

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰
زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۷۰ تشریحی: ۰

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

رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: مترجمی زبان انگلیسی، آموزش زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۶۱ - زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۱۱۷، آموزش زبان انگلیسی PNU News
ناپیوسته (۱۲۲۵۰۸۳)

1- In the statement "some people live on the moon.", which of the following maxims of cooperative principle is not observed?

1. quality 2. quantity 3. relation 4. manner

2- Which of the Gricean maxims is specifically observed in the following conversation?

A: Can he win the elections?

B: I'm not absolutely sure, but I think he can.

1. quality 2. quantity 3. relation 4. manner

3- Which of the following statements is FALSE?

1. Cohesion is something that exists in the people, not in the words or structures.
2. Hedges are words or phrases used to indicate that we are not sure about what we are saying.
3. Implicatures are the interpretations that we make of the things that are expressed indirectly.
4. A script is essentially a dynamic schema.

4- Which of the following areas of the brain is crucially involved in the production of speech?

1. anterior speech cortex 2. posterior speech cortex
3. motor cortex 4. arcuate fasciculus

5- Thephenomenon suggests that our word-storage system may be partially organized on the basis of some phonological information.

1. tip of the tongue 2. slip of the tongue
3. slip of the ear 4. dichotic listening

6-is characterized by a reduced amount of speech, distorted articulation and slow effortful speech.

1. Broca's aphasia 2. Wernicke's aphasia
3. Conduction aphasia 4. Anomia

7- Which of the following items cannot be considered as a basic requirement of first language acquisition?

1. Having a high degree of intelligence
2. Being equipped with innate ability (intuition)
3. Interacting with other language users
4. Being physically able to send and receive speech sounds (not being deaf and dumb).

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8-The earliest use of speech-like sounds by young children is described as

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|--------------------------|--------------|
| 1. cooing | 2. babbling |
| 3. child-directed speech | 4. motherese |

9-In a normal acquisition schedule, which of the following items indicate the correct order of acquisition of the inflectional morphemes of English?

1. -ing form, plural making -s, possessive inflection -'s
2. -ing form, third person singular -s, plural making -s
3. past tense -ed, different forms of to be, third person singular -s
4. possessive inflection -'s, -ing form, past tense -ed

10-The following sentences are from the speech of an English child. Most probably, she is atof developing syntax.

You didn't eat supper.

She won't let go.

Can I have a piece?

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|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. stage 3(24-40 months) | 2. stage 1(18-26 months) |
| 3. stage 2(22-30 months) | 4. stage 1(16-24 months) |

11-Inapproach to L2 learning, the emphasis is on the functions of language and the errors produced by students are tolerated.

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|------------------------|------------------|
| 1. communicative | 2. audio-lingual |
| 3. grammar-translation | 4. traditional |

12-Transfer means using sounds, expressions or structures from the L1 when performing in the L2. Transferring an L1 feature that is different from the L2 results in.....

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|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. interference | 2. fossilization |
| 3. overgeneralization | 4. overextension |

13-.....competence is the ability to organize a message effectively and to compensate for any difficulties.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Strategic | 2. Communicative | 3. Grammatical | 4. Sociolinguistic |
|--------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------|

14-.....are signals such as "finger on nose" (be quiet) that function like fixed phrases and do not depend on speech.

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

15-is a system of hand signals developed by the speakers for limited communication in a specific context where speech cannot be used.

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|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Alternate sign language | 2. Primary sign language |
| 3. Oralism | 4. Signed English |

16- is usually defined as "any language beyond the sentence".

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|--------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|
| 1. discourse | 2. speech | 3. aphasia | 4. conversation |
|--------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|

17- Danish, English, and Norwegian belong to thebranch of the Indo-European family tree.

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|-------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. Germanic | 2. Celtic | 3. Italic | 4. Hellenic |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|

18- Which of the following sound changes is an instance of "metathesis"?

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|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. thridda → third | 2. spinel → spindle |
| 3. schola → escuela(school) | 4. glimsian → glimpse |

19- The English word "band" which once meant 'a group of musicians' is used nowadays as 'a group of any people'. What is the technical term used to describe this type of semantic change?

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|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. broadening | 2. narrowing | 3. borrowing | 4. inventing |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|

20- Which of the following items cannot be considered as a characteristic of a standard language?

1. It is the version acquired by young children as their mother tongue.
2. It is the version that is accepted as the official language of the community or country.
3. It is the version widely used in mass media and newspapers.
4. It is the version that is taught in most schools.

21- The term "accent" is restricted to the description of aspects of that identify where an individual speaker is from, regionally or socially.

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|------------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. pronunciation | 2. grammar | 3. vocabulary | 4. meaning |
|------------------|------------|---------------|------------|

22- In Arabic-speaking countries, there is a high variety of Arabic used in formal lectures and religious discussions and a low variety of Arabic used for every day affairs. This linguistic phenomenon is called

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|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. diglossia | 2. bilingualism | 3. bidialectalism | 4. multilingualism |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|

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23- In the process of , as one of the steps of language planning, basic grammars, dictionaries and written models are used to establish the standard variety.

1. codification 2. elaboration 3. implementation 4. selection

24- Sometimes we adopt a speech style that attempts to reduce social distance and use forms that are similar to those used by the persons we are talking to. This process is called..... .

1. convergence 2. divergence
3. overt prestige 4. covert prestige

25- A(n) is a conventional way of using language that is appropriate in a specific context, which may be identified as situational, occupational or topical.

1. register 2. idiolect 3. jargon 4. slang

26- Which of the following items is not true about a vernacular language?

1. It is a socially prestigious variety of any language.
2. It is a kind of social dialect spoken by a lower-status group.
3. It is treated as non-standard.
4. African American English is a type of vernacular language.

27- Which of the following statements is true considering the relationship between language and culture?

1. Like our first language, we initially acquire our culture without conscious awareness.
2. Culture is a knowledge that is acquired by inheritance.
3. We develop our language only after having developed our culture.
4. Culture and language are two quite distinct concepts without any effect on each other.

28- In English, the word "grandmother" is generally used for "male parent's mother" and "female parent's mother", but in Norwegian there are two distinct words ("farmor" and "marmor") for calling them. In other words, the distinction between these two concepts is in Norwegian.

1. lexicalized 2. grammaticalized
3. respected 4. categorized

29- Theversion of.....captures the fact that we not only talk, but to a certain extent also think about the world, using the categories provided by our language.

1. weak / linguistic relativity 2. strong / linguistic determinism
3. strong / linguistic relativity 4. weak / linguistic determinism

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30-gender refers to the distinction we make when we use words like 'man' and 'woman' to classify individuals in terms of their roles in the community.

1. Social
2. Grammatical
3. Natural
4. Biological

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