversal in position of two sounds in a word.

1. epenthesis
2. metathesis
3. ellipsis
4. prothesis

20- Which sound change is found in the following words?

schola → escuela

1. metathesis
2. prothesis
3. epenthesis
4. ellipsis

21- When we concentrate on variation in language from a historical perspective of change through time, we are studying it

1. synchronically
2. diachronically
3. panchronically
4. achronically

22- Which one is NOT a feature of the standard language?

1. it is associated with education and broadcasting
2. it is more easily described in terms of the spoken language
3. it is an idealized variety
4. it has no specific region

23- The term is used to describe features of grammar and vocabulary as well as aspects of pronunciation.

1. accent
2. dialect
3. linguistic geography
4. isogloss

24- The informants in dialect surveys tend to be NORMS, that is

1. native, older, rural, mild speakers
2. non-mobile, older, rare, male speakers
3. native, ongoing, rural, mild speakers
4. non-mobile, older, rural, male speakers

25- involves two distinct varieties of a language, a low variety, acquired locally and used for everyday affairs, and a high variety, learned in school and used for important matters.

1. bilingualism
2. bidialectism
3. diglossia
4. dialect continuum

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26-A would have no native speakers.

1. creole 2. pidgin 3. low variety 4. lexifier

27-An individual way of speaking which belongs to every individual person, is called a (n)

1. dialect 2. sociolect 3. idiolect 4. isogloss

28-In the discussion of style-shifting, when the change is in the direction of a form that is more frequent in the speech of those perceived to have higher social status, we are dealing with

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

29-In speech accomodation, when a speech style is used to emphasize social distance between speakers, the process is called

1. covert prestige 2. convergence 3. drift 4. divergence

30-Which one is NOT a feature of women's speech?

1. higher pitch
2. more use of pitch movement
3. more frequent use of hedges and tag questions
4. more assertive forms