



تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۸۵ تشریحی: ۰

سری سوال: یک ۱

عنوان درس: آواشناسی انگلیسی

رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: زبان شناسی همگانی، مترجمی زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۷۵ - ، زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۱۲۴

1- That part of the vocal tract which leads to the nostrils is called

1. oral cavity 2. nasal cavity 3. pharynx 4. larynx

2- The tube that begins just above the larynx is called

1. velum 2. uvula 3. ridge 4. pharynx

3- Which word begins with a palatal sound?

1. car 2. goes 3. yes 4. that

4- What is the most important difference between vowels and consonants?

1. the way they are produced 2. the way they are distributed
3. the way they are heard 4. the way they interrupt the flow of air

5- Which word begins with a front high vowel?

1. eat 2. air 3. out 4. autobiography

6- In all English diphthongs, the first part is much than the second part.

1. weaker and shorter 2. weaker but longer
3. longer and stronger 4. stronger but shorter

7- If the air passing through the glottis causes vocal folds to vibrate, the result is

1. voicing 2. whisper 3. glottal fricative 4. glottal stop

8- Which one is the most commonly found airstream in the languages of the world?

1. egressive pulmonic airstream 2. ingressive pulmonic airstream
3. egressive velaric airstream 4. ingressive velaric airstream

9- Which one is not a plosive of English?

1. /d/ 2. /s/ 3. /g/ 4. /b/

10- Which sound can be aspirated in English?

1. /d/ 2. /s/ 3. /g/ 4. /p/

11- Different realizations of the same phoneme are called

1. allophones 2. allomorphs 3. transcriptions 4. transliterations

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12- When we study the abstract side of the sounds of a language and deal with the relationships among different phonemes of one language system, we are studying

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|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. articulatory phonetics | 2. acoustic phonetics |
| 3. auditory phonetics | 4. phonology |

13- In forming affricates, the plosive and the following fricative must be

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|--------------|---------------|------------|------------|
| 1. homophone | 2. homorganic | 3. homonym | 4. hyponym |
|--------------|---------------|------------|------------|

14- In the production of, the soft palate must be lowered.

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|-----------|------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1. glides | 2. liquids | 3. nasals | 4. affricates |
|-----------|------------|-----------|---------------|

15- What is the minimal syllable in English?

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|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. a single vowel | 2. a single consonant |
| 3. CV | 4. VC |

16- Syllables that end in consonants are said to have

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|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| 1. onset | 2. coda | 3. rhyme | 4. peak |
|----------|---------|----------|---------|

17- What is the most frequently occurring vowel in English?

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|----------|--------|--------|-------------------|
| 1. schwa | 2. /a/ | 3. /i/ | 4. stressed schwa |
|----------|--------|--------|-------------------|

18- Which one can not be a syllabic consonant?

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|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. /l/ | 2. /m/ | 3. /n/ | 4. /y/ |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|

19- That part of the syllable which contains the syllable peak and the coda is called

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|----------|----------|------------|------------|
| 1. onset | 2. rhyme | 3. nucleus | 4. contour |
|----------|----------|------------|------------|

20- Which affix receives the primary stress when attached to its stem?

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|----------|
| 1. un- | 2. -ing | 3. -ic | 4. semi- |
|--------|---------|--------|----------|

21- Almost all the words that have both a strong and a weak form belong to a the category of

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|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. bound morphemes | 2. lexical words |
| 3. function words | 4. contracted forms |

22- In which of the following examples, "must" is pronounced in its strong form?

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|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. You must try harder. | 2. You must eat healthy food. |
| 3. You certainly must. | 4. both "a" and "b" |

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23- Where contrasts between phonemes disappear in particular contexts, which process is at work?

1. neutralization 2. naturalization 3. displacement 4. dissimilation

24- Which language does NOT have stress-timed rhythm?

1. English 2. Arabic 3. Russian 4. French

25- When two sounds are next to each other, if the phoneme that comes first is affected by the phoneme that comes after it, the process is called

1. regressive assimilation 2. progressive assimilation
3. coalescence 4. prothesis

26- In some circumstances, a phoneme may have zero realization. This process is called

1. harmony 2. assimilation 3. ellision 4. epenthesis

27- Which example may exhibit linking /r/ in BBC pronunciation? (Suppose all of the examples ARE pronounced with /r/ sound)

1. Australia all out 2. for you 3. four eggs 4. formula A

28- In suprasegmental phonology, a continuous piece of speech beginning and ending with a clear pause is called a(n).....

1. sentence 2. proposition 3. prosody 4. utterance

29- The rate of vibration of the vocal folds defines the of speech.

1. stress 2. pitch 3. function 4. autosegment

30- That part of a tone-unit that extends from the first stressed syllable up to, but not including, the tonic syllable is called its

1. pre-head 2. head 3. tail 4. contour