

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: --
زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۵۰ تشریحی: --

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نام درس: کلیات زبان‌شناسی ۱
رشته تحصیلی / کد درس: مترجمی زبان انگلیسی (۱۲۰۵۶)

مجاز است.

استفاده از:

کد سری سؤال: یک (۱)

امام خمینی (ره): این محرم و صفر است که اسلام را زنده نگه داشته است.

1. Human teeth are
 - a. upright, slanting and uneven in height.
 - b. slating to the sides and like those of apes.
 - c. upright, not slating and roughly even in height.
 - d. not even in height and like those of apes.
2. Brain functions that control motor movements involved in speaking and object manipulation are
 - a. largely confined to the right hemisphere.
 - b. largely confined to the left hemisphere.
 - c. equally distributed between the two hemispheres.
 - d. largely confined to the limbs.
3. Which one is the main difference between communicative and informative signals?

a. intentionality	b. degree of information shared
c. kind of information shared	d. context
4. "Open-endedness" is another name for

a. arbitrariness	b. displacement	c. duality	d. productivity
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5. Animal communication has the property of

a. cultural transmission	b. creativity	c. fixed reference	d. arbitrariness
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6. A key property of both pictograms and ideograms is that :
 - a. there is a natural relationship between symbol and its interpretation.
 - b. they do not represent words or sounds in a particular language.
 - c. they are onomatopoeic.
 - d. they are hieroglyph.
7. When symbols are used to represent words in a language, they are described as

a. logograms	b. syllabic writing	c. cuneiform	d. rebus writing
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8. Which one is the source of Cyrillic alphabet?

a. Greek alphabet	b. Hebrew	c. Roman alphabet	d. Rebus writing
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9. A separate alphabet with symbols that represent sounds is called

a. consonant alphabet	b. phonetic alphabet	c. syllabic writing	d. Rebus writing
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10. deals with the physical properties of speech as sound waves in the air.
- a. Phonemics
b. Articulatory phonetics
c. Auditory phonetics
d. Acoustic phonetics
11. The difference between /t/ and /g/ is in
- a. voicing
b. place of articulation
c. manner of articulation
d. both "a" and "b"
12. Which sound is glottal?
- a. /h/
b. /w/
c. /l/
d. /g/
13. Which group does **not** form a natural class?
- a. /p/, /t/, /k/
b. /v/, /z/, /n/
c. /b/, /m/, /w/
d. /b/, /d/, /g/
14. "Glide" is another name for
- a. approximants
b. liquids
c. glottals
d. diphthongs
15. Meaning-distinguishing sounds in a language are called
- a. morphemes
b. allomorphs
c. phonemes
d. allophones
16. Which one is NOT a minimal set?
- a. feat, fat, fit
b. big, pig, wig
c. bit, pit, pot
d. take, talk, took
17. The permitted arrangements of sounds in a language is called
- a. phonetics
b. phonemics
c. morphology
d. phonotactics
18. The direct translation of the elements of a word into the borrowing language is called
- a. coinage
b. calque
c. compounding
d. clipping
19. The verbs "enthuse" and "emote" are the outputs of process.
- a. conversion
b. blending
c. back formation
d. calque
20. are not used to produce new words in a language, but rather to indicate aspects of the grammatical function of a word.
- a. inflectional morphemes
b. infixes
c. suffixes
d. derivational morphemes
21. The main concern of structural analysis is to investigate the of forms in a language.
- a. use
b. syntax
c. study
d. distribution
22. rules have capacity to be applied more than once in generating a structure.
- a. Structural
b. Syntactic
c. Recursive
d. Transformation

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23. rules state that the structure of a phrase of a specific type will consist of one or more constituents in a particular order.
a. Recursive b. Phrase structure c. Structural d. Lexical
24. meaning covers those basic, essential components of meaning that are conveyed by the literal use of a word.
a. Agentive b. Connotative c. Associative d. Conceptual
25. The role of the entity that is involved in or affected by the action of a verb is called
a. theme b. experiencer c. goal d. agent
26. Pairs like *enter/exit* and *raise/lower* are examples of
a. hyponymy b. gradable anatomy c. non- gradable d. reversives
27. Pairs like *right / write* are examples of
a. metonymy b. hyponymy c. homophones d. homonyms
28. The study of what speakers mean is called
a. meaning b. pragmatics c. semantics d. word play
29. The of a word is the set of other words used in the same phrase or sentence.
a. deixis b. surrounding c. co-text d. context
30. What a speaker (or writer) assumes is true or known by a listener (or reader) is described as a
a. presupposition b. reference c. anaphora d. deixis

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