



تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰

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

سری سوال: یک ۱

عنوان درس: (کلیات زبان شناسی ۱، کلیات زبانشناسی ۱، کلیات زبانشناسی) جبرانی

رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: مترجمی زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۵۶ - زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۱۱۱ - آموزش زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۲۵۱۴۱

1- It is said that all modern languages have some words with pronunciation that seem to echo naturally occurring sounds. These words are ----- words.

1. human-made 2. onomatopoeic 3. skeptical 4. divine

2- Children acquire their first language in a ----- environment.

1. productive 2. genetic 3. controversial 4. cultural

3- The -----, marked on clay tablets 5000 years ago in Sumer is a clear evidence for the earliest form of writing.

1. cuneiform 2. pictograms 3. rebus writing 4. Cyrillic

4- Which of the following sounds are bilabial?

1. f, s, g, w 2. p, b, m, w 3. t, d, p, v 4. l, n, r, b

5- What is the semantic roles of the noun phrases in the following sentence respectively?
Mary saw a fly on the wall.

1. agent, theme, source 2. agent, patient, location
3. experiencer, theme, location 4. experiencer, patient, goal

6- The initial sound in 'clock' is described as -----.

1. voiced, palatal, stop 2. voiceless, alveolar, fricative
3. voiced, velar, stop 4. voiceless, velar, stop

7- To produce -----, a long word is reduced to a single syllable, then -y or -ie is added to the end.

1. hypocorism 2. backformation 3. coinage 4. borrowing

8- The human ----- contains the vocal cords.

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

9- Which one is related to the abstract or mental aspect of the sounds of a given language rather than their actual physical articulation?

1. phonetics 2. phonology 3. syntax 4. morphology

10- The process of making one sound almost at the same time as the next sound is known as -----.

1. co-articulation 2. anticipation
3. consonant cluster 4. minimal pair



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11-The English words *smog*, *smurk*, and *motel* are made by means of a process called -----.

1. clipping 2. coinage 3. blending 4. compounding

12-The words *CD*, *VCR*, *Nato* in English exemplify -----.

1. conversion 2. acronym 3. derivation 4. blending

13-The innateness hypothesis seems to point to something in human -----.

1. culture 2. environment 3. genetics 4. power

14-Languages are passed on from one generation to the next. This is called -----

1. communicative experience 2. communicative signal
3. gestural form 4. cultural transmission

15-Which of the following statements is True?

1. Modern Chinese writing system is largely alphabetic
2. Pictograms do not represent words or sounds in a particular language
3. When symbols are used to represent ideas in a language they are called logograms.
4. Cyrillic is a logographic writing system.

16-The initial sound of *whose* is a -----.

1. voiceless glottal 2. voiced velar
3. voiceless bilabial 4. voiced alveolar

17-Phonologists are interested in describing the ----- of speech sounds.

1. articulation 2. production 3. patterns 4. pronunciation

18-One of the English possible ----- is the combination /str/.

1. nucleus 2. coda
3. rhymes 4. consonant clusters

19-Those morphemes that carry the content of the message we convey are called -----.

1. lexical morphemes 2. bound morphemes
3. functional morphemes 4. derivational morphemes

20-The actual forms used to realize morphemes are known as -----.

1. allomorphs 2. morphs 3. phones 4. phonemes



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21- There is no _____ in Persian language.

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|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. subject-verb agreement | 2. grammatical gender |
| 3. part of speech | 4. grammatical category |

22- Structural analysis concerning the distribution of forms in a language is a _____ approach.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| 1. prescriptive | 2. statistical | 3. descriptive | 4. logical |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|------------|

23- The abstract level of structural organization in which all the elements determining structural interpretation are represented is called _____.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. deep structure | 2. structural analysis |
| 3. generative grammar | 4. surface structure |

24- After words such as *believe* and *know*, the word that introduces a

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. noun phrase | 2. verb phrase |
| 3. complement phrase | 4. topic phrase |

25-are basic elements of meaning differentiating the meaning of each word in a language from every other word.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. conceptual meanings | 2. semantic features |
| 3. conventional meanings | 4. semantic roles |

26- In which of the following lexical relations we are essentially concerned with some type of hierarchical relationship?

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. synonymy | 2. antonymy | 3. polysemy | 4. hyponymy |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|

27- Which of the following pairs are polysemous?

1. foot (of person) – foot (of bed)
2. lie (tell an untruth) – lie (be in a horizontal position)
3. bank (a financial institution) – bank (riverbank)
4. date (a point in time) – date (an edible thing)

28- The pair "know/ no" is the example of a _____.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. homography | 2. homonymy | 3. synonymy | 4. homophony |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|

29- When we use a word or expression whose meaning entirely depends on the context in which it is used, we are actually using _____.

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. anaphora | 2. reference | 3. deixis | 4. inference |
|-------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|



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30- If you say "You left the door open," to someone who has just come in and you mean that the person should close the door, you are using _____.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. indirect speech act | 2. interrogative structure |
| 3. direct speech act | 4. declarative structure |