

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۶۰ تشریحی: ۰

سری سوال: یک ۱

عنوان درس: آواشناسی انگلیسی

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

1-The .....is often called the roof of the mouth.

1. soft palate                      2. hard palate                      3. pharynx                      4. larynx

2-The most important difference between vowels and consonants is in the way .....

1. they are made                      2. they are heard  
3. they are distributed                      4. they are perceived

3-The noise that most English people make when they are hesitating has ..... lip position.

1. rounded                      2. neutral                      3. spread                      4. primary

4-All of the following words have the same vowel in British English except .....  
"bird, men, fern, purse"

1. Bird                      2. men                      3. Fern                      4. Purse

5-A vowel which remains constant and does not glide is called a .....

1. pure vowel                      2. short vowel                      3. diphthong                      4. triphthong

6-The second half of diphthongs is .....than the first half.

1. louder but shorter                      2. louder and longer  
3. shorter and quieter                      4. longer but quieter

7-The opening between the vocal folds is called .....

1. vocal cords                      2. pulmonic  
3. arytenoid cartilage                      4. glottis

8-Glottal stop is produced when vocal folds are .....

1. wide apart                      2. tightly closed                      3. vibrating                      4. narrowed

9-In the production of plosives, .....phase, is when the articulators used to form the stricture are moved so as to allow air to escape.

1. release                      2. compression                      3. post-release                      4. closing

10-In the post-release phase of voiceless stops, there is a period during which air escapes through the vocal folds making a sound like /h/. This is called .....

1. voicing                      2. phonation                      3. aspiration                      4. stricture

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11-Vowels preceding voiceless stops are .....

1. much louder than those preceding voiced stops
2. as long as those preceding voiced stops
3. much longer than those preceding voiced stops
4. much shorter than those preceding voiced stops

12-When we talk about different realizations of phonemes, we call these realizations .....

1. phonology
2. phonemics
3. allophones
4. phonotactics

13-..... are continuant consonants.

1. Fricatives
2. Affricates
3. Stops
4. Vowels

14-For the formation of affricates, the plosive and the following fricative must be .....

1. homophone
2. homorganic
3. homogeneous
4. diacritic

15-When voiced continuant consonants follow fortis consonants, they .....

1. become stops
2. become lenis
3. lose their duration
4. lose their voicing

16-The clear /l/ in English is found .....

1. before vowels
2. after vowels
3. before consonants
4. in final position

17-When /l/ follows /p/ or /k/ at the beginning of a stressed syllable, it becomes .....

1. voiced
2. voicing
3. devoiced
4. vocalic

18-In BBC accent, the /r/ phoneme occurs .....

1. only after vowels
2. only before vowels
3. in all positions
4. only in final position

19-Which one is NOT a minimal pair?

1. bit, bet
2. bit, bed
3. had, heed
4. pat, mat

20-The minimum syllable in English is .....

1. v
2. CV
3. VC
4. CVC



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21- Prominence of syllables is produced by four main factors, the most important of which is

.....

1. quality                      2. length                      3. loudness                      4. pitch

22- Which affix in English compounds receives the primary stress itself?

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

23- When a weak-form word is being cited or quoted,.....

1. its strong form is used                      2. it is again weak  
3. it is called contracted                      4. it becomes compound

24- The negative form of auxiliary verbs .....

1. always has a weak pronunciation                      2. is often weak  
3. always has a strong pronunciation                      4. is sometimes strong

25- We use the term .....for cases where contrasts between phonemes which exist in other places in a language disappears in particular contexts.

1. lenition                      2. fossilization                      3. naturalization                      4. neutralization

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

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

27- In certain circumstances a phoneme may be released as zero. This is called .....

1. assimilation                      2. dissimilation                      3. elision                      4. fossilization

28- ..... refers to the relationship between one sound and the sounds that immediately precede and follow it.

1. Linking                      2. Juncture                      3. Elision                      4. Assimilation

29- Each foot consists of one or more .....

1. syllables                      2. sentences                      3. tone units                      4. utterances

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

1. tail                      2. head                      3. nucleus                      4. rhyme