



سری سوال: یک ۱

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

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰

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

رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: آموزش زبان انگلیسی، مترجمی زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۶۱ - زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۱۱۷ - آموزش زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۲۵۰۸۳

1- All the following terms show implying something which is not said, or an additional conveyed meaning, Except-----.

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| 1. Direct speech act | 2. Indirect speech act |
| 3. Implicature | 4. Inference |

2- Which of the following is not considered as a cohesive tie?

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|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Act of reference | 2. Using connectors |
| 3. Lexical relations | 4. Inference |

3- which of the following can not indicate that the participants in the conversation want to take the speaking turn?

1. Asking a question
2. Using facial expressions
3. Making short sounds while the speaker is talking
4. Using body shifts

4- The ----- can be defined as words or phrases used to indicate that we are not really sure that what we are saying is sufficiently correct or complete.

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|---------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Quantity maxim | 2. Hedge |
| 3. Co-operative principle | 4. Quality maxim |

5- Expressions such as 'sort of' or 'kind of' refer to the maxim of -----.

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|-------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. Quantity | 2. Quality | 3. Manner | 4. Relation |
|-------------|------------|-----------|-------------|

6- This is a type of speech error in which one word is used instead of another with a similar beginning, end and number of syllables.

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|-----------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Anomia | 2. Spoonerism | 3. Malapropism | 4. Metathesis |
|-----------|---------------|----------------|---------------|

7- In which type of aphasia may a patient produce a sentence with the omission of functional morphemes and inflections?

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|----------|-------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1. Broca | 2. Wernicke | 3. Conduction | 4. Global |
|----------|-------------|---------------|-----------|

8- This type of aphasia is characterized by verbal fluency and circumlocution.

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|----------|-----------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Broca | 2. Anomia | 3. Wernicke | 4. Conduction |
|----------|-----------|-------------|---------------|



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9- Which of the following activities cannot be processed in the left brain?

1. Comprehension of the language
2. Production of the language
3. Processing non-verbal sounds
4. Recognizing the smaller details of sounds, words, and phrase structures

10- Which one is not a typical feature of the caregiver speech?

1. A lot of repetition
2. Frequent use of questions
3. Slower tempo
4. Using normal vocabularies

11- In which stage can a child produce recognizable intonation patterns to the consonant and vowel combinations?

1. Cooing
2. One word
3. Late babbling
4. Telegraphic

12- Which of the following morphemes is acquired later in a normal acquisition schedule?

1. progressive [-ing]
2. Past tense (-ed)
3. Plural (-s)
4. The possessive inflection (- 's)

13- The word 'fly' is initially used for insect by a child, but can also be used for specks of dirt and even crumbs of bread. This process is called -----.

1. Overextension
2. Overgeneralization
3. Underextension
4. Hyponymy

14- The affective factors which create a barrier to the acquisition of second language include all the followings Except -----.

1. Stressful condition
2. Self consciousness
3. Lack of motivation
4. Positive attitude

15- The process in which some learners develop a fairly fixed repertoire of L2 expressions that do not match the target language ,and seem not to be progressing any further is called -----.

1. Interlanguage
2. Affective filter
3. Fossilization
4. Negative transfer

16- This is the ability to organize a message effectively when there is a gap between communicative intent and the ability to express that intent.

1. Communicative competence
2. Strategic competence
3. Sociolinguistic competence
4. Grammatical competence



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17-What are short quick movements of the hand or fingers in a sign language called?

1. Beats 2. Iconics 3. Emblems 4. Deictics

18-Which of the following is not an articulatory parameter of ASL?

1. Movement 2. Orientation 3. Shape 4. Representation

19-Which of the following does not belong to the Indo-European family tree?

1. Germanic 2. Hellenic 3. Indic 4. Semitic

20-Which of the following is the proto-form according to the comparative historical principles?

1. Agana 2. Akana 3. Akan 4. Agunu

21-Which of the following forms is considered as proto-form?

1. Mudar 2. Mutar 3. Mutare 4. Muta

22- Regarding the most natural development principle, which of the following rules is not correct?

1. Final vowels often disappear.
2. Voiced sounds become voiceless between vowels.
3. Stops become fricatives.
4. Consonants become voiceless at the end of the words.

23-Which of the following changes is called prothesis?

1. Frist → First 2. Spinel → Spindle
3. Schola → eschuela 4. Timer → Timber

24-The -----refers to the aspects of pronunciation that identify where a speaker is from.

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

25-It represents a boundary between the areas with regard to a particular linguistic item.

1. Isogloss 2. Diglossia
3. Dialect boundary 4. Regional dialect



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26- In the process of language planning the -----stage is immediately followed by the----- stage.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Selection \ Codification | 2. Codification \ implementation |
| 3. Selection \ elaboration | 4. Elaboration \ acceptance |

27- Which of the following is not a property of pidgin languages?

1. Separate vocabularies become grammatical elements.
2. Limited vocabularies
3. Functional morphemes take the place of inflectionals.
4. Absence of any complex grammatical morphology

28- A change from the careful style to the casual style by an individual is called----- .

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|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Dialect shift | 2. Speech style |
| 3. Code switching | 4. Style –shifting |

29- Whereas -----is specialized vocabulary used by those inside established social groups, often defined by professional status, -----is more typically used among those who are outside established higher-status groups.

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|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Jargon- Slang | 2. Slang –Jargon |
| 3. register –Jargon | 4. Jargon –register |

30- It is more likely that the sentence “I think that golf on television is kind of boring , don’t you?” is spoken by a female person. Which of the following does not assert this fact?

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|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Using a hedge | 2. Using tag question |
| 3. The speaker is not sure | 4. Using back channel |